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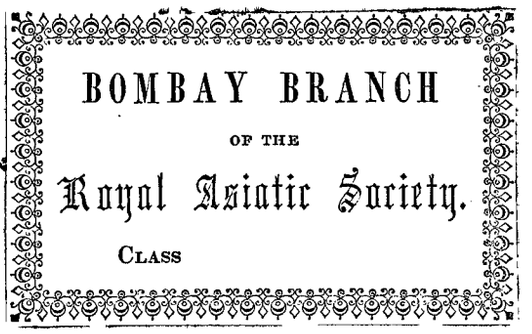

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1896.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH,

FOR

1895-96.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

ADMINISTRATION.

THE office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh was held by the Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I., until the 5th November 1895. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, K.C.S.I., administered the Provinces as Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner from 6th November to the end of the year.

THE YEAR.

Harvest of 1894-95.

THE rainfall in the autumn of 1894 was heavy and prolonged, and was generally in excess during the winter months, the average for the year being 20 inches above that of the previous five years. This incessant rain caused serious injury to the autumn harvests generally, and the outturn in the greater part of the Provinces was exceptionally poor. The sowings of the spring crops were retarded by excessive moisture: in many cases they had to be repeated: and finally rust, blight, and high winds shrivelled the grain when ripening and reduced the produce. Except in the Meerut and Agra Divisions, where the outturn was on the whole not unsatisfactory, the year was one of bad harvests and agricultural depression. Serious injury was also caused by floods to crops and both private and Government property, and relief had to be afforded by remissions and suspensions of revenue.

The year 1895.

The monsoon began in June about the usual time, and the rainfall was in that month abundant everywhere, and especially so in the central and western divisions of the Provinces. July was, however, drier than usual, the rain being confined to the first and last weeks of that month. In August the fall was nearly equal to the average in amount and well distributed; but in September practically little or no rain fell after the middle of the month. The eastern districts, however, received heavy rain during the advance of a cyclonic storm in the third week of September. The total rainfall for the rainy season was deficient in all divisions except Fyzabad, which showed a 10 per cent. excess, and Meerut, which had a 20 per cent. excess. The remaining three months of 1895 were almost entirely rainless, November on the plains being completely so. In the first three months of 1896 there was no rain in the plains except a few scattered showers, falling far short of the normal amount.

Scarcity in the Bundelkhand districts, and in a few other districts of the Provinces.

The unsatisfactory character of the rainfall of 1895 resulted in varying degrees of pressure on the agricultural population of the Provinces. Relief operations, however, only became necessary in the four districts of Bánda, Hamírpur, Jalaun, and Jhánsi, known as British Bundelkhand (where the effects of the short rainfall in September, and the total absence of winter rains were especially marked); and in parts of the Allahabad, Hardoi, Pilibhít, Garhwál, and Almora districts. But it was only in Bundelkhand that relief measures on an extensive scale were undertaken: the operations in the other districts named were both in extent and character of minor importance. The Lieutenant-Governor visited Bundelkhand in the beginning of 1896, and it became manifest to him that the districts were about to pass through a period of distress. The affected area was fortunately well served by railways, and it was from the first apparent that private trade would be capable of supplying all the food required, and that no heavier burden would fall on the Government than attached to the provision of relief works and of those measures of charitable or gratuitous assistance described in the Famine Code. All preparatory steps were accordingly taken to deal with distress when it should show itself. The number of applicants for employment on the test works opened soon became so considerable that, on the last day of February 1896, the Government ordered the conversion of these works into regular relief works under the Famine Code. In view of the growing magnitude of the scarcity, the Lieutenant-Governor again visited Bundelkhand towards the close of the year and held a Conference at Jhánsi on the 11th and 12th March 1896, to discuss questions connected with famine relief. It was laid down that the object of Government in its famine relief policy would be (subject to the dominating idea of preventing starvation) *first*, to secure that expenditure on famine relief should be of permanent benefit to the several districts and help towards their commercial development and agricultural security; *secondly*, so far as possible, to keep people employed near their homes and to prevent the disintegration of villages. Up to the date of the Conference relief works of all kinds had been under the control of the District Officers; but the increasing pressure rendered a continuance of this arrangement undesirable, and it was accordingly arranged that, from 1st April 1896, all large works should be carried out by the Public Works Department in accordance with the rules laid down in Chapter VI of the Famine Code; while minor works were to continue under the control of the District Officers, who should work through the local landowners. The end of March may thus be taken as the period at which the relief operations assumed their settled character, large operations, such as roads, being thenceforth in charge of the Public Works Department, and minor works, such as village tanks, reservoirs, &c., carried out by local agency controlled by District Officers. Up to 31st March 1896 the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,43,400.

Public health.

Although the excessive rainfall and deficient harvests were detrimental to public health, the year was on the whole less unhealthy than the preceding one. There was a diminution in the mortality from cholera, small-pox, and fever. Measures have been taken for combating the heavy

mortality from malarial fever by the sale of quinine in five-grain packets at all post-offices; but it remains to be seen how far quinine has been brought within the reach of the mass of the population, and whether the boon has been appreciated by them.

Cattle-disease.

While the mortality among cattle was less than in the previous year, still it was very great. Rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, and dysentery were very rife. The loss of cattle was greatest in a part of Oudh, one district alone having lost over 100,000 head of cattle. Active measures were taken for stamping out cattle-disease, but the people are generally apathetic in this matter, although they are said not to object to the treatment of their animals so long as they are put to no expense for medicines. Liberal advances were made in places where the loss of cattle was heaviest to enable cultivators to replace their stock.

Prices.

As was to be expected, the prices of food-grains ruled high owing to deficient harvests. In places where the local produce was insufficient, large importations from the Punjáb, and from those districts in the North Western Provinces which secured good harvests, helped to keep the prices from reaching famine level.

Trade.

There was an increase in the trade with the foreign countries of Tibet and Nepál, the total imports and exports being of the value of Rs. 1,00,93,546 as compared with Rs. 1,00,62,068 in the previous year. Both as regards weight and value there has been an improvement in the volume of the foreign trade.

The total value of the rail-borne traffic shows a falling off from Rs. 35,68,77,855 in 1894-95 to Rs. 33,96,93,381 in the year under review. The decrease is attributed principally to the fact that in the Punjáb the crops were not plentiful in 1895-96, and that the imports were consequently on a much smaller scale than in 1894-95, when food-grains had to be largely imported to make up the home supply, which was insufficient for local consumption on account of the indifferent harvests of 1893 and 1894. The exports also declined sensibly, and this was due to agricultural depression and to the small yield of wheat and other food-grains owing to excessive moisture, blight, and other causes.

Posts for the registration of traffic by road and river were maintained during the year in the Rohilkhand Division and in the Meerut and Naini Tal districts. There was an increase generally in the import and export trade carried by road within the Provinces which may be attributed to the movement of grain on an extensive scale to districts where supplies were deficient.

LEGISLATION AND THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council met twice during the year.

Legislation.

Three measures were dealt with, and all were under consideration at the close of the year.

NATIVE STATES AND POLITICAL.

Nawab of Rampur. The administration of the Rampur State was carried on, as in the previous year, by the Nawáb, assisted by an Executive Council of three members. The annual report of the State, which is separately published, contains a clear and full account of the administration, and shows that the various departments have received that individual attention from the officers in charge of them necessary to guarantee that progress has been made towards the well-being of the State, both in the interest of the Nawáb and his subjects. The opening of the railway, which brings the town of Rámpur within easy access of the British districts of Bareilly and Moradabad, has benefited the State greatly. The income of the year was Rs. 31,73,889 and the expenditure Rs. 26,27,644. The balance in the current treasury on 30th September 1895 was over a crore of rupees, including gold-mohurs. The most noticeable features in the year's administration have been the completion of the weir over the Behalla Canal, which irrigates an area of 118,633 acres; the greater attention that has been paid to sanitation; the prompt disposal of criminal and civil business in the courts; and the continued popularity of the medical institutions, which are conducted on the English system.

Raja of Tehri. The Rája of Tehri takes a great interest in the administration of the affairs of his State, and the readiness with which he has accepted the suggestions made to him from time to time in regard to the extension of public works and the administration of the forests merit approval. The income of the State was Rs. 2,47,062 in the year under review, and the expenditure Rs. 2,40,490. The finances are in a satisfactory condition, there being some 7½ lakhs of rupees lying at the credit of the State, of which five lakhs are invested in Government promissory notes.

Relations with Thibet. An account of certain difficulties which occurred on the Thibetan frontier of the Almora district will be found in Part II, Chapter I of the report.

FINANCE.

The year 1895-96 was the last year but one of the current provincial contract.

When the budget was framed it was estimated that the provincial income would amount to 325½ lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure to 337½, leaving a deficit of 12 lakhs to be met by drawing on the provincial balances.

The year was, like its predecessor, an unfortunate one for provincial finance, the actual receipts amounting only to 316½ lakhs, the lowest amount realized in any year in which the present contract has been in force. The falling off in receipts was owing chiefly to the effects of the season on the operations of the Irrigation Department. The cold weather of 1894-95 was exceptionally wet, and the demand for water for irrigation was less than in any previous year. The area irrigated during that season, the charges for which were realized in the financial year 1895-96, was only 151,548 acres as compared with an annual average of over a million acres in the years 1886-87 to 1893-94. The irrigation revenue fell by Rs. 9,53,000 below the budget estimate, and was less by

Rs. 19,54,000 than in the previous year. There was also, in addition to minor decreases under other heads, a falling off of Rs. 63,000 under "Excise" as compared with the receipts in 1894-95 under that head, due chiefly to the distress caused by adverse agricultural conditions and to the enhanced price of opium, which had the effect of reducing the gain on sales of excise opium.

The actual expenditure of the year, which amounted to 330½ lakhs, was less by seven lakhs than the estimate, and less by about four lakhs than the expenditure of the previous year. The decrease was owing chiefly to the large retrenchments made by the Government, especially in the allotment for Public Works, in order to meet the anticipated deficit in the receipts. The rise in the rate of exchange at the same time lowered the charges for exchange compensation allowance, and allowed of savings in establishment budgets.

The receipts of Incorporated Local Funds (exclusive of the provincial contribution) were estimated at Rs. 84,83,000; but the actuals, owing chiefly to an improvement in the collection of Local Rates, amounted to Rs. 85,46,000. The expenditure, which had been estimated at Rs. 1,09,60,000, amounted to Rs. 1,06,73,000, the difference being partly owing to savings in the charges met from the Patwári Fund, and partly to the postponement of local Public Works. The balance at credit of the Local Funds, which chiefly belongs to the Patwári Fund, stood at Rs. 9,05,000, as against Rs. 8,20,000, the estimated closing balance of the year.

The general financial results of the year are shown in the following statement :—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	... 30,45,000	10,68,000	41,13,000
Receipts ...	... 3,16,64,000	1,05,10,000	4,21,74,000
Total	... 3,47,09,000	1,15,78,000	4,62,87,000
Expenditure ...	... 3,30,62,000	1,06,73,000	4,37,35,000
Closing balance ...	... 16,47,000	9,05,000	25,52,000

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) *Buildings and Roads.*

Administrative changes.

The only administrative change effected during the year was the formation of the Naini Tal Special Sub-Division in the Kumaun Provincial Division with headquarters at Naini Tal for Cart-road Surveys and Protective Works.

Total outlay.

Including outlay on contribution works, the total expenditure incurred in the Buildings and Roads Branch during the year 1895-96 was Rs. 46,19,428, or Rs. 2,46,710 less than the expenditure during the year 1894-95.

The total of the Establishment charges for the year 1895-96 was Rs. 12,54,922. This amount, which includes a sum of Rs. 1,49,913 on account of charges for the Thomason Civil Engineering College and the

Roorkee Workshops, is less by Rs. 43,599 than the corresponding total for the year 1894-95.

Detail of outlay.

Distributed by service heads, the expenditure was as under :—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,70,266
Provincial	25,97,482
Local	17,06,389
Contributions	1,45,291
Total ...	46,19,428

Classified by sub-heads, the expenditure was as under :—

	Original Works. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.
Imperial	74,400	63,093
Provincial	7,85,882	10,69,456
Local	3,91,586	9,03,803
Total ...	12,51,868	20,36,352

The following figures give the total actual expenditure for the four years 1892-93 to 1895-96 :—

Service heads.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial... Military	14,916	30,680	16,509	20,285
Imperial... Civil	1,37,430	1,69,223	1,44,588	1,49,981
Provincial	32,34,224	27,62,943	27,44,118	25,97,482
Local (Incorporated)	18,48,258	19,37,435	17,90,238	17,06,389
Contributions	3,58,399	2,10,627	1,70,685	1,45,291
Total ...	55,93,227	51,10,908	48,66,138	46,19,428

The unusually small outlay during the past year is due to this Department having been required, between the months of May and November 1895, to reduce its expenditure by Rs. 3,00,000 under Provincial and Rs. 25,728 under Local, which could only be effected by the stoppage of works in progress. The reductions, will, it is feared, not only necessitate considerable delay in completing the projects, but will result in some extra expense having to be incurred in eventually carrying them out.

Important works executed.

The following are some of the works of interest or importance undertaken during the year, a description of which will be found in the report :—

Buildings.

(i) Additions and alterations to the Medical School buildings at Agra. Practically completed.

(ii) Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar in the Naini Tal district.

(iii) Conversion of Sherwood House into a suitable residence for His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Naini Tal. Nearly completed.

(iv) New kacheri buildings at Naini Tal. In progress.

(v) Special repairs to La Martinière Boys' School at Lucknow. Contribution work. Nearly completed.

(vi) Constructing Commissioner's kacheri at Gorakhpur. Completed.

(vii) Clearing the Mohan Pass on the Meerut, Roorkee and Landaur road, Saháranpur district. Completed. — **Communications.**

(viii) Protective works in the Mohan Pass, Saháranpur district. Completed.

(ix) Remodelling the new Tonga road from the Brewery to Naini Tal. Completed.

(x) Protective measures for the safety of the Sher-ka-Dánda hill at Naini Tal. — **Miscellaneous Public Improvements.**

---

(2) *Canals.*

The total direct and indirect capital outlay on these works during the year amounts to Rs. 13,14,317, or Rs. 5,80,079 more than in the previous year. The total capital outlay on irrigation works in these Provinces now amounts to Rs. 8,49,15,152. — **Capital outlay.**

The following are the most important of the new works which were in progress or completed during the year :— — **New works, Capital.**

The Fatehpur Branch and Ghátampur distributary extension and the construction of training groynes in the Ganges river above the Narora Weir, Lower Ganges Canal; extending the right flank of the Hardwár dam; protective works on the Pathri and Ránipur torrents; the Pur, Muzaffarnagar, and Harsauli drains; and the improvement of the Nim nadi, Upper Ganges Canal; the western depression and Tilpat drains: and the remodelling of the Chhota Kosi drain, Agra Canal; the new retaining weir below the Naogaon dam, and the Basi and Lumb drains, Eastern Jumna Canal.

An expenditure of Rs. 57,369 from Provincial Revenues was incurred on drainage improvements in canal-irrigated tracts. — **Agricultural works.**

The total charges against Revenue amounted to Rs. 24,16,703, a decrease of Rs. 3,96,317, compared with the previous year, due to expenditure under this head having to be curtailed in the depressed state of the provincial finances. — **Working expenses.**

One hundred and eighty-one miles of new channels were opened during the year, bringing the total mileage of all channels up to 11,241 miles. — **Mileage of channels.**

Two million ten thousand and twenty-one acres were irrigated by the canals under the direct control of the Irrigation Department. The increase over the previous year, which is entirely in the area under rabi crops, being due to the dryness of that season. — **Area irrigated.**

The revenue assessed amounts to Rs. 80,45,388, or about 28½ lakhs in excess of the previous year. The assessments exceed those of any previous year by nearly five lakhs of rupees. — **Revenue assessed.**

The gross revenue realized was Rs. 50,96,578. This is the lowest recorded since 1879-80, the decrease being due to the low assessments during the wet rabi of 1894-95. — **Gross revenue realized.**

Net revenue.

The net revenue realized amounts to 3·16 per cent. of the capital outlay. Taking the four canals classed as productive, the net revenue is 3·45 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 5·56 in the previous year.

LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Outstanding arrears.

Considering the character of the year, the collections on account of arrears, allowing for remissions which were necessary, must be regarded as satisfactory. The real balance outstanding was something less than Rs. 8,000, and was due principally from estates under attachment.

Current revenue.

Of the current demand of revenue on the roll, 98·5 per cent. was collected. The greater part of the outstanding balance represents revenue suspended or postponed on account of the unfavourable seasons. The largest remissions were granted in the Bundelkhand districts, where the crops had failed. Discrimination was generally exercised in collecting the revenue, and time allowed for payment to the poorer landholders. It is satisfactory to record that the deteriorated areas in the Agra Division which suffered from agricultural depression are recovering ; and that the wire fence erected between Bhartpore and British territory has proved successful in keeping out wild cattle, and in enabling a larger revenue to be realized in the border villages.

The canal revenues were affected owing to the heavy winter rainfall, the demand for occupier's rate exhibiting a decrease of over 18 lakhs out of about 51 lakhs as compared with the previous year. The owner's rate was similarly affected, and the demand fell from Rs. 2,59,494 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,52,726 in the year under review.

Revenue money-orders.

There was a steady increase in both the number and value of revenue money-orders issued, which shows that the system of making remittances by money-order maintains its popularity.

Rent litigation, North-Western Provinces.

In the North-Western Provinces while there was an increase in the number of suits instituted, the number of applications decreased by about 21 per cent. Taking suits and applications together, the decrease was 6·5 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The number of suits instituted was the highest on record since the Rent Act (XII of 1881) was passed ; and the explanation suggested for the increase, as compared with a falling off in applications, was that in a year of indifferent harvests the landholders take an opportunity of securing decrees for arrears of rent against occupancy tenants with a view to their ejectment, while they cannot afford to eject the tenants-at-will. This theory is corroborated by the fact that the number of applications to eject the latter class of tenants showed a marked decrease in the year under review.

The tenants contested 28 per cent. of the notices as in the preceding year, and were successful in 52 per cent. of the number contested and decided.

There was an increase of 28·70 per cent. in the number of applications to eject protected tenants for non-payment of rent. Occupancy tenants were ejected from 55,559 acres as compared with 40,502 in the

previous year, ejectment having taken place in pursuance of 38·85 per cent. of the notices issued, against 38·98 per cent. in 1893-94 and 36·29 per cent. in the previous year. Resignations of occupancy holdings show a steady increase, which is attributed to agricultural depression; but those tenants who are forced to surrender their occupancy rights are frequently let in again as tenants-at-will.

Rent litigation, Oudh.

In Oudh there was a falling off in the number of suits instituted, the most marked decrease occurring under the head of suits to contest enhancement or ejectment. Eviction actually took place from 8,306 holdings with an area of 55,717 acres, about one-third of which area was relet to new tenants. The average rise in the rent of lands relet from which statutory tenants were ejected was a little more than 7 per cent., or slightly above the percentage allowed by law. The Government had under consideration a special report submitted by the Board of Revenue on the subject of illegal enhancement; but, as sufficient trustworthy evidence had not been adduced to warrant an amendment of the enhancement sections of the Rent Act, the Government approved the proposal that District Officers should continue to watch the working of the Act, and scrutinize more carefully reported cases of illegal enhancement. The devices used to evade the law were less widely resorted to than in previous years, owing possibly to the difficulty experienced by landlords in realizing even the existing rents in full; and, although the practice undoubtedly still prevails, no authenticated case came to light in which a premium was levied on the grant or renewal of a tenancy.

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

There was a marked increase in the advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The figures were the highest on record since the Act was passed, and amounted to Rs. 6,77,280 as compared with Rs. 1,97,983 in the previous year. The largest increases were in those districts in which the effects of the bad seasons were most severely felt, and in which there was a heavy mortality among cattle. The money distributed was of material assistance to the agricultural classes, whose resources were, owing to the character of the year, greatly reduced.

Settlement operations.

The number of districts under settlement was the same as in the previous years, *viz.*, three in the North-Western Provinces and nine in Oudh. In only one district, Budaun, was a record-of-rights under preparation, as the existing rent-rolls in that district were considered untrustworthy. In accordance with the scheme now in operation for the systematic revision of the land records by the permanent agency of the Land Records Department, the record operations are limited to the correction of the annual papers, to be performed with special care and under special supervision, and without attestation under the settlement rules, or the preparation of a record-of-rights. Under the guidance of the Settlement Commissioner great progress was made in Oudh in carrying out assessment operations on existing rent-rolls. In the North-Western Provinces the settlement of Garhwál has been completed; and the Meerut district and the Lalitpur sub-division of the Jhánsi district have been formally brought under settlement. Sanction has been accorded to the revision of the assessment in the Kheri and Bahraich districts; and in Sháhjahánpur

enquiries were being made with a view of enabling the Government to determine whether a general revision of the assessment was necessary in that district.

State properties.

At the beginning of the year there were 400 State properties in the provinces with a land revenue demand of Rs. 1,33,797. During the year 13 estates were acquired and 21 were removed from the accounts, leaving at its close 392 estates paying a revenue of Rs. 1,34,514. The total rental demand of these properties, including arrears, was Rs. 7,58,048, of which Rs. 7,10,215, or 94 per cent., were collected. After defraying charges on account of revenue and rates and cost of management and improvements, the net profit to Government from these estates was Rs. 2,09,274.

Court of Wards.

There were 149 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year, or one more than at its commencement. Among the estates which have come under the Court's management may be mentioned Nasir Ali Khan's estate (Cawnpore), which is largely involved, the debts amounting to nearly 1¼ lakhs of rupees; and the Rája of Bhinga's estate in Bahraich, which has a gross income approximating Rs. 2,28,000, but is free of incumbrances. The total rental demand, current and arrear, in all estates was Rs. 55,37,843, of which Rs. 48,48,850, or 87·55 per cent., was collected. The cost of management fell at 9 per cent. of the income as compared with 8·7 per cent. in the previous year.

In regard to improvements it has been laid down as a maxim that "the Court of Wards is not a landlord of the money-lending classes, looking only to an immediate return for capital sunk, but one which should find a return in the general improvement of the property." But except in the Balrampur estate, little effect was given to this principle during the year: the other estates with a gross income of over 35 lakhs of rupees spent less than two per cent. of that income on improvements for the good of the tenantry or the security of the rental. While it is not possible in a large number of estates, owing to their insignificance and indebtedness, to expend much money on improvements, still something more might have been done in this direction in the year under review, and it is hoped that progress will be recorded in future years. Satisfactory progress has been made in sanitary measures, and attention has also been paid to vaccination. The surplus funds of the more prosperous estates were invested to the extent of Rs. 1,76,900 in Government securities, and Rs. 5,31,326 in the purchase of lands and houses and in loans to other estates.

Working of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

As explained in a preceding paragraph, a scheme is now being worked by which the revision of the land records will be effected by the permanent agency of the Land Records Department. The cadastral surveys made by the patwáris under the supervision of the survey staff are preceded by a professional traverse, and both surveys and record work are progressing satisfactorily. The result of the scheme as regards the training of the patwáris and kanúngos and the quality of their work is reported to have been excellent. The revision of patwáris' circles in the North-Western Provinces has been practically completed. In Oudh the organization of these circles has been started in several districts, and will

be carried out by District Officers on conclusion of settlement operations. The number of patwáris employed in the provinces has been further reduced from 29,398 to 29,355, owing to the revision of circles in certain districts. The kanúngo school which was opened at Cawnpore in 1891 was closed during the year after the first session was over. The necessity for such a school has disappeared, as there are now survey parties at work in several districts; and kanúngos, by being attached to these parties, obtain a much better practical education in surveying than could be obtained in that school. In order to make the kanúngo's post more attractive than at present, it has been decided that not less than five appointments of naib-tahsíldárs shall be filled up annually by promotion of subordinate revenue officials, and five kanúngos have already been selected for promotion.

Filing and testing of village papers.

While there was an improvement in the punctuality with which the annual papers were filed, there was a decrease in the number of fields tested by superior officers. Increased attention has been paid to the maintenance of the pargana books, and the Board of Revenue have under consideration the question of altering the rules so as to ensure greater uniformity of the method and a more intelligent use of the registers.

Cawnpore Experimental Farm.

Owing to unseasonable weather the investigations at the Cawnpore Experimental Farm were conducted under very unfavourable conditions. The enquiries made were connected principally with the value of various manures and with the possibility of introducing new varieties of cane into the neighbourhood of Cawnpore. The principal facts established appear to be that for wheat manures which contain a large proportion of nitrogen are the most valuable; that in order to secure the maximum outturn it is important to protect the common variety of cane from being laid by wind and rain; and that cane from other parts of the provinces gave as good if not a better outturn than the local variety. Various experiments were made with other crops, but no definite opinion can be formed upon their value.

Reclamation of usar land.

The Agricultural Department has for some years been engaged in ascertaining whether it is possible to deal successfully with those areas of sterile waste which unfortunately are extensive in many districts of the provinces. Three plots now remain under treatment. One of these, the Cherat reserve in the Aligarh district, has been leased with the Government Dairy Farm to Mr. Keventer, the dairy expert; but experiments in the cultivation of grass and trees and of certain cereals are still carried out. The result is that rice and grass are found to flourish on land on which water can stand, and that while the sowing of trees has proved unsuccessful, trees planted in manured soil grow well. At Juhi in the Cawnpore district more attention has been paid than formerly to the planting of fuel-producing trees. The soil of the plot under treatment has improved so much that rice and even spring crops can be raised, but fodder grasses have not been so successfully cultivated. At Gursikran in Aligarh, rice and spring crops and potatoes have been cultivated with a considerable measure of success, and fodder grasses continue to displace coarser varieties in and around depressions where water is retained.

Saharanpur, Mussoorie and Lucknow Gardens.

The season was not a propitious one for gardening operations owing to excessive rain followed by a long drought. The expenditure on the several gardens amounted to Rs. 41,201, and the receipts to Rs. 39,356, including the value of seeds and plants supplied to soldiers' gardens and of drugs to the Medical Department.

Arboriculture.

The actual length of avenues at the beginning of the year was 8,435 miles, to which 161 miles of new avenues were added during the year. Owing to the extraordinary variations in the methods adopted by the various District Boards, an excessive amount of new work has been undertaken in some districts; and it has therefore been ordered that plans of operations shall be drawn up for a period of five years, and that the Boards shall carry out the schemes so prescribed as closely as possible. The expenditure incurred in planting trees and maintenance was Rs. 67,611 as compared with Rs. 71,963 in the previous year. The receipts aggregated Rs. 59,234, so that the actual cost to Government was only Rs. 8,379.

Sericulture.

Up to the present the interesting experiment of rearing silk-worms in the plains from imported Assam cocoons seems to have been a failure. A new supply of worms was received in August 1895, and contained 100 cocoons. Up to the end of February 1896 the worms produced only three cycles, the first of which was a successful one: the second a poor one: and the third a total failure owing to the death of the worms from the effects of the high temperature. In view of these results it is now intended to abandon the experiment.

Civil Veterinary Department.

It has been explained in previous reports that the Imperial Department of Horse-breeding supplies high class stallions to breed from selected mares, while the Provincial Department provides a less expensive class of sire with a view to the improvement of stock in districts where good brood mares are scarce. The Government had occasion in the middle of the year to notice the generally unsatisfactory progress of horse-breeding operations and the lack of encouragement on the part of District Officers to the industry, and the attention of the latter was called to the necessity of doing all in their power to encourage horse-breeding both by exercise of their personal influence and by giving their cordial assistance to the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department; it being remarked that the most useful form in which help could be afforded was that of inspection of stands of stallions and the supply of information as to the possibility of extending operations.

During the year under review there were 48 stallions at work, or one less than in 1894-95. There were besides 18 stallions issued by the Civil Veterinary Department on payment by the Court of Wards and private persons. At the end of the year 34 applications for stallions remained uncomplied with: ten more stallions have been purchased in the current year; and the Government has under consideration, in connection with the next provincial contract, the question of expanding horse-breeding operations.

Outbreaks of cattle disease were reported from 27 districts, rinderpest having occurred in 26. The treatment of cattle disease, which is an important part of the work of the department, is seriously handicapped

by the insufficiency of the present staff and the want of skilled professional supervision. The question of providing an additional officer for the purpose of supervising the subordinate veterinary staff and devoting his time to the treatment of cattle disease is under consideration. Outbreaks of *surra* also occurred among horses on the dâk lines to Mussoorie and Naini Tal, and amongst the Government transport animals at Bareilly. Cases of glanders were reported from some districts. The Government of India have recently decided on a general extension of the Glanders and Farcy Act (XX of 1879), and measures will be taken in due course to give effect to these orders.

Emigration.

There was a decrease in the number of emigrants registered for the Colonies, the figures being 17,315 as compared with 26,707 in the previous year. The eastern districts of the provinces continue to head the list at the largest recruiting localities. Inland emigration was confined to a single district, Ghâzipur, and the number recruited was 252 during the year, the figures of the previous year being 372. Free emigration, that is emigration outside the provisions of the Act, was carried on to a large extent, no less than 690 persons having found their way to the labour districts, *viz.*, 150 from Basti and 540 from Allahabad.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Excise.

The gross receipts for 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 56,48,608, as against Rs. 58,52,663 in the previous year, when the receipts were the highest on record. This decrease, amounting to 3½ per cent., occurred on the revenue derived from country liquor and opium, and is mainly attributable to unfavourable seasons and the consequent decline in the consumption of liquor by the agricultural classes.

Country liquor.

At the time when the sales of the licenses for the vend of country spirits were held, the outlook was not unpromising, and the amount paid in license fees exceeded the figures of the previous year by half a lakh of rupees. But with poor harvests in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh, the receipts from still-head duty fell off by three lakhs, indicating a diminution in consumption of liquor, amounting to as much as 200,000 gallons.

The modified distillery system has now entirely disappeared, and the ordinary central distillery system is in force throughout the greater portion of the Provinces; the outstill and farming systems being only retained in the thinly-populated and inaccessible tracts on the boundaries of the Province, where, under the ordinary system, it would generally be impossible to prevent the extensive manufacture or import of illicit liquor. Complaints have been made of the difficulty of repressing illicit practices in some of the tracts administered under the ordinary system; but the Government is averse to allowing outstills except in frontier tracts, and it is hoped that certain modifications in the existing system such as the provision of bonded warehouses and the graduation of the still-head duty will remove the difficulties brought to notice.

Hemp drugs.

In spite of a reduction in the number of shops, the receipts from the sale of these drugs rose from Rs. 7,57,958 in 1893-94 to Rs. 7,83,060.

The system of administering the excise on these drugs has been altered since the close of the year under report in order to give effect to the recommendations of the Hemp Drugs Commission.

Opium. A falling off in the opium receipts from Rs. 7,90,097 in 1893-94 to Rs. 7,68,736 was coincident with a large extension of the area under poppy cultivation, and also with some enhancement of the price at which opium is issued to the licensed vendors.

Stamps. The receipts from non-judicial stamps remained almost stationary while a considerable increase in the sales of Court-fee stamps brought up the total gross receipts of the Department from Rs. 70,77,234 in 1894-95 to Rs. 73,00,008 in 1895-96, the highest figure which has yet been reached. This increase is probably connected with the succession of unfavourable seasons in these Provinces in recent years. These in the first instance tended to cause an increase in the number of obligations incurred or renewed, with a corresponding increase in the demand for non-judicial stamps. Now, however, that a continuance of unfavourable conditions has made the position of debtors precarious, these obligations have begun to furnish the subject-matter for an increasing volume of litigation, and receipts from Court-fee stamps have consequently risen.

Income-Tax. There was an increase in the receipts under every head except Part III (interest on securities), the total receipts rising from Rs. 23,81,991 in 1894-95 to Rs. 24,13,803 in 1895-96. The increase of nearly 12 per cent. in the collections under Part II (profits by companies) may be taken as a satisfactory sign of increasing commercial activity in these Provinces. Under Part IV (other sources of income) the increase amounted to Rs. 26,667 or 1·3 per cent. The incidence of the tax under Part IV was Rs. 44 per thousand of the population as compared with Rs. 43 in the previous year, one person in every 648 of the population was assessed to the tax, and the average amount of tax paid by each person assessed was as in the previous year Rs. 28.

FORESTS.

Area. The areas of the different classes of forests remained practically the same as in the previous year; that of the reserved forests being 3,766 square miles against 3,765 in 1894-95, that of protected forests being 9,319 square miles in each year, and that of unclassed forests 43 square miles against 44 in the preceding year. Of the area classed as protected forests, 9,225 square miles are under the management of the District Officers of the Kumaun Division, and will in future be excluded from the returns.

Settlements. The revision of the settlement of certain reserved forests in the Kumaun Civil Division remained unfinished at the close of the year, the chief cause being pressure of work in other Departments, which reduced the time at the disposal of the Forest Settlement Officers. In Oudh, considerable progress was made towards defining and recording the concessions to be granted to the villages bordering on the forests. In the Dehra Dún Division, 1,056 acres of land were finally notified as reserved forest; while the work of revising and defining more accurately the forest boundaries in Jaunsár made good progress.

Surveys.

In Oudh 460 square miles of forest were surveyed, and it now only remains for the area to be mapped.

Working-Plans.

Three working-plans were sanctioned during the year. Others, for the forests in the Garhwál and Ganges Divisions, and a revised plan supplementary to the general working-plans for the Dehra Dún forests, were drawn up and received the sanction of the Government after the close of the year. The term of the working-plan for the Naini Tal sub-divisional forests expired during the year; but in consequence of the delay in completing the settlement of these forests the framing of a new plan has been retarded. For the Bundelkhand forests no working-plan has yet been taken in hand, the reason for which is explained in the body of the report.

Offences.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of breaches of the forest law as compared with the figures of the previous year, and a corresponding decrease in the number of persons concerned; while the number of cases compounded increased from 530 in 1894-95 to 637 in the year under review.

Conservancy.

The conditions of the season, unlike those of the preceding year, made fire conservancy extremely difficult, there having been practically no rain between October 1895 and the middle of June 1896. The results were correspondingly disastrous throughout the forests, no less than 326 square miles of forest having been burnt.

Grazing.

The area open to grazing was reduced from 2,328 square miles to 2,172 square miles, the main cause being the revision of the concessions granted in the forests of the Oudh Circle, as a result of which the area open to grazing was contracted. The number of cattle using the forests was—buffaloes, 100,981; bullocks and cows, 448,201; sheep and goats, 154,732; and other animals, 26,635; against 113,961 buffaloes, 474,876 bullocks and cows, 184,708 sheep and goats, and 21,759 other animals grazed in 1894-95. The value of the grazing, at full rates for each animal, would be Rs. 137,446; but the revenue actually collected amounted to Rs. 68,100, the balance, Rs. 69,346, representing the value of the grazing to owners entitled to use the forests free or at privileged rates.

Outturn.

Timber to the amount of 3,050,000 cubic feet, fuel to the amount of 8,487,000 cubic feet, and minor produce to the value of Rs. 4,02,418, were removed from the forests during the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were—timber 5,095,000 cubic feet, firewood 10,802,000 cubic feet, and minor produce Rs. 4,52,266. The reasons for the decrease are detailed in the body of the report.

Financial results.

Financially, the results were not as satisfactory as in the previous year. Scarcity produced slackness in trade, while large quantities of firewood which were made over to the Commissariat Department towards the close of the year by the School Circle had not been paid for when the accounts were made up. In the Oudh Circle the main feature was the exhaustion of the stock of valuable timber which had been accumulated in former years by departmental agency, and the sale of which had been counterbalanced by no corresponding outlay, so that the revenues of that Circle for a few years have presented an exaggerated appearance of prosperity. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 14,66,862 and the

expenditure to Rs. 9,31,868, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5,84,994 only. Of the expenditure Rs. 5,29,088 represents the cost of conservancy and works, and Rs. 4,02,780 the cost of establishment. The estimated value of the produce removed by rightholders, villagers who have been granted concessions, &c., is Rs. 2,77,000.

EDUCATION.

Leading features of the year.

The number of schools, which was 4,799 in 1893-94, again increased from 4,814 to 4,824; and direct expenditure, which had risen from Rs. 23,77,032 in 1893-94 to Rs. 25,94,290 in 1894-95, amounted to Rs. 27,06,504 in 1895-96. This increase was accompanied by an advance from Rs. 8,35,733 to Rs. 8,45,790 in indirect expenditure. On the one hand, the percentage of the contribution from public funds other than municipal revenues decreased from 57·33 to 54·38 and, on the other, that of fee-income rose from 23·65 to 25·69. The improved condition of the fee-income, though in itself a satisfactory feature, had its immediate result, in spite of the increase of institutions and expenditure, in a further decrease from 2,05,932 to 2,04,274 in the average attendance of male pupils, which, evenly distributed over all branches of education, afforded regrettable testimony to the weakness of the craving of the population for instruction, and was by no means counterbalanced by the increase from 9,569 to 10,429 in the average attendance at girls' schools, mostly of missionary origin and affecting special sections of the community. With a view to giving the needed impetus to private enterprise in the direction of primary education, the Government, while increasing its contribution by Rs. 75,000, took steps to ensure the allotment of grants-in-aid to indigenous institutions from the funds at the disposal of the District Boards. In its technical aspect, primary education received notable encouragement by the appointment of the Principal of the Thomason Engineering College at Roorkee to be Visitor of Industrial Schools, for deserving pupils of which industrial classes were opened at the College. It was satisfactory to observe that the raising of school fees in State and aided institutions had the direct result of enabling two High Schools dependent entirely on private enterprise to be opened at Bareilly, while the accession of the unaided Káyastha Páthshála at Allahabad to the list of Arts Colleges was a pleasing feature in accordance with the policy of the Government to maintain at its expense only a limited number of such institutions to serve as exemplars of efficiency to others.

Higher education.

In consequence of the increase in fees, the average enrolment at Arts Colleges, already noticed in last year's report as inadequate to a province of this magnitude, descended from 1,638 to 1,506, although the number of institutions increased from 15 to 16. The decrease in enrolment was accompanied by a fall from 905 to 871 in the number of candidates for University Examinations at which, so far as the B. A. standard is concerned, there were still 187 competing for the literary degree as against only 64 offering themselves in Science. In this examination, however, the number of failures was 128 out of 251, and was traceable mainly to the papers in Philosophy and English. The higher percentage of success in the Science course in both the B. A. and the Intermediate Examinations, coupled with the efficient laboratories at three of the Arts Colleges,

constituted a happier augury for the popularity of practical studies. In Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the total expenditure increased from Rs. 7,25,665 to Rs. 7,68,011, while the attendance fell from 28,368 to 27,846, giving an incidence of Rs. 28 against Rs. 26 per scholar, out of which the Government contribution stood at Rs. 12. This result, arising immediately from the enhancement of fee-income, marched with a decided improvement in private enterprise evidenced by the circumstance that, while the enrolment decreased in schools supported by the Government, it rose in unaided institutions from 2,204 to 3,117. It was decided to withdraw grants-in-aid from the preparatory section of Municipal Branch schools in order to release funds for the promotion of vernacular education by reducing the number of pupils ceasing to study English before their studies are likely to be useful. The aggregate of candidates for public examinations increased from 4,766 to 4,986; while that of passes fell from 1,783 to 1,663, owing to a marked influx of private candidates, achieving an indifferent measure of success as compared with those from State Colleges, from which about the same number of competitors appeared as in the year preceding with a higher percentage of passes. The experience of the year under report fully justified the experiment of starting special classes in Anglo-Vernacular Schools for pupils from Vernacular Schools after passing the Middle Vernacular examinations, and confirmed the Government in the hope that Municipal Boards, at present maintaining Anglo-Vernacular Schools for a handful of aspirants for an English education, would appreciate the economy of merging them in Middle Vernacular Schools and utilize the funds thereby released for the purpose of founding scholarships to enable promising pupils to proceed ultimately to the District High Schools. The number of primary institutions increased from 4,170 to 4,186, while the number of pupils decreased from 176,314 to 174,883, representing a reduction in percentage on the population of the school-going age from 48·4 to 47·9, with an incidence of expenditure of 4·1 annas per scholar. The continued backwardness of the eastern districts was demonstrated by a percentage of only 36·0 upon the population of the school-going age as contrasted with 64·2 in Bundelkhand.

Secondary education.

Primary education.

In connection with technical education the leading feature, besides the co-ordination already noticed of the Industrial Schools to the Thomason College of Engineering, was the completion of the reorganization of the three Normal Schools with a suitable curriculum for vernacular teachers. An English Department has since been added at Lucknow for the training of teachers for Anglo-Vernacular institutions. The attendance at Law classes, mentioned in last year's report as the only branch of technical education giving promise of becoming popular and self-supporting, decreased from 752 to 602, while the number of successful candidates at the prescribed examinations exhibited a satisfactory increase from 45 to 51. In this place it may be noted that the Allahabad University passed the needed reform of limiting, with effect from the year 1899, candidature for a Law degree to graduates in Arts or Science. Female education continued to be, in the main, an adjunct of missionary enterprise. Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools increased from 17 to 19 and the

Technical education.

Female education.

pupils from 1,290 to 1,521, at an expenditure of Rs. 72,024 as against Rs. 63,037, out of which the contribution from public funds decreased from Rs. 15,116 to Rs. 14,580. Aided Primary Vernacular Schools decreased from 115 to 109, while the pupils increased from 4,083 to 4,535, at an expenditure of Rs. 58,362 as against Rs. 52,971, out of which the Government contributed Rs. 17,813 as against Rs. 18,919. The reduction of the subsidy arose from the necessity of enforcing the rules relating to grants-in-aid with greater stringency; but the grants even as reduced were still distinctly liberal in view of the standard of education imparted at most of the institutions. State Primary Vernacular Schools, maintained by District Boards, decreased from 128 to 127, while the enrolment increased from 2,990 to 2,997, at an expenditure of Rs. 16,644, of which Rs. 16,609 represented the State contribution, whereas in the year preceding the entire outlay of Rs. 17,262 had fallen on the public funds. The difficulty of obtaining suitable teachers was still very apparent; and the Government has since taken into consideration a proposal to open a training class in connection with a European Girls' School.

Religious instruction.

The experiment of allowing religious instruction to be received during reading hours by pupils, at the option of parents, in a separate building under the direction of a teacher entertained by a local Committee, was made at the Amroha High School at the instance of the Musalmán community; and the Government expressed its willingness to grant the same concession in other places where a religious community was prepared to make suitable arrangements for the purpose.

European education.

The statistics of European education varied little from those recorded for the year preceding, and showed 21 aided schools for males and 22 for females, respectively bearing on their registers 1,741 and 1,561 pupils, and earning grants to the extent of Rs. 54,095 and Rs. 54,192. The higher rate of grant per female arose from the facility of passing in needlework.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

Vital statistics.

The year under report, following upon the most unhealthy on record, was exceptionally healthy, inasmuch as the death rate per mille was reduced from 42·51 to 29·13, thus falling below the decennial average of 32·79 from 1881 to 1890. The birth rate per mille, which stood at 40·95 in 1893 and decreased to 39·70 in 1894, was further reduced to 34·90 as against a mean figure of 39·50 for the same decennial period. The mean figures for the quinquennium ending with 1895 disclose a retardation, located mainly in the Allahabad Division and Eastern districts, and most probably connected with the prevailing scarcity, in the increase of the population, which has been augmented to the extent only of 1·9 per cent. as against 3·9 in the corresponding section of the preceding decade. The urban death rate, which had risen from 29·78 in 1893 to 48·37 in 1894, was again reduced to 34·83, while the birth rate, which had fallen from 40·61 in 1893 to 39·62 in 1894, exhibited a trifling decrease to 39·37. Meteorological conditions were favourable until the premature disappearance of the monsoon followed by a progressive increase in the monthly death rate which, instead of declining from November onwards, attained its maximum in December.

Registration and disease.

The registration of vital statistics, though still capable of improvement, was on the whole extremely efficient. A percentage of 21·0 on births and of 20·0 on deaths was tested by the local authorities, whose scrutiny disclosed 2·78 per cent. of omissions for births and 2·64 for deaths, and by the Vaccination Department, whose returns showed 1·46 and ·72, respectively. The continuous diminution of small-pox, which has become more and more pronounced during the past 25 years, was evidenced by a reduction in the death-rate from this disease from ·09, hitherto the lowest figure recorded, to ·04. The death-rate from cholera, which had increased from ·26 in 1893 to 3·80 in 1894, was again lowered to 1·10, for which one epidemic in Fyzabad and another in Hamírpur mainly accounted. The gatherings at Hardwár and the Mágh Mela enjoyed immunity from this disease.

Sanitary measures.

Substantial progress was effected in the water-supply and drainage works at Allahabad, Agra, Benares, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. The project for water-supply at Meerut, which was sanctioned in the year preceding, was completed at the moderate outlay of Rs. 8,00,000 with maintenance charges of Rs. 70,000 only; but the schemes in respect of Fyzabad, Bareilly, and Farukhabad were postponed pending the settlement of financial difficulties. Over Rs. 21,00,000, the scientific application of which is guaranteed by the supervision of the Sanitary Board and its Special Engineer, was expended on works affecting public health, out of an aggregate income of Rs. 55,00,000 in 103 municipalities. The Sanitary Board was instructed to prepare a manual relating to the disposal of night-soil at municipal centres and, in consultation with the local authorities, to give effect to a series of rules dealing with such measures of rural sanitation as are reasonably within the competence of village communities.

Vaccination.

The arrangements of 1893, which transferred the executive control of vaccine operations in each district to the Civil Surgeon, enabled the Government to redistribute the Provinces into two circles and to bring under reduction one of the three Deputy Sanitary Commissionerships. This economy has been accompanied by steady progress, inasmuch as the average number of successful primary vaccinations increased by 40 per cent. from 886,698 in 1890-93 to 1,245,074 in 1893-96. The actual increase represented a percentage of 55 from 828,031 in 1890-91 to 1,299,663 in 1895-96. In 1895-96, moreover, the successful primary vaccinations amounted to 79·76 per cent. of the total births, furnishing the nearest approximation hitherto recorded to the accepted standard of 80 per cent. The ratio per mille of successful vaccinations in municipal areas increased from 34·92 in 1894-95 to 38·15 in 1895-96. Though the Vaccination Act applies to municipalities only, voluntary operations are conducted throughout the Provinces; and, as the average number of operations effected by each vaccinator within urban limits was only 957 out of an accepted maximum of 2,000, the short-sightedness of the policy of certain corporations in prohibiting their officers from working in the adjoining areas had not even the excuse that the time thus employed would be lost to the performance of more immediate duties. There was no alteration in

the system of supplying lymph to the districts for commencing operations at the outset of the cold weather; but the Government had under consideration a project for the establishment of a central depôt for the preparation of bovine lymph in a form suitable for transfer, thereby holding out a prospect of dispensing by degrees with the existing arrangements for collecting human lymph by special operations in the hills during the hot weather and the rainy season.

Lunatic Asylums.

Lunatic Asylums are established at the four centres of—

(1) Bareilly; (2) Benares; (3) Agra; (4) Lucknow;

with accommodation for 1,286 inmates. The year opened with a lunatic population of 1,030. Admissions amounted to 259 and discharges to 161. There were 83 deaths; and the resultant population stood at 1,045 at the close of the year. The daily average strength increased from 1,038·44 to 1,050·51; but the maximum number confined on any one day was reduced from 1,098 to 1096; and was in no instance, therefore, in excess of the available accommodation. The death-rate per mille, which had risen from 52 in 1893 to 92 in 1894, again descended to 79 and varied from 45 at Bareilly to 133 at Benares. The provincial death-rate, it will be recollected, fell from 42 to 29. The large proportion, amounting to 24 per cent. of lunatics, still admitted from the district in which each of the four asylums are situated suggested the inference that the provisions of law relating to the subject are less familiar to the public and the police of the outlying country than to the more immediate neighbours of the institutions. Exclusive of Rs. 9,975 expended on construction and repairs, the cost of asylums further decreased from Rs. 64,814 to Rs. 63,344, in spite of the rise in the average population. Earnings of lunatics and contributions from paying patients reduced the net cost to Government to Rs. 53,534 as against Rs. 60,436 in 1894, mainly owing to the excellent administration of the Dairy Farm at Bareilly, which accounted for Rs. 6,323 out of a total of Rs. 8,938 for industrial profits.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The triennium ending with the year 1895 witnessed substantial progress in the administration of hospitals and dispensaries. The institutions for which detailed statistics are available increased from 289 to 315, including 38 against 27 for the exclusive treatment of females. The number of out-door patients advanced from 3,376,125 to 3,955,681 and of in-door patients from 56,226 to 61,514. The total number of recipients of medical relief increased 17 per cent., from 3,432,351 to 4,017,195; and it was satisfactory to observe that, during the past nine years, the number of children treated rose, in general hospitals and dispensaries, from 514,095 to 1,064,524, in addition to 129,419 receiving attendance at institutions not in existence at the commencement of the period. In spite of this testimony to the growing popularity of hospitals and dispensaries, the conclusion that ignorant prejudices still militated against the complete utilization of medical relief was indicated by the circumstance that Hindus, though constituting 86 per cent. of the inhabitants, continued to resort to it in only twice the number of Musalmáns. The daily average of in-door patients increased from 1,654 in 1894 to 1,716 for men, from 573 to 618 for women, and from 192 to 204 for children. The

nominal accommodation provided was 2,363 beds for males and 1,110 for females; but in 10 hospitals it was distinctly inadequate and in six seriously deficient. The total number of major operations increased from 24,301 in 1892 to 29,607, of which 15,175, representing a percentage of 51·3, were performed by Assistant Surgeons. Minor operations advanced during the same period from 141,094 to 161,949. Receipts from all sources increased from Rs. 9,25,833 to Rs. 9,82,366 and expenditure from Rs. 7,28,353 to Rs. 7,55,252, with the effect that the resultant cash balance stood at Rs. 2,27,114 as compared with Rs. 1,97,481.

Agra Medical School.

The Agra Medical School has for its purpose the training of Hospital Assistants, male and female, for the public service, whether military or civil. Private students are also admitted and increased from 15 in 1894-95 to 35 in 1895-96. The total number of male students, amounting to 213, exceeded the maximum of 200 contemplated by the rules, owing to no less than 62 admissions to the Civil class with the object of filling exceptional vacancies among the staff of Hospital Assistants. A rule, rendering candidates ordinarily ineligible unless recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, had the direct result of improving the status and qualifications of students entering the College. A similar improvement was noticed with satisfaction in connection with the female students at present recruited mainly from the native Christian community. The establishment of the Crosthwaite Girls' School at Lucknow, coupled with the stimulus of scholarships offered by the Provincial Committee of the National Association, will, it is hoped, contribute towards obtaining suitable candidates from amongst Hindus and Musalmáns of good position. During the year the Chemical Laboratory was finished and the examination hall approached completion; but the questions of boarding accommodation and an opthalmic hospital were again postponed pending an improvement in the condition of Provincial finance.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

No legislation was undertaken during the year in regard to District Boards. There were, as in the previous year, 44 District Boards and four District Committees constituted under Act XIV of 1883.

The income of the District Boards in these Provinces consists chiefly of the proceeds of rates or cesses levied on the land in addition to the land revenue and bearing a definite proportion to it. They also receive the receipts of the educational and medical institutions under their control, and the proceeds of arboriculture, and their accounts are credited with the net receipts from cattle pounds in each district. The expenditure on services transferred to the Boards exceeds the income at their disposal, and the deficit is made good by an allotment from Provincial Revenues. According to the accounts maintained by the Boards the provincial allotment during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,29,911, and the total income, including this allotment, to Rs. 37,84,420. Measures have for some time been in contemplation for placing the Boards in a position of greater financial independence by making them definite allotments instead of merely transferring to their account a sufficient sum to

meet the excess of expenditure over income. The measures proposed have been finally approved and will be introduced with effect from the next financial year. The Boards will then be allowed to carry on their balances from year to year.

In many cases complaints have been made of the want of active interest shown by members of District Boards in their work; but on the other hand many of the reports have brought to notice the co-operation of individual members in supervising the administration of the services under the Boards' control, and it may be expected that when the financial powers of the Boards are enlarged the interest taken by members in their work will rapidly develope.

During the year under report there was a decline, owing to the general agricultural depression, in the attendance at the schools managed by the Boards. The attention of the Boards has been called to the necessity for more active measures to promote primary education, and funds have, since the close of the year under report, been placed at their disposal for the purpose. Several new dispensaries were established, and there was a steady improvement in vaccination work; while in a few districts special attention was paid to the improvement of village sanitation.

MUNICIPAL.

There are 103 municipalities in these Provinces with a population ranging from 267,910 in Lucknow to 5,306 in Shahdera in the Meerut district.

Legislation.

Two Acts (I of 1895 and II of 1895) affecting municipal administration were passed by the local legislature during the year, their chief object being to define more clearly the jurisdiction and procedure of courts in regard to appeals from the assessment and levy of taxes under the Municipal and Water-Works Acts.

Attendance of members.

The average number of members on each Board was 15 as in the previous year; but the average number present at each meeting fell from 8·9 to 8·5. The best attendance was obtained in some of the smaller municipalities. Many members besides attending the meetings of the full Boards devoted much of their time to attendance at the meetings of Sub-Committees, which in most municipalities dispose of a considerable volume of work.

Rules and Bye-laws.

Thirty municipalities (in addition to 52 in the previous year) passed rules requiring that notice should be given of occurrences of cases of cholera and small-pox; and 25 municipalities (in addition to 66 in the previous year) adopted rules for the control of the slaughter of cattle for human consumption.

Seventeen municipalities also framed rules for the voluntary registration of sales of cattle in municipal markets.

Taxation.

Octroi was in force in 81 out of the 103 municipalities, having been withdrawn from Shahdera and Mowana during the year. In 27 towns no other form of taxation was resorted to. Octroi was also abolished in Cawnpore at the close of the year, taxes on loaded vehicles and pack-animals entering the municipality and on consignments received by rail

being substituted for it. In Benares a tax was imposed on persons entering or leaving the municipality by rail.

Income and expenditure.

The total income of the municipalities (including Rs. 10,33,675 from loans and other extraordinary items) was Rs. 52,92,870. The receipts from municipal rates and taxes amounted to Rs. 34,05,636, towards which octroi duties contributed Rs. 27,73,166. The incidence of taxation was one rupee and nine pies per head, or two pies above that of the previous years, and ranged between one anna six pies per head in the small town of Bhinga to Rs. 1-15-0 per head in Benares, and over five rupees per head in the hill stations of Mussoorie and Naini Tal. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 54,00,455. This sum includes over 15 lakhs expended on water-supply and drainage (or $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs more than in the previous year) and over $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs paid in interest and repayments of loans.

Refunds.

The unfavourable agricultural conditions of the previous year continued to prevail; and with large importations of food-grains, octroi receipts and refunds were again above the normal.

Sanitation.

Attention continued to be paid to sanitary requirements in almost all municipalities, and numerous improvements of a minor character were effected. An account of the water-works in the large cities is given in the body of the report. The most noticeable features are the opening of the works at Dehra before the end of the year and the completion of the Meerut works which, however, were not opened till after the year had closed.

Education.

The expenditure incurred by municipalities on education was Rs. 1,30,875 as against Rs. 1,29,450 in 1894-95, exclusive of the contributions amounting to Rs. 1,05,262 which municipalities make to District Boards for the support of schools and of medical institutions. The number of schools supported or aided by municipalities increased from 316 with 33,642 pupils to 318 with 30,076 pupils. The attention of municipalities was called to the necessity for contributing more liberally to the encouragement of education—especially of primary education—and an improvement in this respect may be expected in the ensuing year.

Vaccination.

The number of successful operations increased from 109,373 to 115,657, the cost being slightly higher than in the previous year. The Vaccination Act was in force during the year in all the municipalities of these Provinces.

Vital statistics.

The death rate fell from 44·94 per mille in the previous year, which was exceptionally unhealthy, to 37·25, while the birth rate rose slightly.

General results.

The working of the Boards continued to be generally satisfactory. The question of the regulation of intra-municipal burial-grounds was energetically taken up, and many of the most insanitary have been closed. The drainage scheme for Cawnpore, to which reference was made in the last report, is still under discussion, while some of the smaller water-works schemes which have been projected are likely to be postponed in view of the difficulty of meeting at the present time the increased expenditure which their introduction would involve.

The standard of municipal administration has risen in these Provinces in recent years, and the recognition of the necessity for improving the sanitary surroundings of the urban population has, especially in the larger cities, made the work of the Boards much more onerous than before. In reviewing the work of the Boards the Lieutenant-Governor has observed with satisfaction that widening responsibilities have stimulated the interest taken by the members in their duties, and that the increasing difficulties of municipal administration have been met with increased intelligence and energy.

POLICE.

Statistics of crime.

The number of cases of cognizable offences reported, which had been 183,435 in 1893, again increased from 203,346 to 223,353. Cases investigated had fallen from 110,651 in 1893 to 106,587 in 1894, but rose during the period under report to 117,810. The number of cases decided, which was 64,550 in 1893 and 65,850 in 1894, attained a total of 73,735; and out of these the number of convictions was 63,812 as compared with 55,622 in 1894 and 54,187 in 1893. The percentage of convictions to decisions had stood at 84 for the two years preceding, and advanced to 87, while the ratio of convictions to investigations disclosed a steady progress from 49 to 52 and again to 54. The increase indicated by these figures was chiefly explained by a rise of 13,082 from 85,483 to 98,565 in reports of burglaries, and of 3,505 from 65,948 to 69,453 under the heading of thefts. The reasons were, 1*st*, a real increase of crime under stress of privation through failure of harvests; and 2*nd*, fuller reporting as the result of the rules of 1893, which relieved the police of the necessity of investigating burglaries without loss and thefts involving a valuation of less than Rs. 10, except at the request of the informants. The beneficial effect of these rules was apparent in so far as reports of burglaries increased since 1892 from 68,124 to 98,565, and investigations fell from 42,368 to 30,462, whereas decisions rose from 6,598 to 10,369 and convictions from 5,218 to 8,816.

Heinous crime.

The gravest feature of the year's working was an increase from 197 to 288 in reports of dakáiti, accompanied by a rise from 867 to 922 in those relating to robbery with or without hurt, and from 35 to 47 in those affecting murders by robbers. Under the heading of receipt of stolen property, there was an increase from 5,112 to 6,033. This recrudescence of violence and dishonesty was only to be expected in a period of scarcity. The police succeeded in breaking up three gangs of dakáits, who, it was remarked, exhibited less proneness than heretofore to the use of fire-arms. The general percentage of convictions against reports of heinous crime advanced from 45 to 49 and disclosed special improvement in murder (48 against 42) together with robbery (49 against 41) and kidnapping (63 against 58). Proceedings with a view to taking security for good behaviour affected 2,675 persons as against 2,302, and out of these 2,193 as against 1,867 were ordered to give security.

Preventive measures.

The number of cases relative to security to keep the peace rose from 2,867 to 3,131 and that of persons so bound over from 2,502 to 2,533. Some disinclination on the part of individual Magistrates to utilize these sections was still apparent; but cases investigated under section 110

under orders of the Court increased from 450 to 637, and those initiated by Magistrates *suo motu* under section 107 from 148 to 282. Little advance was observed in the expunction of superfluous entries of time-expired convicts from the registers; but there was a perceptible improvement, an enhancement of which may be expected with the progress of the anthropometrical system, in the ascertainment of previous convictions, while the arrest of absconded offenders disclosed a considerable increase over the returns for the year preceding.

The Police force.

The sanctioned strength of the Provincial Police force increased from 18,886 men and 4,705 officers to 20,393 men and 5,311 officers. Out of the total of 25,704, the Railway Police, exclusive of which the Report of the Police Committee fixed the requirements of the Province at 25,467, absorbed 743, while 7,301, as compared with 7,477 recommended by the Report in question, belonged to the armed branch. The Government decided to abandon the existing practice of placing the armed branch entirely under the control of one of the two Deputy Inspectors-General in favour of a scheme providing for the territorial distribution of all duties between these officers. An increase of Rs. 62,000 since 1891 in expenditure on the Municipal Police numbering 6,700 arose mainly from an improvement in pay in accordance with the Police Committee's proposals. The main questions affecting the 88,568 Rural Police employed in these Provinces were the revision of emoluments and circles in Oudh and the introduction of the cash-pay system in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti. The expenditure from General Revenues on the entire Police force was reduced, owing to exceptional measures in view of the financial embarrassment, from Rs. 71,43,732 to Rs. 70,27,163.

Discipline and efficiency.

The satisfactory decrease, noticed in last year's report, in the number of resignations as an index to discipline in the Provincial force continued in the shape of a further reduction from 697 to 648. Degradations, however, increased from 570 to 593 and dismissals from 471 to 555. The Government noticed with disapprobation the numerous cases of hasty and ill-considered punishments involving injustice to individuals and an impression of insecurity to the force. Punishments in the Rural Police further decreased from 6,710 to 6,083, whereas Rs. 26,395 as against Rs. 22,662 were earned as rewards. Three charges of police torture, of which two terminated in conviction, were investigated by the Courts, which in no case commented adversely on procedure as distinguished from misconduct, though notice was taken by Government of the failure of individual District Superintendents to periodically examine their subordinates. The new tests of police working, based on statistics of serious cognizable crime only, disclosed a perceptible improvement in the efficacy of investigation, in so far as the percentage of persons convicted to those involved in cases decided was 74·0 to 71·5. Some measure of success attended the experiment of enjoining the submission of reports by the unpaid agency of village headmen, distinguished in virtue of office by exemption from certain restrictions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, with respect to a sword.

Cattle-theft.

In connection with cattle-theft there was greater police activity in 1895 than in the preceding year, and the results, from a police point of

view, were better in every respect. The number of cases reported was 5,965 against 4,539 in 1894, the number brought before a Magistrate was 2,908 against 2,211, and the percentage of cases convicted to those disposed of was 79·70 against 75·95 in 1894. The system of professional cattle-lifting and illegal blackmailing, however, still flourished in many districts. The improvement which has of late taken place in the relations between the frontier police of the Native States bordering on the districts of the Agra Division and the British police greatly tended to check cattle raids on the border. Cases of cattle-poisoning increased from 100 to 290, and of cattle-flaying from 11 to 34. The increase was attributed to a greater demand for hides. Arsenic was the poison most commonly used, and the police failed to discover how the poisoners obtained their supply of arsenic. The question of controlling the sale of arsenic by legislation was under the consideration of Government. The voluntary registration of sales of cattle at public and private marts and at police-stations made good progress, and, though not primarily intended as a means of detecting cattle-theft, did in fact lead to such detections in some districts.

Dakaiti, robbery, and poisoning.

The marked increase in dakáiti as the result of high prices consequent on insufficient rainfall has already been noticed. A decrease in the professional type of dakáiti, undoubtedly attributable to the dissolution of gangs under pressure of energetic pursuit, was indicated by the circumstance that, whereas 42 persons in 65 occurrences accompanied by the use of fire-arms were convicted in 1893, the year under report disclosed only 36 such occurrences in which 14 persons were punished. Attacks, moreover, by armed gangs on houses and villages, which had already decreased from 65 to 45 in 1894, were further reduced to 34. Dakáiti attended by murder decreased from 17 to 8. Similarly, though there was an increase of 65 in the aggregate of robberies, the number of such outrages committed by armed men diminished from 11 to 4. Cases of robbery, in which members of criminal tribes were convicted, rose from 38 to 44. Reports of professional poisoning increased from 40 to 46 and resulted in 20 against 16 convictions. Out of six cases involving the death of victims, the most notable was the murder of four pilgrims by a youth of 16, whose confession disclosed that he had already acted as a tool for the older members of a confederacy by administering poison with a view to robbery in no less than five districts in addition to similar operations in the Central Provinces and a Native State.

INFANTICIDE.

On the 1st April 1895 the Act was in force in 567 villages in 20 districts with a total population of 86,692. The population under the age of six consisted of 7,211 boys and 5,122 girls. On the 1st April 1896 the juvenile population under six years of age, on the result of births, deaths, removals of families and transfers, stood at 6,900 boys and 5,245 girls. The proportion of boys to 100 girls fell to 131, as against 140 at the beginning of the year. The disproportion between the sexes was much less marked among the children under three years of age, and this was the direct effect of the Act, as many villages at present under it were proclaimed three years ago, and had at the time of proclamation about one girl only for every two boys.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Criminal communities, actually proclaimed under Act No. XXVII of 1871, were, as before, three in number :—

I.—Sanauriahs of Lalitpur.

II.—Barwárs of Gonda.

III.—Sansiahs of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Muttra, and Aligarh.

Sanauriahs.

The number of Sanauriahs on the registers decreased from 85 to 77; and, of these, the proportion engaged in cultivation diminished from 28 to 24; while no less than 30 were absent without passes, and 3 were in prison. Except as an immediate restraint upon the commission of offences in these Provinces, the surveillance of this community has never been really effectual, inasmuch as the greater number of its members are uncontrolled across the borders.

Barwars.

The Barwárs of Gonda, whose hereditary profession like that of the Sanauriahs consists in petty pilfering, numbered 4,067 on the registers, of whom 614 were absent without passes and 239 in prison. The failure of a series of harvests acted as a potent incentive to absconding; but police activity induced the fugitives, who availed themselves largely of the facilities afforded by railway communication, to transfer the field of their operations to other provinces.

Sansiahs.

The Sansiahs, whose addiction to robbery with violence renders them the most important of the criminal communities, had 1,528 on the registers, of whom 850 were absent without passes and 73 in prison. Three main processes of reclamation have hitherto been attempted since their proclamation at the close of 1890. In the first place, of those supposed to be most amenable to civilizing influences 725 were "planted out" in 1890 with their families as cultivators under the supervision of selected landholders. During the year under report, the numbers of those settled on this principle were reduced to 131, of whom only 24 were engaged in agriculture and the residue employed as Municipal sweepers and jail warders. In the second place, those regarded as more hardened offenders were interned with their families in a reformatory settlement established under section 18 of the Act at Sultánpur. The number of those so interned still amounted to 403. In the third place, a Reformatory School was established at Fatehgarh for the reception of juvenile inmates of the Sultánpur Settlement, either with the consent of parents or as a punishment for breaches of discipline. There were 71 inmates at the close of the year. The experience derived from five years' working subsequently induced the Government to close the settlements at Sultánpur and Fatehgarh and to transfer the inmates to an agricultural colony in the Kheri district.

Doms and Haburahs.

Besides the communities actually proclaimed, the Doms of Gorakhpur and the Haburahs of Moradabad were under observation in settlements supervised by Government officials. These tribes of nomads are criminal only in the sense of furnishing a larger percentage of offenders than other communities. The success attained in reclaiming the Doms was very trifling; but the Haburahs, though severely tried by scarcity, held out some promise of stability.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences and convictions.

The number of offences reported in the North-Western Provinces increased from 154,006 to 157,347 and those returned as true from 121,993 to 125,091, whereas those brought to trial rose from 107,431 to 110,612. In Oudh the number of offences reported advanced from 52,205 to 55,136, while those returned as true increased from 38,864 to 42,066 and those brought to trial from 38,971 to 42,722. The number of persons brought to trial in the North-Western Provinces decreased from 180,162 to 177,734, while those convicted increased from 91,916 to 97,204. In Oudh the number of persons under trial increased from 68,683 to 72,109 and those convicted from 32,270 to 36,635. In relation to their bearing on the administration of justice, these figures were satisfactory as showing a decided improvement in the discrimination exercised in the issue of processes. The legal disability of 3rd class Magistrates to exercise the powers conferred by section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, must continue, in the absence of legislation, to necessitate the formal trial of a certain proportion of groundless charges. The increase in crime was directly attributable to the pressure of the prevailing scarcity, inasmuch as it was most pronounced under nearly all the heads of offences against property with or without violence. In the North-Western Provinces, for instance, cases of theft alone increased by 2,184 and robberies and dakáitis by 38 ; whereas the minor offences of violence disclosed a decrease of 1,113 under "hurt" and of 510 under "assault." There was indication of decided improvement in the judicious working of the provisions of section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, which enable the Courts to award compensation to persons harassed by frivolous and vexatious complaints. In the North-Western Provinces, 834 against 787 persons were ordered to pay Rs. 17,831 against Rs. 17,772, while in Oudh 510 against 630 persons were ordered to pay Rs. 14,060 against Rs. 12,853.

Unpaid Magistrates.

The Honorary Magistracy assisted the administration of Criminal Justice to the extent of disposing of cases involving 50,593 persons against 49,213. In the North-Western Provinces their assistance was generally acknowledged to be efficient ; but in Oudh a decline from 37·72 to 35·14 in the already low percentage of convictions in the Courts of Honorary Magistrates sitting singly was the subject of remark.

Courts of Session.

Courts of Session decided 2,831 against 2,504 cases affecting 4,804 against 4,500 persons, with the result that, at the close of the year, 236 against 281 cases, involving 415 against 547 persons, were pending. The total number of persons convicted was 3,131 against 2,843 and, while the percentage of persons convicted decreased from 65 to 64 in the North-Western Provinces and rose from 65 to 66 in Oudh, the mean duration declined from 42 days to 39 and from 55 days to 49, respectively, thereby disclosing a very distinct improvement on the returns of 1894 according to which the average trial occupied 46 and 74 days before it was decided.

Juries and Assessors.

The jury system was in force in the North-Western Provinces at Allahabad and in Oudh at Lucknow. For the two Provinces the number of jury trials increased from 153 to 161 : but the persons with respect to whom the Judge disapproved of the verdict declined from 27 to 26, all of whose cases were referred under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. The remaining

trials before the Courts of Session were conducted by the aid of assessors. The total number of cases increased from 2,032 to 2,424. With respect to 2,333 persons against 2,160 in the North-Western Provinces, the Judge agreed with the opinion of all the assessors ; and in the case of 357 against 342 he differed with one or more ; while as regards 505 against 404 he differed with all the opinions returned. In Oudh the Judge agreed with the opinions returned in 373 cases as against 369, but differed with one or more assessors in 56 as against 42 and with all in 100 as against 64. In connection with the question of punishments, it was noticed in last year's report that Native Magistrates were still reluctant to pass sentences of whipping with the obvious result that persons, who would suffer no degradation from this form of penalty, become contaminated by jail life and the additional consequence that prisons are overcrowded to the detriment of the health of inmates and the finances of the administration. In the year under report some improvement was perceptible ; for the total number of whippings increased from 6,153 to 7,581, representing a rise in the percentage on possible cases from 22·56 to 25·38 for the North-Western Provinces, and from 2,640 to 3,426, representing a rise from 25·26 to 27·35 for Oudh. The total number of appellants in the North-Western Provinces increased from 19,136 to 21,666 and disposals from 18,458 to 20,684, leaving 982 persons awaiting trial as against 678, and an average duration of 26 days as against 18. In Oudh the number of appellants increased from 5,739 to 6,359, out of whose cases 6,116 as against 5,532 were decided, leaving 243 under trial as against 207, and an average duration of 18 days as against 22. In last year's report comment was made on the high percentage of cases in which the appellate Courts considered it necessary to interfere as indicating room for improvement in the working of inferior tribunals. In the year under report there was a perceptible advance inasmuch as the percentage of convictions affirmed was 72·6 as against 69·3 in the North-Western Provinces, and 74·1 as against 73·5 in Oudh.

Punishments.

Appeals.

JAILS.

The number of persons of all classes in prisons, including subsidiary jails and lock-ups, was 142,910. Admissions increased from 98,982 to 113,689 and discharges from 96,570 to 110,595. The resultant balance at the close of the year was 32,315. The daily average rose from 27,947 to 32,667. The number of convicted prisoners admitted direct, which had been only 32,969 in 1885, again increased from 42,278 in 1894 to 48,895 in 1895. These striking figures had their origin in the privations to which the poorer classes were exposed as the result of the prevailing scarcity ; for convictions against females increased from 2,922 to 4,033, out of which nearly 3,000 were for minor offences against property, while 2,625 involved sentences not exceeding three months, and in only 258 a previous conviction was established. The Government, partly in view of these circumstances, directed inquiries preparatory to submitting proposals in the direction of legislation in the spirit of the Probation of First Offenders Act. The immediate result of this influx of prisoners was a serious overcrowding, which the opening of a temporary jail in the Chunár Fort was

Population.

Accommodation.

inadequate to relieve. The capacity, other than hospital and cellular, was for 29,275 convicts only, whereas the average daily population was 30,575 and the greatest number confined on any one day was 35,210. The working of the mark rules, though bearing excellent results, was capable of closer supervision in respect to the allotment for special diligence. The proportion of convicts of each of the four principal religions was closely similar to the ratio of each of these denominations to the aggregate inhabitants of these Provinces. A perceptible increase in average severity of punishment inflicted by the Courts was indicated by a rise, from under 27 per cent. in 1885–87 to over 40 per cent. in 1895, in the ratio of convicts sentenced to death or transportation or imprisonment exceeding six months. Partly owing to the exhaustion of accommodation at the Bareilly Reformatory, the number of juvenile inmates rose from 145 to 210 for males, while females of the same class advanced from 69 to 145. Punishments for prison offences rose from 9,602 to 10,681; but those classified as major fell from 1,412 to 1,383; and the percentage of these punishments, which had been 30 in 1892 and 21 in 1893, was further reduced from 14 to 12. The remarkable lightness of the incidence in these Provinces of minor punishments, amounting to ·3 as against 2·3 in Bengal, was the subject of special inquiry with regard to the question whether undue leniency of prison routine was in any respect responsible for the persistent increase in the prison population. The total expenditure, exclusive of that incurred to the extent of Rs. 1,39,533 for construction and repairs, rose from Rs. 10,94,660 to Rs. 12,73,752; but the cost per head was slightly reduced from Rs. 39-8-0 to Rs. 39-3-7. Though a saving of Rs. 88,382 was effected in dietary charges by the system of grain-storage, the amount required was considerably under-estimated in six district jails; and a judicial inquiry elicited that the prisoners at Moradabad had been fraudulently underfed by the jailor and his subordinates. The number of convicts employed on manufactures increased from 9,104 to 11,331, and the net cash earnings from Rs. 2,10,338 to Rs. 2,39,740, giving an average of Rs. 21-2-0 as against Rs. 23-1-0. An impetus was given to these industries by the issue of Government Orders directing all Heads of Departments to purchase from the jails, at rates following those of the open market, all articles required for the public service and manufactured by prison labour. A proposal for the concentration of industries by steam power at the Fatehgarh Central Prison was under consideration. The death rate per mille decreased from 32·27 to 27·45; but the daily average of sick prisoners, which had been 33·52 in 1893, rose from 42·26 to 57·93, mainly owing to the admission of persons in the last stages of emaciation in famine-stricken districts. The death rate at Moradabad, however, which rose from 34·04 in 1893 and 45·33 in 1894 to 137·07 in 1895, was attributed by the Government to the dishonest underfeeding by the prison staff. A series of experiments was undertaken with a view of ascertaining the most effective and economical type of cubicle to be constructed in sleeping barracks in accordance with the policy approved by the Secretary of State. The Local Committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society rendered excellent service in investigating cases submitted; and inquiries elicited that most of the discharged prisoners assisted by grants-in-aid had not relapsed into criminal habits.

Discipline.

Financial aspects.

Health.

The Bareilly Reformatory.

Population.

The Reformatory School at Bareilly had accommodation for 232 inmates exclusive of 24 in the hospital. The year opened with a population of 204, increased by 77 admissions to a total of 281. One inmate was transferred to a lunatic asylum. There were one death and one escape; and, as discharges amounted to 35, the resultant population at the close of the year was 243, with a daily average of 221·58 as against 207·87. In consequence of this pressure on accommodation, the Government was constrained to postpone further admissions and to take into consideration the question of extension. The health of the inmates was, on the whole satisfactory.

Discipline.

The conditions precedent to an order of detention were better understood by the Courts; and instructions, directing the discontinuance of the admission of members of the criminal community of Daleras, should facilitate the maintenance of proper discipline. Though there was a marked improvement upon the serious insubordination noticed in last year's report, there was still a heavy schedule of thefts, and a bad spirit was evidenced by attempts to obtain admission to the hospital by self-inflicted injuries.

Financial aspects.

The occurrence of an escape resulted in additions to the warder establishment. While the total expenditure increased from Rs. 8,826-10-4 to Rs. 9,516-11-3 owing to the inflated population, the cost per head was only Rs. 42-15-0 as against Rs. 42-7-4, and the cash profit from the farm and factories rose from Rs. 534-14-2 to Rs. 1,012-11-1.

Behaviour after release.

The rule requiring each inmate, in the interests of his physique, to engage in field labour in addition to a second industry was justified by the circumstance that most of those discharged adopted agriculture as a livelihood. Out of 83 inmates discharged since the opening of the Reformatory School only two were known not to be earning an honest livelihood; and the issue of instructions directing inquiries after release by superior Revenue officials instead of the police will, it is anticipated, facilitate the collection of data with regard to subsequent history by removing the principal reason of aversion to inspection.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Suits.

Original suits.

Institutions of suits in the North-Western Provinces increased from 89,180 to 92,095, and the total for disposal from 102,145 to 106,205. Disposals, however, advanced from 90,156 to 96,345; and the pending file diminished from 11,989 to 9,860. The average duration of contested cases fell from 82 days to 79 and, in the case of Small Cause Courts, from 47 days to 37. The increase in institutions was partially explained by an apprehension that the Supreme Legislature contemplated an enactment limiting the decretal amount of interest to that of principal. In Oudh institutions increased from 55,939 to 57,580, and the total for disposal from 66,255 to 68,572. Disposals increased from 56,306 to 57,120; and the pending file rose from 9,949 to 11,452. The average duration of contested cases, which had been 81 in 1893 and 85 in 1894, again increased to 90

days. In last year's report a rise under this head in the Courts of Subordinate Judges from 52 days to 102 was the subject of comment. In the year under report the figure had again declined to 49. The most striking feature was a decrease from 19,818 to 15,936 in the institution of ordinary suits, more than counterbalanced by an increase from 36,121 to 41,644 in small causes, as the result of the considerable extension in 1894 of the Small Cause jurisdiction of Munsifs with the object of relieving Subordinate Judges of petty original business in order to enable them to afford greater assistance to the District Judges in the disposal of Munsifs' appeals and the trial of original suits of high valuation. In Kumaun institutions increased from 4,921 to 5,548, and the total for disposal from 5,535 to 6,073. Disposals rose from 5,010 to 5,541, with the result that the pending file increased from 525 to 532, and the average duration in contested suits from 55 days to 60. The increase in institutions chiefly arose from the operation of the revised rules requiring certain cases hitherto treated as Revenue to be classified as Civil.

Appeals from decrees.

The number of appeals from decrees for the disposal of Courts in the North-Western Provinces other than the High Court fell from 16,017 to 14,064, whilst disposals were 9,927 as against 10,824, leaving a pending file of 4,137 as against 5,193 in the year preceding. The average duration of appeals before Subordinate Judges rose from 100 days to 182, whereas, in the Courts of District Judges, it decreased from 242 days to 194. In Oudh the number of appeals for disposal before Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner decreased from 5,918 to 4,375, and disposals from 3,763 to 3,106, leaving a pending file of 1,269 against 2,155. The average duration was reduced in the Courts of Subordinate Judges from 148 days to 128, and in those of District Judges from 412 days to 324. In Kumaun the appeals for disposal before all Courts rose from 373 to 502, but disposals increased from 330 to 459; and, while the pending file stood at 43, the average duration advanced from 19 days to 48. The increase of appeals from 105 to 175 in Almora, and from 89 to 172 in Garhwál, coupled with the circumstances that appeals in Naini Tal were only 52 as against 53 and that those to the Commissioner declined from 127 to 102, was the result of the revised rules providing the outlying districts with a local tribunal for appeal in the Deputy Commissioner's Court. The experiment was justified by the fact that the appellate Court felt itself constrained to interfere in one out of four decrees in Garhwál and in one out of five at Almora.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before the Courts in the North-Western Provinces increased from 89,035 to 91,488, and disposals from 69,240 to 77,924, representing a decrease from 19,795 to 13,564 in the pending file. The percentage of wholly or partially fructuous applications, which had been 49·2 in 1893, further decreased from 46·9 to 42·9, and realizations were reduced by Rs. 2,24,965. In Oudh the total number of applications for disposal increased from 48,235 to 51,886, and disposals from 39,674 to 41,837, leaving a pending file of 10,049 against 8,561 of the year preceding. The percentage of wholly or partially infructuous applications fell from 44 to 40, and realizations were reduced

by Rs. 9,582. In Kumaun the total number of applications for disposal decreased from 2,815 to 2,722, and disposals from 2,423 to 2,239, leaving a pending file of 483 against 392. The percentage of wholly or partially fructuous applications increased from 53 to 57 ; and realizations were reduced by Rs. 26,064.

Appeals before the High Court and the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

The institution of first appeals in the High Court decreased from 844 to 723, and disposals from 358 to 297, leaving a pending file of 431 against 486, with an average duration increased from 597 days to 606. The institution of second appeals decreased from 2,732 to 2,395 ; and disposals, which had amounted to 2,060 in 1893, were further reduced from 1,564 to 516, leaving a pending file of 1,879 against 1,168, with an average duration reduced from 394 days to 361. The decrease in disposals of second appeals arose chiefly from the necessity of clearing off a number of difficult and intricate first appeals with regard to which, in previous years, the order according to date of institution had not been observed. The oldest pending cases were one first appeal from 1890, and one second appeal from 1892. The fifth Puisne Judge, whose appointment was necessitated in 1892 by the accumulation of arrears, continued to officiate. In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh the institution of first appeals increased from 94 to 119, and disposals from 54 to 91, leaving a pending file of 195 against 167. The average duration was, in Civil appeals, 711 days against 728, and, in rent appeals, 612 against 1,206. The institution of second appeals increased from 632 to 942, and disposals from 354 to 416, leaving a pending file of 1,248 against 722. The average duration was, for Civil appeals, 349 days against 361, and, for rent appeals, 427 days against 400.

REGISTRATION.

Officers.

The accepted policy of substituting a departmental agency had the effect, during the triennium ending with the year 1895-96, of reducing the *ex-officio* sub-registrars to 54. The reorganization of the Registration Department in Oudh had the result of diminishing the total number of offices in the United Provinces from 337 to 289 and of officers from 337 to 293. Technical irregularities had delayed this long-needed process of consolidation, since they had necessitated the temporary reopening of 20 offices informally reduced as superfluous and the passing of Act No. IV of 1894 of the local Legislature to validate the registration of documents in illegally-constituted sub-districts. The total number of documents registered, as contrasted with the figures for the preceding triennium, increased from 619,560 to 664,435, and the annual average from 206,520 to 221,478. The total receipts advanced from Rs. 12,06,805 with a mean figure of Rs. 4,02,268 to Rs. 12,95,895 with a mean figure of Rs. 4,31,965, while expenditure increased from Rs. 6,37,365 with an average of Rs. 2,12,455 to Rs. 6,79,670 with an average of Rs. 2,26,557. The resultant increase in the departmental surplus from Rs. 5,69,440 to Rs. 6,16,225 or, expressed in the yearly averages for the two periods, from Rs. 1,89,813 to Rs. 2,05,408. The leading factor in conducing to this striking increase of registration was the series of indifferent harvests

Operations.

followed by agricultural depression, as evidenced by a rise in transactions affecting immoveable property from 119,404 in 1893-94 to 139,454 in 1895-96, more especially where the valuation of the documents was less than Rs. 100, as indicated by an advance under this heading from 39,302 to 51,025. The average number of prosecutions under Act No. III of 1877 increased from 4 to 10. Out of a total number of 29, in addition to eight connected with registered documents but tried under the Indian Penal Code, no less than 21 ended in acquittal, with the result that, in order to ensure the proper scrutiny of cases before institution and their proper conduct at the trial, orders were issued to the effect that no prosecution should be initiated without the concurrence of the Registrar, and that the Government Pleader should in every instance be deputed by the District Magistrate to appear on behalf of the Crown.

Prosecutions.

STATE LITIGATION.

Results of State litigation.

The State was involved in 97 original suits, of which 41 were won and 8 were lost. In the appellate Courts, the State succeeded in 8 cases and was defeated in 5, with regard to 4 of which second appeals were entered. Out of seven references decided under the Land Acquisition Act, the Collector's decision was sustained in 3 cases and enhanced in 4, inclusive of two awards aggregating Rs. 4,809-13-9, but increased, under a compromise in the High Court, to Rs. 15,216-14-4. The Courts decreed 98·1 per cent. of Rs. 55,630-15-6 claimed by the State and 3·9 per cent. of Rs. 69,242-12-1 claimed against it.

Court of Wards.

The Court of Wards was party to 98 cases decided, out of which it was successful in 86 and defeated in 12, including 3 decisions reversed on appeal. The Court obtained decrees for 75·1 per cent. of its claims aggregating Rs. 59,057-6-3, and was cast in 6·21 per cent. of Rs. 5,09,953-6-8 claimed against it. Out of a total demand of Rs. 2,21,411-6-6, only Rs. 20,637-14-9 were recovered,

Realizations and Pauper suits.

representing a percentage of 9·3 as against 11·5 in 1893-94 and 23·6 in 1892-93. In pauper suits a sum of Rs. 50,085-14-11 was under realization, of which Rs. 6,034-9-3 were recovered, thus reducing the percentage from 15 to 12. The ratio of amounts written off decreased from 39 per cent. to 37, and that of the outstanding balance for realization rose from 45 to 50.

VOLUNTEERS.

Strength.

The number of corps remained the same as in the previous year, but the total number of active members increased from 3,864 to 3,942. The number of reservists fell from 735 to 662.

Efficiency.

The percentage of efficients to the total strength was satisfactory, except in the case of the cavalry, in which branch the percentage fell from 82·09 to 78·10. In the Infantry the percentage rose from 72·69 to 76·75: and in the reserve force it was 81·47.

Finance.

At the close of year, the funds of every corps were in a satisfactory condition: the total balance at credit amounted to Rs. 20,133.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPÔT.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 64,458 as compared with Rs. 66,658 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,41,361 as against Rs. 3,99,594, exclusive of charges for stationery. These charges amounted to Rs. 2,69,514 against Rs. 1,34,720 in 1894-95, and were unusually high, owing partly to comparatively small purchases in the previous year and the necessity of replenishing the stocks. The nominal profit was calculated to be Rs. 1,03,316 as compared with Rs. 84,321 in the previous year, the estimated value of the year's outturn being Rs. 6,96,679.

The maintenance of the Book Depôt cost Rs. 3,975 and the realizations amounted to Rs. 12,946.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Sketch of Meteorology.

THE more important features of the weather in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and adjacent tracts during the year 1895 were—

(*a*) an unusually wet and prolonged cold weather followed by a cool and showery spring, April being especially cool;

(*b*) a short, but very intense hot weather, May being about as much hotter than usual as April was cooler;

(*c*) a monsoon current much weaker than usual, especially during July and September;

(*d*) the very early retreat of the monsoon currents from Upper India, about the middle of September, followed by fine and very dry weather during the remaining months of the year.

The mean temperature of the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was approximately normal, the variations from normal at the various stations being in general less than 1°. In the parts lying to the west of these Provinces, the mean temperature for the year was more or less in excess. The maximum deviation from the normal was + 2° at Sirsa.

In January the mean temperature was under the average everywhere except in the south-east districts of the North-Western Provinces and at the Central India stations, where excesses ranging from 0·3° to 1·6° were obtained. February was abnormally warm everywhere, except at Lucknow and Benares, where slight defects were reported. The excess was, however, nowhere large, the greatest being 3·7° at Sirsa. March was in general a cool month, except at Sirsa and on the hills. April was cooler than usual, the defect from normal ranging from 0·3° in Rájputána to 4·6° in the south-eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. Ajmere and Sirsa, however, were warmer than usual during this month. May was exceptionally hot. The mean at many stations was as much as 4° or 5° above the normal. At Sirsa the excess was 7°. In June excesses and defects appeared somewhat irregularly, the variations from normal being conditioned largely by the rainfall distribution. The earlier part of the month was more or less hot, but after the 11th a general fall in the temperature appeared, and was maintained with slight variations up to the close of the month. On the whole the month was cooler than usual, but the defect was much more marked on the plains than on the hills. The Rájputána stations alone, owing to deficient rainfall, recorded higher temperature than usual. In July, the mean temperature was slightly to considerably in excess at stations in the south and west, and approximately normal in Kumaun and along the foot of the hills. This excess was chiefly due to a prolonged break in the rains during the month. August was cooler than usual on the hills and on the submontane tracts, but warmer elsewhere, especially in Rájputána. The general cessation of the rains during the second week of September with the accompanying clear skies and hot sun gave in general much higher temperatures than are usually reported in this month. This was particularly so at the western and south-western stations of these Provinces, as also in Rájputána. Some of the Himálayan, Sub-Himálayan, and Oudh districts, however, recorded temperatures approximately normal. The mean excess for the whole Province during this month

was about 1° above the average. In October these Provinces were colder, and the Rájputána and Central India stations warmer than usual. November was exceedingly dry and warm. The average excess of temperature in the trans-Jumna tracts was about 5°, while over the hills and the adjoining plains it ranged from 2° to 3°. December was slightly colder than usual on the hills and on the submontane (east) plains, and warmer elsewhere.

Very high temperatures were recorded at most stations in the fourth week of May and in the first week of June, temperatures above 110° being very frequent. In July, September, and October maxima above 100° were unusually common, especially over Rájputána, Central India, and the Panjáb. The highest readings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in each month during the period from May to October were—

In May at Jhánsi	117·2° on the 26th.
In June at Benares	112·3° on the 4th.
In July at Bareilly	104·9° on the 10th.
In August at Agra	99·0° on the 24th.
In September at Agra	101·0° on the 25th.
In October at Agra	104·5° on the 3rd.

If we include in the survey the adjacent regions of neighbouring Provinces, the hottest station was Sirsa, where maxima readings were reported as follows:—

In May	121·1°.
In June	114·6°.
In July	111·1°.
In August	106·6°.
In September	108·6°.
In October	106·1°.

The lowest temperature under shade on the plains of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 36·9° at Roorkee on the 22nd December, and the lowest on the hills, 25·6° at Chakráta on the 4th February. If the adjacent regions are included, Sirsa again appears excessive, its reading of 34·7° on the 15th January being the lowest plains reading during the year.

The mean pressure of the year was moderately above the normal on the hills and normal or in slight excess on the plains.

During January, pressure was about normal or in slight defect on the plains and in slight excess on the hills. In February, the barometer read higher than usual everywhere, and chiefly so on the hills. March was about normal on the hills and in slight defect on the plains. In April, pressure was about normal over the trans-Jumna regions and in moderate excess elsewhere. During May, the readings on the hills were in considerable excess, but much lower than usual on the plains. During June and July, pressure was in moderate to considerable excess, and in slight to moderate defect in August. In September, pressure was higher than usual everywhere, but more especially so in the hills. In October, the barometer changed rather irregularly, the western portion of the Province reporting slight defects, and the other parts slight excesses. Pressure in November was in considerable excess on the hills and in slight excess on the plains. December was about normal.

The following were the more important of the storms during the rainy season:—

(1).—June 13th to 18th—a feeble storm formed in the Arabian sea and travelling along the coast line broke upon the Mekran coast and gave disturbed weather to parts of Rájputána and the South-West Panjáb.

(2).—June 18th to 22nd—a cyclonic storm appeared over the head of the Bay of Bengal, and passing about due westwards across the Peninsula, broke up in south-west Rájputána. Its influence over the weather of these Provinces was slight.

(3).—June 28th to July 1st—a moderately intense cyclonic storm formed in the north-west angle of the Bay, travelled north-westwards through Orissa Chhota Nágpur, and South Bihár to the eastern and central

parts of these Provinces, and broke up at the foot of the hills north of Rohilkhand.

(4).—July 17th to 21st—a feeble cyclonic movement formed off the Ganjam and Orissa coasts, and travelled up in a north-westerly direction through Chhota Nágpur to South Bihár where it filled up. It affected the weather of these Provinces to a small extent.

(5).—July 28th to August 2nd.—This storm formed in the north-west angle of the Bay, moved up to these Provinces on the 31st and filled up to the north of Cawnpore on the 2nd August.

(6).—August 5th to 10th—a disturbance of slight intensity formed on the 5th and 6th in the north-west of the Bay, and crossing the Orissa coasts on the 7th, advanced with unusual rapidity in a westerly direction to Sind, where it filled up on the 9th or 10th.

(7).—September 15th to 20th—a cyclonic storm of some intensity originated in the Bay, and, moving through Orissa, Chhota Nágpur, South Bihár, and the eastern parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, broke up in the hills north of Gorakhpur.

There were thus a fair number of storms throughout the rainy season, but as only a few of them passed over these Provinces, the rainfall of the season was neither heavy nor continuous.

The trough of low pressure, which usually lies along the south of the Gangetic plain, was in general much farther north than usual during the rains—a state of things which is always found associated with weak monsoon currents in Upper India and generally deficient rainfall.

The total rainfall of the year was somewhat below the average in all the divisions of these Provinces excepting Meerut, Fyzabad, and Gorakhpur, where small excesses were obtained. On the *whole* year's fall the variations from normal were comparatively slight; so much so, that the year might be called an approximately normal one. But if the rainfall of the year be considered under the two heads of the *winter rains* and the *rains proper*, it is seen that while the former were much more abundant and uniform than usual, the latter, the rains proper, were in general a good deal lighter.

In January the air was more humid, the sky more cloudy, and the rainfall more abundant than usual,—in some divisions twice the normal amount was received. The falls of snow in the Kumaun-Himálayas were more frequent and greater in amount than is usually the case. In February, the percentage humidity of the air was higher, and the proportion of cloud less than usual. The rainfall was defective over Rájputána, the reporting part of the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces hill districts, and the Meerut and Benares Divisions. The remaining divisions reported excesses. The mean for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was on the whole a little above the average. The snowfalls on the mountain passes north of Almora were heavier this month than they were in February 1894. In March both the humidity of the air and the amount of cloud was greater than usual, though the rainfall was less. April was an unusually wet month, the rainfall exceeding the normal everywhere except in the Allahabad Division. The falls of the month were chiefly due to thunder or dust storms. The chief rainy period was about the 18th. The snowfalls on the Kumaun Himálayas were stated to have been heavier than in the year 1894. The May rainfall was below normal at all the registering stations, excepting those in the Benares and Fyzabad Divisions, where dust or thunderstorms gave more showers than usual. The humidity of the month was about normal and the amount of cloud less than usual. The snowfalls averaged six inches in the higher passes of the Kumaun hills.

The rainy season began in June about the usual time. The air was more humid and the sky more clouded than usual during that month. The rainfall was abundant everywhere, and especially so in the central and western divisions of these Provinces, where about double the usual amount was registered during the month. July was

drier than usual almost everywhere throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and also markedly so in Rájputána. The principal rainy periods were during the first and the last weeks of the month, the second and the third weeks being almost entirely rainless. The rainfall during August was about average in amount and well distributed over the reporting area. In September practically no rain fell in Rájputána; and little or no rain fell over the southern, central, and western districts of these Provinces after the 10th or 11th. The eastern districts, however, received heavyish rainfall during the advance of a cyclonic storm on the 20th. More than twenty rain-gauges within the area affected registered rainfalls exceeding 5″—one at tahsíl Mahárájganj, in Gorakhpur district, reported 10·40″. Defects in the season's total appeared in all divisions except Fyzabad, which showed a 10 per cent. excess, and Meerut, which had a 20 per cent. excess. The largest defects in the season's rainfall were in the Lucknow and Agra Divisions, where the defects were above 14 per cent. of the normal fall. The remaining three months of the year were almost entirely rainless, November on the plains being completely so.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

2.—CHIEF STAPLES OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

3.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

4.—FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

5.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURE—SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

6.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

[For the above standard sections, see pages 5—48 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1893.]

7.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

[See General Summary.]

8.—RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

In September 1894 it was brought to the notice of the Local Government that two British subjects living on the frontier between Thibet and British territory, in the Almora district, had been imprisoned by the Thibetans. Their release was, however, procured through the kindly offices of Major-General G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., who at the time happened to be touring near the Mansarowar lakes in Thibet. It was also represented that the Thibetans were guilty of other depredations, *viz.* levying illegal taxes from British subjects and destroying the forests in British territory. Measures were accordingly taken to place the administration of these outlying tracts on a proper footing, and with this view a party of 30 Gurkhas under a British officer was sent up to Darchula, on the frontier, for the winter months; and a Native agent and reporter were appointed to represent British interests in the locality, and to keep the authorities informed of the progress of events. Orders were also issued that the tracts in question should be visited by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, and matured proposals submitted for putting an end to the malpractices complained of. A further report was received in August 1895, from which it appeared that the dues levied on British subjects by the Thibetans were fixed and recorded in the settlement engagements; that the trade of the Bhutias with Thibet depended on their payment; and that the people were quite content to pay them. It was thereupon decided that the best arrangement for the present was that Government should undertake the collection and payment of these dues to men to be deputed in October each year by the Thibetan authorities; and that the question of continuing to record these dues in the settlement papers should be considered when proposals were submitted for the revision of settlement in the Almora district. The entertainment of a subordinate official, with a staff of peons, for the collection of the said dues, was sanctioned for one year subject to report as to the working of the new arrangements at the end of that period.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

I.—Survey and Settlement.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The report for last year contained a short account of the alterations made in the system of settlement, the most important of which consists in the separation of the work of assessment from that of preparing a corrected record-of-rights, and the introduction of a scheme for the systematic revision of the land record by the permanent agency of the Land Records Department. It has since been decided to limit the record operations to the correction of the annual papers, without attestation under the settlement rules, or the preparation of a new record-of-rights. The procedure in force is described in the following extract from the general instructions issued for the guidance of survey and district officers.

"In the scheme for the revision of records, the main principle is that no settlement record shall be prepared. The only exception to this is that, in Meerut, the *khewats*, or record of proprietary right, will be revised and attested in accordance with the provisions of the Land Revenue Act and the rules framed thereunder. In other respects, the work to be done is merely the annual correction of the village papers by the patwáris, performed with special care and under special supervision. The usual procedure, as laid down in the rules for patwáris and kanúngos, will therefore be adhered to except in so far as any modification is required owing to the provision of new maps, and the special needs of the assessing officer. There will be no reclassification of tenures, or determination of questions of status, such as is made when a new record-of-rights is prepared. The decision of these questions will be left to the regular courts."

The progress of operations under the new system will be noted in the following chapter, which deals with the work of the Land Records Department. This section of the report will be confined to an account of the work done in those districts where a reassessment of the land revenue is being carried out.

The districts under assessment were the same as last year; three in the North-West Provinces and nine in Oudh. In only one of these—Budaun—is a record-of-rights now in course of preparation under the old system; and there also this work was discontinued for a time; but it was resumed under the orders of Government, as the existing rentrolls were considered to be untrustworthy. In Oudh, the system of assessing on existing rentrolls was in full operation; and in most districts the record work was limited to the completion of what had been begun before the new procedure was adopted. Under the guidance of the Settlement Commissioner great progress was made in Oudh in carrying out the operations of assessment. In the North-Western Provinces, the settlement of Garhwál has, by the good arrangements and energy of the Settlement Officer, Mr. Pauw, been practically completed. The following paragraphs give a brief account of the progress of work in each district:—

Bijnor.—Mr. F. J. Pert was appointed Settlement Officer during the year, and assumed charge on the 30th November 1894. The fairing of the records of parganas Daranagar, Bijnor, Mandawar and Akbarabad, and practically of pargana Kiratpur also, was finished. The maps of parganas Nehtor, Najibabad and Dhampur were corrected, and the attestation of records commenced when, under the orders of Government, it was decided to discontinue all but the attestation of the *khewats*. The

work in Nehtor was, however, completed, as only a few villages of this pargana remained to be attested. The Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer inspected four parganas with an area of 350 square miles. According to the programme, a fifth pargana, Mandawar, should also have been inspected; but this could not be done owing to the late date on which the Settlement Officer joined the district. Three of the parganas inspected and a portion of the fourth were assessed, making a total area of 305 square miles. The Settlement Officer explains that the assessment of the area inspected would have been completed, but for his deputation as Magistrate and Collector during the hot weather months, when he had to carry on the work of the district in addition to that of settlement. In this district the work of inspection and assessment is somewhat behindhand. It is being pushed on, and the full programme will be worked up to during the current year.

The survey of the forest villages in parganas Najibabad, Afzalgarh and Barhapura was, as noticed last year, conducted by professional agency under the supervision of Mr. Freeman, the officer in charge of survey operations in Meerut. The traverse survey of all the villages, comprising an area of 339 square miles, has been completed; and 162 square miles (73 in Najibabad and 89 in Barhapura) have also been surveyed cadastrally. The total cost of this work so far has been Rs. 4,044, or Rs. 24-15-5 per square mile, on the area cadastrally surveyed.

The cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 57,599, bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 91,752, or Rs. 118-1-4 per square mile.

Budaun.—The work of map and record correction was practically finished during the year; and that shown as remaining relates to the alluvial mahâls in the Dataganj tahsîl, which have been removed from the regular operations of the settlement. The new records of tahsîls Sahaswan and Bisauli, and of portions of parganas Salempur, Budaun and Ujhiani were attested. The fairing of records was completed for the Gunnaur tahsîl, and is in progress in tahsîls Bisauli and Sahaswan. The Settlement Officer and his assistant inspected an area of 768 square miles, leaving the Budaun and Dataganj tahsîls for inspection during the current year. The area assessed was 332 square miles; and the revised assessments of one pargana, Asadpur, were reported for sanction towards the end of the year. The total cost so far is Rs. 1,83,263, of which Rs. 94,491 were expended during the year. The rate per square mile comes to Rs. 91-7-2.

Garhwâl.—The Garhwâl survey party was broken up at the commencement of the year; and the only work connected with survey was the correction and final completion of the maps as correction slips were received from the Settlement Department. The fairing of records was completed, except the preparation of copies for the patwâris, a good many of which were not ready at the close of the year. The work of inspection and assessment was energetically pushed on. The Settlement Officer inspected the parganas of Dewalgarh, Talla Salan, Ganga Salan and Chandpur, and the pattis in pargana Badhan which were cadastrally surveyed. The assessable area of these is 579 square miles. These parganas were also assessed, as well as the remaining portion of Malla Salan, and the total area assessed in the cadastrally surveyed tract was 603 square miles. The small area of 47 square miles remaining has been assessed since the close of the year. The Settlement Officer has also finished the inspection and assessment of the unsurveyed portion of the district, the total number of villages in which is 653 with an assessable area of 38 square miles, scattered over a great extent of very mountainous country.

The assessment reports of parganas Malla Salan, Talla Salan, Ganga Salan, Dewalgarh and Badhan were received during the year; and the revised assessments of pargana Chaundkot were sanctioned and declared. The demand for this pargana has been raised from Rs. 7,132 to Rs. 10,835, an increase of Rs. 3,703 or 51·92 per cent. on the old revenue. The revised assessments of the remaining parganas were

sanctioned after the close of the year. The total expenditure up to 30th September 1895 was Rs. 4,90,038. Of this Rs. 60,841, or Rs. 35-4-11 per square mile was spent on the traverse; Rs. 2,60,190, or Rs. 273-9-6 per square mile, on the cadastral survey; and Rs. 1,69,007, or Rs. 170-14-2 per square mile, on settlement. The work remaining to be done will, it is expected, be completed by the end of the current financial year.

Lucknow.—The reassessment of the district was completed during the year by the inspection and assessment of the six remaining parganas, the area of which is 814 square miles. Assessment reports were submitted for all the parganas; and, since the close of the year, the revised assessments have been sanctioned. The increase of revenue for the entire district is, in round numbers, Rs. 2,20,000, or 28 per cent. on the current demand. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 28,330, which, added to the expenditure incurred up to the end of the previous year, gives a total cost of Rs. 50,143, or Rs. 51-13-8 per square mile.

Unao.—The resettlement of this district also has been completed. The small amount of record work that remained over from last year was finished; the remaining pargana, Mohan Auras, was inspected; and 404 square miles were assessed. The revised assessments of ten parganas, were sanctioned and declared during the year.* The new revenue for these is Rs. 5,47,063, an increase of Rs. 84,608, or 18·30 per cent. on the current demand. This completes the assessment of the entire district; and in eleven parganas the settlement has been formally closed by notification.

The total expenditure up to the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,39,139, or Rs. 205-6-8 per square mile. The expenditure is very high. It has not been explained by the Settlement Officer; but it is due principally to the protracted operations, and the settlement could probably have been made in a shorter time, and with greater economy, if a separate Settlement Officer had been appointed.

Rae Bareli.—The revision and attestation of records have been finished for the entire district; all that remained being the fairing of some of the records. Very satisfactory progress was made with inspection and assessment. The Settlement Officer and his assistant inspected an area of nearly 1,000 square miles during the year, thus completing the inspection of the district. The area assessed was still larger, *viz.*, 1,740 square miles. This includes four parganas, which were inspected in 1893-94, but the assessment of which was unavoidably delayed by the Settlement Officer's absence on other duties. The Settlement Officer submitted the assessment reports for parganas Inhauna, Mohanganj, Sareni, Khiron, Rae Bareli, Simrauta and Dalmau; and the revised assessments of the first four have been sanctioned and declared. The total enhancement in these is Rs. 67,885 or 22·7 per cent. on the old demand.

The cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 64,977. The total expenditure from the commencement of settlement is Rs. 1,94,919, or Rs. 111-7-2 per square mile.

Sitapur.—The Settlement Officer inspected twelve parganas with an area of 1,110 square miles, and completed the assessment of 766 square miles. The revised assessments of 323 square miles only have, however, been reported. The Settlement Officer explains that the year was one of such acute agricultural depression that he considered it advisable to delay reporting the assessments of the grain-rented parganas until he could satisfy himself by another rapid inspection that he had not underestimated the assets. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 19,629. The cost rate calculated on the total expenditure of Rs. 41,834 comes to Rs. 18-8-10 per square mile of the total area. On the area inspected the rate is Rs. 17-10-11, and on the area assessed Rs. 24-8-7. The work of the year is correctly described by the Settlement Officer as combining great progress with small expenditure.

* The assessment of Safipur was also sanctioned during the year, but the revised jamas were declared in the year previous in anticipation of sanction.

Hardoi.—The Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer inspected and assessed the whole of the Hardoi tahsíl and half of the Bilgram tahsíl, an area of 833 square miles. The area remaining is 814 square miles, that is half the Bilgram tahsíl and the whole of the Shahabad tahsíl. The assessment report of tahsíl Sandila was received during the year, and that for the Hardoi tahsíl and parganas Bilgram and Sandi of the Bilgram tahsíl shortly after its close. The total expenditure, including Rs. 49,295 incurred during the year, amounts to Rs. 1,48,104, or Rs. 63-12-1 per square mile on the entire area of the district.

Fyzabad.—The Settlement Officer completed the fairing of the records of the four parganas, Tanda, Surhurpur, Birhar and Majhaura, which were taken up last year. In the remaining six the records will not be revised. The four parganas abovementioned, comprising an area of 622 square miles, were inspected and assessed; but the assessment reports were not received during the year. The total expenditure has been Rs. 97,950, giving a cost rate of Rs. 56-12-0 per square mile for the district. The greater portion of this expenditure, Rs. 91,280, was incurred on the four parganas settled under the old system, where it falls at the rate of nearly Rs. 147 per square mile. This is high, but the Settlement Officer observes that it is not higher than it should be considering the complicated character of the work to be done.

Sultánpur.—The Settlement Offier has completed the revision of the maps and records of the entire district including the 208 villages in which this work was stopped and subsequently resumed. The attestation has also been finished, and all that now remains is the fairing of the records. This was a little in arrears but is now being pushed on rapidly. Five parganas containing 935 villages with an area of 646 square miles, were inspected during the year, and the revised assessments reported, as well as those of pargana Aldemau which was inspected in 1893-94. The total area assessed was 957 square miles. The only parganas remaining to be inspected and assessed are Baraunsa and Miranpur. The revised assessments of parganas Gaura Jamun, Jagdispur, Aldemau, Isauli *cis*-Gumti and Isauli *trans*-Gumti were sanctioned and declared. In them, the revision has resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,27,637, or 26·09 per cent. on the current demand. The charges for the year were Rs. 58,009, making a total from commencement of operations of Rs. 1,62,263, or Rs. 94-11-7 per square mile.

Partábgarh.—The revised assessments of six out of the seven parganas into which the district is divided were sanctioned and declared during the year. The revenue in these parganas has been raised to Rs. 9,19,904, giving an increase of Rs. 2,41,009 or 35·5 per cent. on the former demand. The assessment of pargana Patti was again revised, with the result that the new demand now stands at Rs. 4,32,721, an increase of 41·17 per cent. on the old revenue. One of the talúqdárs, who refused to engage for the revised demand, has been excluded from settlement with the sanction of the Government of India. A few other talúqdárs have declined to engage; but it is not expected that they will persist in their refusal.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 37,082, and from commencement of operations Rs. 2,44,945, or Rs. 1,69-11-11 per square mile. Here, as in Unao, the expenditure is high, and probably from the same cause.

Bara Banki.—The fairing of the records of the nine parganas for which revised records have been prepared has been finished. The area inspected during the year was 626 square miles, and the area assessed was 831 square miles. The assessment of the parganas inspected during the year, and of pargana Fatehpur which was inspected in the year previous, was completed and reported. The revised assessments of the four parganas, which were assessed in 1893-94, were sanctioned and declared. The revised revenue in these is Rs. 4,77,274, giving an increase of Rs. 1,02,747, or 27·43 per cent. on the former demand.

The charges during the year were Rs. 51,898. Adding this to the expenditure previously incurred, the total cost so far is Rs. 1,36,362, or Rs. 78-5-11 per square mile.

The district of Meerut and the sub-division of Lalitpur in Jhánsi have been formally brought under settlement, and in Bahraich also the Deputy Commissioner has been invested with the powers of an officer in charge of settlement under the Land Revenue Act. But, in these districts, only the preliminary operations of survey and record are at present in progress, and the revision of the assessment has not yet commenced. Sanction has been accorded to the revision of the assessment of the Kheri district. In Sháhjahánpur, which was also reported on by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, further enquiries are being made to enable the Government to decide whether a general revision of the assessment is necessary. Orders to resume the *ubári*, or privileged tenure, in Gursarai, a large estate in the Jhánsi district, were received during the year; and the summary settlement of the estate has since been completed and reported for sanction. A regular settlement will be made after the completion of the survey which has been undertaken. A settlement record will be prepared for Gursarai in accordance with the provisions of the Land Revenue Act; and also for Kakarbai, another *ubári*, in which there is no existing record-of-rights.

Abstract statements of the work done during the year and of the cost of settlement operations are appended:—

Abstract statement of settlement work.

District.		Preparation or revision of maps and records.				Survey and assessment work.					Case work during 1894-95.			Expenditure.
						Area in acres.						Appeals.		
		Map.	Khasra.	Jamabandi.	Khewat.	Surveyed.	Inspected.	Assessed.	For which assessments have been reported to the Board.	For which assessments have been sanctioned.	Original cases.	To Settlement Officer.	To Commissioner.	
1	2	* 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bijnor	Total required	4,117	2,525	4,439	6,934	...	497,091	497 091	497,091	497,091	8,523	113	14	57,599
	Done during the year ...	1,070	1,457	2,983	4,593	...	224,129	194,973	...	...	7,090	109	14	
	Remaining	1,367	827	1,204	2,089	...	272,962	302,118	497,091	497,091	1,433	4	...	
Budaun	Total required	6,294	4,196	9,126	13,689	...	1,282,799	1,282,799	1,282,799	1,282,799	10,386	366	41	94,491
	Done during the year ...	1,251	1,095	1,951	2,821	...	491,742	212,454	126,879	...	6,760	282	40	
	Remaining	3,872	2,849	6,807	10,534	...	559,101	983,933	1,155,920	1,282,799	3,626	84	1	
Garhwál	Total required	8,776	9,572	8,776	8,776	608,558	608,558	608,558	608,558	608,558	3,510	63	94	‡57,410
	Done during the year ...	...	1,901	1,903	3,592	...	385,767	385,767	437,977	41,892	3,509	63	92	
	Remaining	...	3,972	3,970	3,276	...	30,100	30,100	30 100	468,077	1	...	2	
Lucknow	Total required	...	...	...	...	...	619,014	619,014	619,014	619,014	...	...	...	28,330
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	521,190	521,190	619,014	...	...	...	...	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619,014	...	...	...	
Unao	Total required	4,920	3,280	5,596	8,394	...	1,056,502	1,056,502	1,056,502	1,056,502	4,183	185	142	44,053
	Done during the year ...	...	330	619	921	...	125,192	258,805	400,228	484,056	3,601	176	111	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	9	31	
Rae Bareli ...	Total required	5,301	3,534	4 896	7,344	...	1,119,635	1,119,635	1,119,635	1,119,635	6,196	208	46	64,977
	Done during the year ...	1,628	1,689	2,395	3,591	...	639,782	1,113,517	252,906	252,906	6,178	186	33	
	Remaining	...	564	851	1,518	...	...	6,118	866,729	866,729	18	†22	13	
Sitapur	Total required	...	...	...	...	...	710 400	710,400	710,400	710,400	64	...	...	19,629
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	710,400	490,240	...	...	64	...	...	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	220,160	710,400	710,400	...	...	...	
Hardoi	Total required	1,248	832	968	1,452	...	1,410,662	1,410,662	1,410,662	1,410,662	786	18	21	49,295
	Done during the year ...	...	210	241	450	...	532,963	532,963	356,704	...	748	18	19	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	520,995	520,995	1,053,958	1,410,662	38	...	2	
Fyzabad	Total required	5,476	2,634	7,254	10,881	...	1,104,495	1,104,495	1,104,495	1,104,495	806	2	28	56,685
	Done during the year ...	3,091	2,432	6,628	9,748	...	398,298	398,298	...	...	788	2	28	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	706,197	706,197	1,104,495	1,104,495	18	...	...	
Sultánpur ...	Total required	7,578	5,052	7,348	11,022	...	1,096,278	1,096,278	1,096,278	1,096,278	14 392	168	36	58,009
	Done during the year ...	1,646	316	1,326	1,331	...	413,634	612,635	771 289	452,974	12,954	115	26	
	Remaining	4,774	4,725	6,022	9,691	...	324,989	324,989	324,989	643,304	1,438	53	10	
Partábgarh ...	Total required	6,642	4,428	5,710	8,565	...	923,542	923,542	923,542	923,542	3,446	169	107	37,082
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	535	...	...	...	336,504	625,040	3,204	164	103	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	5	4	
Bara Banki ...	Total required	4,447	2,394	3,434	5,151	...	*1,081,056	1,113,726	1,113,726	1,113,726	3,-82	358	54	51,898
	Done during the year ...	1,393	1,446	1,951	3,247	...	400,511	531,680	205.979	205,979	3,969	271	47	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	376,067	376,067	907,747	907,747	13	87	7	

The figures against Bijnor are for eight parganas, against Garhwál for nine parganas cadastrally surveyed, and against Sitapur for 12 parganas.

* Exclusive of the area of the permanently settled pargana Bhitauli.

† Out of these seven appeals transferred to the Court of the Settlement Officer, Lucknow, for disposal.

‡ Includes Rs. 6,336 on account of cadastral survey.

Statement showing the cost of operations per square mile in the districts under settlement.

Division.	Total area.	Area to which settlement operations have extended.	Balance of total area.	Total expenditure.	Cost per square mile on area in column 3.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bijnor ...	1,870	777	1,093	91,752 4 0	118 1 4	
Budaun ...	2,004	2,004	...	1,83,262 13 10	91 7 2	* Includes an area of 38 square miles not cadastrally surveyed.
Garhwál ...	5,629	*989	4,640	†1,69,007 3 8	170 14 2	† Besides this the following expenditure was incurred on traverse and cadastral surveys:—
Lucknow ...	967	967	...	50,142 15 6	51 13 8	
Unao ...	1,651	1,651	...	3,39,139 3 7	205 6 8	
Rae Bareli ...	1,749	1,749	...	1,94,918 12 6	111 7 2	
Sitapur ...	2,255	2,255	...	41,833 10 9	18 8 10	
Hardoi ...	2,323	‡2,323	...	1,48,104 4 6	63 12 1	‡ Inclusive of the area of the alluvial portions of parganas Bilgram, Sandi and Barwan.
Fyzabad ...	1,726	1,726	...	97,949 12 5	56 12 0	
Sultánpur ...	1,713	1,713	...	1,62,262 14 10	94 11 7	
Partábgarh ...	1,443	1,443	...	2,44,944 10 11	169 11 11	
Bara Banki ...	1,740	1,740	...	1,36,361 9 8	78 5 11	

	Rs. a. p.	Rate per square mile. Rs. a. p.
Traverse ...	60,841 6 11	35 4 11
Cadastral (including preparation of records) ...	2,60,190 3 11	273 9 6

MAPPING.

Village Field Maps.

The Survey Office, Calcutta, continue to reproduce the village field maps of districts cadastrally surveyed in the North-Western Provinces. During the year under report sheets of the Jhánsi and Garhwál districts were in hand, up to June last 71 sheets of the former were reprinted, whilst of the sheets of the Garhwál district 6,302 in number representing 2,965 villages, 1,213 sheets were photozincographed and 202 sheets zincographed, or a total of 1,415 sheets printed to end of 30th June 1896, leaving a balance of 4,887 sheets.

(2) AND (3).—STATE PROPERTIES AND WASTE LANDS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

At the beginning of the year there were 400 State properties in the provinces with a land revenue demand of Rs. 1,33,797. During the year the changes were insignificant, 13 estates with a revenue of Rs. 807 having been acquired, while 21, with a revenue of Rs. 90, were removed from the accounts. There were thus 392 estates paying a revenue of Rs. 1,34,514 in the possession of Government at the close of the year. The total current rental amounted to Rs. 7,53,002 against Rs. 7,74,498 in the preceding year. The estates in the Naini Tal district are again mainly responsible for the falling off, which is due to successive bad seasons and to heavy mortality among cattle, and in the case of the Tarái estate, where there was a decline in the rent-roll to the extent of Rs. 22,260, to relaxed efforts on the part of the subordinate staff and the village headmen in promoting cultivation. Including outstandings, the total demand was Rs. 7,58,048, of which Rs. 7,10,215, or 94 per cent., were realized. Of the balance (Rs. 47,833) Rs. 2,644 are doubtful or irrecoverable, though not so shown in the appendix. After payment of land revenue and rates, the income was

Rs. 5,34,143, of which Rs. 3,24,869 were spent on charges of establishment, contingencies and improvements, leaving a net profit for Government of Rs. 2,0,9274. The Bánda district again accounts for the heaviest arrears (Rs. 17,676), the collections during the year being Rs. 18,641 only, or little more than half the total demand of Rs. 36,317. It is feared that a considerable proportion of the arrears will have to be written off as irrecoverable, as, owing to a succession of bad harvests and the agricultural distress in 1896 in Bánda, the chances of recovery are but small. In Bundelkhand, where the demand for rent varies according to the area cultivated, the real demand cannot be adjusted until it has been ascertained towards the close of the year what the area actually under cultivation has been. A large portion of the irrecoverable balances, therefore, consists of the purely nominal rent of fallow land, which appears on both sides of the account, and is struck off at the close of each year. So far, therefore, a fluctuating demand is unavoidable; but, for the rest the principles laid down by Government that the demand should be made just, and that punctual payment should then be insisted on, are followed so far as is practicable. In order to prevent tenants from keeping in their hands more land than they can cultivate, it is proposed to inquire from each tenant, every year, what portion of his holding he intends to retain; and to charge a small rent of four annas a bigha on any fields in this portion which are left uncultivated, subject to remission in poor years. The fields relinquished will be struck out of the holding, and let to other tenants. The Collector has continued to interest himself in the administration of the Bánda State properties, which, on the whole, has not been unsatisfactory. The management of the two large estates, Holagarh and Khargapur in the Allahabad district was as successful as could be expected. In Holagarh nearly 97 per cent. of the demand was realized, without special pressure on the tenants. In Khargapur, the effects of successive unfavourable seasons have been severely felt, the overflowing of the Ramgarh jhíl in previous years having seriously depressed the condition of the tenantry in the bordering villages. In these circumstances the low percentage of the collections to the demand (86) is not surprising. The Ramgarh jhíl drainage works are now complete, and a considerable area of land in the vicinity, which was relinquished in previous years, has been taken up on an enhanced rental. The experiments in the reclamation of *usar* lands have so far met with little success, but they will be continued on somewhat different lines.

The outstanding balances were also large in Jhánsi (Rs. 1,830), Garhwál (Rs. 12,998), Lucknow (Rs. 3,019) and Hardoi (Rs. 1,668). Those in Jhánsi, Lucknow and Hardoi are the result of the bad harvests. The large balance in Garhwál represents the total rental and cess demands, of which nothing was collected during the year in consequence of the revision of rents not having been completed in time. The amount will be realized along with the current demand.

The expenditure was as follows:—

	Rs.
Establishment...	79,046
Contingencies	73,070
Improvements...	1,72,753
Total ...	3,24,869

By far the greater portion of this was, as usual, spent on the large estates in the Naini Tal district. The expenditure on improvements shows a decrease of Rs. 26,839 as compared with the preceding year, mainly in the Naini Tal estates where financial exigencies led to the curtailment of the budget estimates. Full explanations of the outlay on these properties and on the Dudhi estate in Mirzapur are given in the separate reports submitted to Government. In Bánda Rs. 1,401 were spent on works which had been specially selected by the Collector after local inspection. Improvements were also carried out somewhat extensively in the Allahabad estates, where Rs. 5,957 were disbursed during the year. The sanitary condition of the Government villages in the district continued to receive attention. Little was done in the way of improvements in the Oudh state properties.

The total demand, including the amount outstanding at the commencement of the year, for the price of confiscated, escheated and waste lands, was Rs. 52,953; but this includes a sum which is payable in instalments. The demand actually realizable within the year was Rs. 12,953, of which Rs. 12,771 were collected, and the small balance (Rs. 182) is in course of recovery.

4.—Court of Wards.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

There were 149 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year, or one more than at its commencement. Twelve estates were released during the year. None of these were of any great importance, but the superintendence of the Court had certainly been beneficial. The management of twenty-four estates was assumed by the Court during the year: twenty of these are in the North-Western Provinces and four in Oudh. Among them may be mentioned Nasir Husain Khan's estate (Cawnpore), which is largely involved, the debts amounting to nearly 1¼ lakhs of rupees, and the Rája of Bhinga's estate in Bahraich, which has a gross income approximating Rs. 2,28,000, but is free of incumbrances. The Rája was disqualified on his own application and lives at Benares, receiving an allowance of Rs. 2,500 per mensem from the estate. The other estates the management of which was assumed during the year appear to call for no special comment.

The total area under the Court's management was rather less than 2¼ million acres, of which about 1½ million acres were cultivated. The gross rental demand was 52¼ lakhs of rupees, and the revenue payable to Government, including cesses and rates, amounted to over 22¼ lakhs. Nearly one-third of the rental and one-fourth of the revenue are received and paid by the large estates of Balrámpur and Jang Bahádur. In seven estates there was an increase in the rental demand. The largest increases are apparent in the Tiloi estate, Rae Bareli (Rs. 5,246) and in the Anapur estate, Gházipur (Rs. 4,434). In the former the increase is attributed chiefly to the acquisition on mortgage of the Satanpurwa *mahál;* and in the latter to revised arrangements made for assessing rent in kind, and to better receipts obtained from *sayar*. Eight estates showed a decrease in the rental demand; that in Sahanpur (Bijnor) amounted to Rs. 13,942, which is due to a reduction in the demand on grain-rented villages owing to bad harvests and to losses sustained by floods. The decrease of Rs. 9,351 in the Arampur Bushi estate (Fatehpur) is accounted for by the release of a co-sharer's share from the management of the Court.

The total rental demand, current and arrear, in all estates amounted to Rs. 55,37,843, of which Rs. 48,48,850 or 87·55 per cent. was collected, as compared with 91·48 per cent. in the previous year. The best percentage (97) of collections on the current demand was obtained in the Balrámpur and Jang Bahádur estates, and it is explained that this high percentage is due to the system of leases prevalent in the estate, which makes the rental to a great extent independent of seasonal fluctuations. The Agra division comes next in order of merit with 90 per cent., Meerut follows with 87 per cent., then come Fyzabad with 86 per cent., Lucknow with 83 per cent., and Rohilkhand with 82 per cent. In the other divisions the percentage did not reach 80, while in Kumaun it was as low as 39. The general explanation given of this falling off in the collections is that the year was, over the greater part of the Provinces, one of bad harvests and agricultural depression, and that the Court of Wards estates were injuriously affected, though to a less extent than those of other landlords. The management of the estates in Mainpuri is far from satisfactory, and the subject requires more attention from the Collector than it has hitherto received. The Government had occasion last year to animadvert on the lax management of the estates in Bijnor and Budaun. There has been no improvement in the former district, the reason assigned being unavoidable changes in the office of Collector during the year. The collections in the two estates in Naini Tal which have recently come under management were poor; and this result is largely due to want of energy on the part of the District Officers. The question of transferring the management of those villages

which lie in Bijnor and Moradabad to the Collectors of those districts is under consideration. The results in the Unao district are also unsatisfactory.

The cost of management for all estates amounted to Rs. 4,85,605 as compared with Rs. 4,95,925 in 1893-94. The former total includes a sum of Rs. 8,445, which was disbursed on account of arrears of the previous year. The average cost of management throughout the provinces amounted to 9 per cent. of the income, which admits of reduction. In some estates the incidence was higher still. It is said that short collections have chiefly affected the percentage of cost of management, while in a few properties it is not possible to make any reductions in the charges for establishment. The special scheme of management was in force in eleven districts and in the Balrámpur and Jang Bahádur estates, and is reported to be working satisfactorily. The percentage of cost on the total normal income was highest in Cawnpore (11·5) and Bahraich (9·2); in the other districts it varied from 5·3 to 8·5.

In regard to improvements it has been laid down as a maxim that "the Court of Wards is not a landlord of the money-lending classes, looking only to an immediate return for capital sunk, but one which should find a return in the general improvement of the property." But nowhere, except in the Balrámpur estate, was effect given to this principle during the year: elsewhere estates with a gross income of over 35 lakhs of rupees spent less than 2 per cent. of that income on improvements for the good of the tenantry or the security of the rental. While no doubt it is not possible in a large number of estates, owing to their insignificance and indebtedness, to expend much money on improvements, still something more than has been done might have been done. Among the works carried out may be mentioned the construction and repair of wells, tanks, and embankments; the filling up of excavations; the planting of trees, and other sanitary improvements. In two estates in Meerut a fuel and fodder reserve has been initiated, and a scheme for afforesting the ravine tracts of the Chakarnagar estate in the same district was sanctioned by the Board of Revenue during 1896.

Satisfactory progress has been made in sanitary measures, especially in the larger estates. Attention has also been paid to vaccination: the matter is said to have been more methodically taken up during 1896, and the entertainment of estate vaccinators has been sanctioned for the first time in several estates. No doubt the example set by the Court of Wards in Oudh will serve to give an impetus to vaccination, which has yet much ground to make up in that Province.

In twelve districts pony and donkey stallions are maintained, and the question of cattle-breeding has also been taken up. It may be hoped that much good will result from the experiments which are being made in this direction. As remarked last year, the improvement of the breed of cattle and horses needs increased attention, and mule-breeding is a profitable pursuit and of great benefit, not only to the people engaged in it, but to the country at large.

The amount advanced to tenants as *taqávi* was more than double that given in the previous year, this form of aid being all the more necessary owing to unfavourable seasons. Instructions were issued by the Board with a view to facilitate the taking of such advances. The whole subject is under consideration and inquiry, and no doubt further improvements will soon be devised.

The investment of surplus funds of the more prosperous estates amounted to Rs. 7,08,226, as compared with Rs. 6,60,191 in the previous year. Rupees 1,76,900 were invested in Government securities; Rs. 1,06,571 in the purchase of landed property and houses; and Rs. 4,24,755 in loans to other estates.

The number of notices of ejectment issued exceeded that of the previous year by 39; but the area affected rose from 9,702 to 15,054 acres. Seventeen per cent. of the notices were contested, and only 4 per cent. with success.

The management of the Balrámpur estate continued to be successful, and much good and useful work has been done in it.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1.—Legislating Authority.

The Legislative Council met twice during the year, at Naini Tal on 24th June 1895 and at Lucknow on 17th February 1896.

2.—Course of Legislation.

Three Bills, none of which were passed into law, were dealt with during the year, *viz.* :—

(1) the Honorary Munsifs Bill;

(2) a Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces and Oudh General Clauses Act, 1887; and

(3) a Bill to provide for the inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto.

The first Bill was pending from the preceding year and the two latter were new Bills introduced during the year. All three were under the consideration of Select Committees at the close of the year; the first two have since been passed.

3.—Police.

The statistics of cognizable crime are excerpted in the table below for the last five years. The gross figures (in column 2) include sanitary offences against local laws; but the number of sanitary offences thus included is given separately in brackets :—

Year.	Cases reported.	Cases investigated.	Percentage of cases investigated to reported.	Cases decided.	Cases convicted.	Percentage of cases convicted to decided.	Percentage of cases convicted to investigated.
1891	213,880 (15,979)	145,260	68	71,159	59,842	84	41
1892	183,102 (16,998)	123,970	67	61,886	51,833	84	41
1893	183,435 (20,259)	110,651	60	64,550	54,187	84	49
1894	203,346 (20,112)	106,587	52	65,850	55,622	84	52
1895	223,353 (20,718)	117,810	53	73,735	63,812	87	54

The cases reported were 20,007 in excess of the return for 1894, the increase being chiefly under burglaries ("lurking house trespass, and house-breaking") and thefts. The burglaries reported in 1895 were 98,565 against 85,483 in 1894, an increase of 15 per cent., or 13,082 cases. Reports of thefts rose from 65,948 in 1894 to 69,453, an increase of 3,505: and reports of cattle-thefts from 4,265 to 5,487, an increase of 1,222 cases. The extraordinary increase of burglaries and the considerable increase of thefts was attributed partly to the existence of distress among the poorer classes owing to the failure of the harvests, and partly to the fuller reporting of this class of crime under the rules of 1893 by which burglaries without loss and thefts under Rs. 10 in amount are no longer required to be investigated by the police unless

the complainants ask for inquiry. The effect of this change in procedure was noticed last year and the figures then given are reproduced with the addition of those for 1895 :—

Year.	Cases of burglary.				Cases of theft.			
	Reported.	Investigated.	Decided.	Convicted.	Reported.	Investigated.	Decided.	Convicted.
1892 ...	68,124	42,868	6,596	5,218	63,287	31,736	18,536	15,475
1893 ...	66,397	27,739	6,517	5,204	64,703	32,735	18,559	15,429
1894 ...	85,483	26,141	7,981	6,480	65,948	30,689	17,508	14,769
1895 ...	98,565	30,462	10,369	8,816	69,453	34,648	20,504	17,752

Since 1892 reports of burglaries had increased by 44 per cent., and investigations had decreased by 28 per cent., while cases taken before the Courts and judicially decided had increased by 57 per cent., and convictions by 68 per cent. The great increase in cases of burglary in which police investigation eventuated in a trial, and in cases in which trial resulted in a conviction was distinctly favourable to the police, and supported the inference that the change in the rules, by giving more time for the investigation of serious cases, had on the whole, been beneficial. The figures also afforded good ground for the belief that, until the change in the rules, reports of burglary without loss were either not made or, if made, were suppressed by the police, to save the trouble of a probably unsuccessful investigation and unfavourable returns of work. The present rule might, however, tend to manipulation of figures in another direction, difficult cases of burglary in which loss had occurred being returned as burglaries without loss. This tendency could only be checked by constant vigilance on the part of District Superintendents of Police and Circle Inspectors.

Reports of murders by robbers rose from 35 in 1894 to 47 in 1895 : of grievous hurt from 2,160 to 2,398 : of administering stupefying drugs from 49 to 76 : of dakáiti from 197 to 288 : of robbery with hurt from 90 to 114 : of robbery from 777 to 808 : of receiving stolen property from 5,112 to 6,033 : of mischief to animals from 649 to 790. On the other hand, decreases occurred in reports of riots, offences against religion, rapes, unnatural offences, attempts at suicide, exposure of infants, and concealment of births. The gravest feature in the reported crime of the year was the greater number of dakáitis and robberies. It was considered probable that this recrudescence of lawlessness and violence was due to the scarcity and distress which unhappily marked the year. The action of the police in dealing with these crimes in 1895 compared favourably with 1894. Two notorious gangs of dakáits were broken up. It was also satisfactory that fire-arms were used in fewer cases by dakáits than in 1894.

The number of cognizable cases investigated by the police rose from 106,587 in 1894 to 117,810 in 1895, an increase of 10 per cent., the percentage of investigated to reported cases being 53 against 52 in 1894. The number of cases decided rose from 65,850 to 73,735, an increase of 11 per cent., and the number of cases convicted from 55,622 to 63,812, an increase of 14 per cent. The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided was 87 in 1895 against 84 in 1894. Of cases convicted to investigated the percentage was 54 in 1895 against 52 in 1894. Considerably heavier work thus fell upon the police during the year under report, and it resulted in greater success. They made more investigations, took more cases before the Courts, and obtained more convictions. The number of persons who appeared before a Magistrate in cognizable cases was 105,191 against 96,911 in 1894 : of these, 82,100, or 78 per cent., were convicted, against 73,270, or 75 per cent., in 1894. Excluding sanitary offences, the percentage of convicted persons to persons appearing before the Courts was 76·6 per cent. against 74·0 per cent. in 1894.

The following statistics show the success obtained by the police in dealing with heinous crime :—

	Murder.			Homicide.			Dakáiti.			Robbery.			Kidnapping.			Rape.			Poisoning.			Total.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.
Total for six years ending 1888.	2,433	1,084	44	1,612	957	59	528	163	31	2,498	922	37	952	523	55	1,529	426	28	195	70	36	9,747	4,145	42
Total for six years ending 1894.	3,011	1,309	43	1,631	845	52	1,023	364	35	3,323	1,368	41	1,170	701	60	1,115	385	34	248	112	45	11,521	5,084	44
1893 ...	487	202	41	249	136	55	184	84	46	605	227	37	213	124	58	200	79	39	63	24	38	2,001	876	44
1894 ...	542	228	42	271	151	56	167	60	36	576	235	41	232	134	58	167	70	42	39	25	64	1,994	903	45
1895 ...	533	255	48	267	151	56	231	78	34	613	303	49	254	160	63	153	60	39	60	27	45	2,111	1,034	49

In this statement the "reported" cases are the cases reported during the year less those which ultimately were struck off as false. Compared with 1894, these figures indicate an improvement in dealing with murder, robbery, and kidnapping, and comparative unsuccess in cases of dakáiti, rape, and poisoning. The percentages, however, given above are occasionally misleading, as in striking them allowance is not made for cases which may not have come up for decision within the year, or of cases decided in the year which were reported in the previous year. Thus after correcting for these classes of cases, the actual results of police action in poisoning cases and in dakáitis are found to be as good as in 1894. Coming to particular districts, Mirzapur and Benares showed very poor results in murder cases, and Saháranpur and Sultánpur in robberies In Saháranpur, of 15 true reports of robberies, 12 remained undetected. In Sultánpur, out of four reported robberies, one only was prosecuted to conviction. In Agra and Lucknow good results were obtained in dealing with murders; and in Aligarh Budaun, Azamgarh, and Fyzabad, in poisoning cases.

The figures for non-cognizable crime for 1895 compare thus with those for the two preceding years :—

Year.	Number of complaints preferred.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Number of persons who actually appeared.	Number of persons convicted.
1893	106,890	142,121	138,450	44,583
1894	111,681	133,840	130,016	45,135
1895	105,494	124,540	121,267	43,778

Complaints preferred under the Vaccination Act fell from 4,192 in 1894 to 839 in 1895, and minor decreases were noticeable under the Excise and Canal and Drainage Acts. In 73,486 cases process actually issued against 76,782 in 1894. Under the Vaccination Act processes issued in 365 cases against 305 in 1894. It was remarked last year that, though cases instituted under the Vaccination Act were numerous, the number in which process issued was small. In 1895, with a much smaller number of institutions under that Act, the number of cases in which process issued was actually larger than in 1894. It was noticed with satisfaction that there was again a decrease in the number of non-cognizable cases which the police were employed to investigate, the figures being 3,924 for 1895 against 3,763 in 1894.

The extent to which the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour were used during the year are given below:—

Year.	Security for good behaviour.						Security to keep the peace.			
	Cases dealt with.		Cases investigated by the police.		Ordered to give security.		Cases.			Persons ordered to give security.
	Reports.	Persons.	*Suo motu.*	By order.	Cases.	Persons.	Instituted by complainant	By Magistrate *suo motu.*	Total.	
1893 ...	2,300	2,312	1,896	326	1,835	1,867	3,422	223	3,645	3,422
1894 ...	2,335	2,302	1,797	450	1,844	1,858	2,719	148	2,867	2,502
1895 ...	2,759	2,675	2 058	637	2,164	2,193	2,849	282	3,131	2,533

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases instituted against persons suspected of bad livelihood and in the number of persons bound over to be of good behaviour. The Inspector-General of Police remarked that in some districts these preventive provisions of the law were comparatively disregarded, and that a disinclination to make use of them was apparent on the part of some Magistrates. That they are open to abuse if exercised without discrimination and on insufficient evidence is obvious; but there is not the slightest doubt that in competent and careful hands they constitute a very effective instrument for preventing crime.

The supervision of time-expired convicts suffers, it was remarked last year, from the retention on the registers of many persons who cannot be effectively watched, but little progress towards the striking off of superfluous names during the year under report was noticeable. It was, however, noticed with satisfaction that the number of absconded offenders arrested in 1895 was perceptibly larger than in 1894. An improvement in the number of cases in which previous convictions were proved was also perceptible, and much assistance in this respect was anticipated from the anthropometrical system which has now been started in these Provinces.

The expenditure on the police force from general revenues in each of the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railway Police	38,235	90,459	1,04,318	1,29,483	1,16,035
Superintendence	1,42,897	1,44,798	1,53,637	1,56,253	1,69,524
District Executive Force ...	37,44,270	38,20,143	38,62,548	41,33,894	40,62,763
Village Police	25,42,950	25,18,241	25,95,141	26,62,168	26,21,565
Infanticide Police	11,351	4,126	4,435	5,756	6,649
Stationery and Printing ...	23,870	24,918	23,622	23,707	24,723
Police funds	23,606	29,791	44,163	32,471	23,442
Refunds	...	...	...	...	2,462
Total ...	65,27,179	66,32,476	67,87,864	71,43,732	70,27,163

The increase in the expenditure since 1891 in the main indicates the extent to which effect has so far been given to the police reforms sanctioned in 1892 and estimated, when fully introduced, to cost 8½ lakhs a year. In 1895, owing to financial pressure, exceptional measures were taken to restrict expenditure; but there is every expectation that, with the revision of the provincial contract, the Local Government will again be

in a position to carry out to their completion reforms which are essential to the efficiency of the department.

The sanctioned strength and distribution of the provincial police force are shown for each of the last five years below :—

Year.	Jail guards.		Station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1891	94	650	2,661	10,220	1,823	8,239	4,578	19,109
1892	83	565	2,708	10,387	1,836	8,367	4,793	19,319
1893	81	556	2,731	10,496	1,674	8,197	4,486	19,249
1894	...	...	2,835	10,457	1,870	8,429	4,705	18,886
1895	...	...	2,815	10,080	2,496	10,313	5,311	20,393

The total sanctioned strength was 23,687 officers and men in 1891 and 25,704 in 1895. In the latter figure are included 743 railway police. The strength of the force was fixed by the Police Committee at 25,467 officers and men (exclusive of railway police.) The sanctioned strength of the force in 1895 was thus slightly below the figure at which it was fixed by the Police Committee. Since that Committee reported, there have been minor changes in allocation, which have affected the total strength. Compared with the distribution in 1891, the sanctioned distribution in 1895 shows a large increase in the portion of the force employed as guards or in reserve. It is calculated that of the total 12,809 officers and men so employed in 1895, there were 7,301 in the armed branch, the rest representing civil reserves, recruits; and civil police employed on other than station duties. The strength of the armed police, it may be noted, was fixed at 7,477 by the Police Committee. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided to abandon the present practice whereby the armed police are placed under the control of one of the two Deputy Inspectors-General, and the civil police under the other, and to adopt the plan of territorial distribution of duties between these two officers. Each Deputy Inspector-General will thus be responsible for the civil and armed police in the portion of the Provinces assigned to him. Among the advantages which will result from this change is that it will check the tendency to needlessly accentuate distinctions between the two branches, to regard the armed police as a military body, and to pay excessive attention to its drill and equipment. In point of fact most of the duties on which the armed police are employed are essentially of a civil nature, although they may require habits of discipline and ability to carry arms.

The proportion of the provincial police employed on station duties to the total population and area of the provinces is 1 to every 3,637 inhabitants and 1 to every 8·3 square miles. In Bengal (including Calcutta) the proportion is 1 to every 4,563 inhabitants and 1 to every 8·8 square miles. In the Central Provinces and in the Panjáb the proportion is, respectively, 1 to 2,101 and 1 to 2,468 inhabitants, and 1 to 16·6 and 1 to 13·7 square miles. The variation in the density of the population in the different Provinces makes it difficult to draw any inference from these figures.

Of the officers of the provincial police force, 2,498 were Muhammadans and 2,182 Hindus: of the men, 7,402 were Muhammadans and 12,981 Hindus. The preponderance of Muhammadan officers is noteworthy : and inquiry was made whether there were any special reasons to account for it.

The strength and cost of municipal and town police are given for the last five years in the margin. The cost of the municipal police has risen by Rs. 62,000 since 1891. The improvement of the pay of the municipal police was one of the recommendations of the Police Committee, and in most municipalities a wage of Rs. 5 a month is now given. The Lieutenant-Governor hoped that the Municipal Board of Fyzabad would see reason to reconsider the opinion attributed to them that Rs. 4 was sufficient pay for a municipal chaukidár.

Year.	Municipal Police.		Town Police.	
	Number.	Cost	Number.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
1891	6,225	4,32,288	3,246	1,87,639
1892	6,171	4,30,513	3,255	1.89,762
1893	6,379	4,52,525	3,272	1,95,537
1894	6,339	4,81,179	3,307	1,98,725
1895	6,700	4,94,367	3,306	1,99,315

The sanctioned strength and cost of the rural police force are given in the margin. Comparing the figures for the last five years, the strength and cost of the rural police in the North-Western Provinces show little change. In Oudh, with a slight increase in cost, there has been a reduction of 7 per cent. in strength. In 1891 there was one chaukidár in Oudh to every 344 inhabitants, and in the North-Western Provinces one chaukidár to every 472. In 1895 the ratio was one chaukidár to every 408 inhabitants in Oudh and to every 481 inhabitants in the North-Western Provinces. The number of chaukidárs in Oudh is still excessive and their pay inadequate, and further revisions of circles are to be made in order to place this force on a satisfactory footing. The average wage of the village watchman in the North-Western Provinces in 1895 was Rs. 36 a year; in Oudh only Rs. 26·8. The question of substituting cash-paid chaukidárs in Gorakhpur and Basti for the *goráits* is still under discussion. The expediency of the reform is clear, but it will entail considerable expenditure.

Year.	North-Western Provinces.		Oudh.		Total.	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1891	59,625	21,71,192	30,941	7,60,254	90,566	29,31,446
1892	59,746	21,75 248	30,340	7,45,736	90,086	29,20,984
1893	59,773	21,75,068	29,262	7,22,212	89.035	28,97,280
1894	59,907	21,80,048	28,861	7,49,870	88,766	29,29,918
1895	59,923	21,79,568	28,645	7,65,317	88,568	29,44,885

Statistics of punishments and resignations for the provincial police force compare with those for 1894 as follows:—

	Fine and suspension.		Degradation.		Dismissal.		Judicially punished.		Resigned.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Officers ...	260	269	404	431	53	66	24	29	697	648
Men ...	729	553	166	162	418	489	168	167		
Total ...	989	822	570	593	471	555	192	196	...	...

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner was of opinion, from cases which had come before him, that the punishment lists were unnecessarily swollen by

hasty punishments, and he had been obliged to reverse orders of dismissal and degradation which were clearly unsupported by evidence, and to signify his disapprobation of proceedings which not only involved injustice to individuals, but also created a feeling of insecurity in a sufficiently unpopular service. A rule was suggested that a day should intervene between the close of the departmental inquiry and the formal award of punishment. It was not thought necessary to make this rule an absolute order of Government, but it was held to embody a very sound maxim of practice for inexperienced officers, and as such was commended to their attention. But the true remedy is improvement in the *personnel* of the force. With better pay and higher educational qualifications, this improvement will come in time.

Punishments inflicted on the rural police force continue to show a satisfactory decrease, the number being 6,083 against 6,710 in 1894. Rs. 26,395 was paid in rewards to this branch against Rs. 22,662 in 1894. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner concurred with the Inspector-General of Police as to the importance of the village chaukidár in the successful police administration of a district.

Three charges of torture were preferred against the police during the year. In one case the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Judge; in the other two, convictions were obtained. In no case was the *procedure* of the police, as distinguished from misconduct, adversely commented on by the Courts. In the Government orders on the report for 1894 the neglect of some District Superintendents of Police to test periodically the knowledge of subordinate officers in law and procedure had been noticed, but it appeared that little or no attention had been paid to the subject in some districts. In Farukhabad, Etáwah, Cawnpore, Azamgarh, Kumaun, and Gonda no officers at all, and in Dehra Dún, Budaun, Mainpuri, Bánda, Jaunpur, and Kheri less than five were examined. In contrast with these districts were the districts of Meerut (35 examined), Aligarh (43 examined), Agra (71 examined), Jalaun (33 examined), Gorakhpur (68 examined), and Lucknow (62 examined). The Inspector-General of Police was requested to instruct District Superintendents that neglect on their part in future to comply with the standing orders on this subject would be severely noticed.

The old tests of police work dealt with the whole body of cognizable crime, excluding only sanitary offences, but including offences which, under present executive instructions, the police are not required to investigate. The new tests are based on statistics of serious cognizable crime which it is obligatory on the police to investigate without regard to the wishes of the complainant. The new tests, therefore, deal with a much smaller body of reported offences. The provincial figures on which the old and new tests are respectively based are given below for the two years 1894 and 1895:—

A.—*Old tests.—Total cognizable crime (excluding sanitary offences).*

		Cases reported.	Cases inquired into.	Cases convicted.	Incidence of reports per 10,000 of population.	Percentage of convictions to reported cases.	Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of.
1894 ...	North-Western Provinces.	121,134	58,891	26,648	35	21·9	81·3	74·5
	Oudh ...	62,764	26,155	9,865	49	15·7	79·7	72·5
	Total ...	183,898	85,046	36,513	39	19·8	80·9	74·0
1895 ...	North-Western Provinces.	136,085	67,148	31,258	39	22·9	83·7	76·7
	Oudh ...	67,487	28,503	12,259	53	18·1	84·2	76·4
	Total ...	203,572	95,651	43,517	43	21·3	83·8	76·6

B.—*New tests.—Serious offences.*

		Cases reported.	Cases enquired into.	Cases convicted.	Incidence of reports per 10,000 of population.	Percentage of convictions to reported cases.	Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of.
1894 ...	North-Western Provinces.	32,730	30,675	12,548	10	38·3	79·6	71·5
	Oudh ...	15,508	15,021	5,065	12	32·0	79·2	70·7
	Railway Police,	1,688	1,561	707	..	41·8	84·2	80·7
	Total ...	49,926	47,257	18,320	11	36·6	79·6	71·5
1895 ...	North-Western Provinces.	39,565	33,264	15,931	11·8	40·2	82·4	73·1
	Oudh ...	18,311	17,737	6,774	14·4	36·9	84·6	75·8
	Railway Police	1,791	1,677	753	...	42·0	82·5	77·7
	Total ...	59,667	52,678	23,458	12·9	39·3	83·1	74·0

The cases which form the basis of the new tests were little more than one-fourth of the total number of cognizable offences; but they were nearly all investigated, whereas less than half the total number of cognizable cases were investigated. The percentage of convictions to reports was also higher in these serious cases in which investigation is, as a rule, obligatory than in the general body of cognizable cases. In both classes of cases the incidence of reports per 10,000 of the population was higher in 1895 than in 1894, and in both classes and in both years the incidence was higher in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces. In both classes of cases and in both provinces the percentage of convictions to reports and of convictions to disposals was better in 1895 than in 1894. The improvement and the present standard of efficiency were about the same in either province, though the fact that reporting of petty crime was fuller in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces resulted in the Oudh percentage of convictions to disposals being somewhat lower than in the North-Western Provinces. The relatively high incidence of reports to population in Oudh is a persistent phenomenon which has never been satisfactorily explained, though it is probably in great measure due to the density of the population. In the nine districts which showed the highest incidence of reports of cognizable crime to population there were six Oudh districts, Sitapur heading the list with an incidence of 76 reports to every 10,000 inhabitants. In reports of serious crime the position of Oudh relatively to districts in the North-Western Provinces was less marked, though here also Sitapur headed the list with an incidence of 26 against a mean of 12·7 for the two provinces.

The Lieutenant-Governor observed that in applying the tests to the several districts the Inspector-General of Police had been careful not to give more weight to them than they deserved. This was especially necessary, as there were many indications in the district notices that police returns could be manipulated to suit the new tests as readily as they could when the old ones were in force, and that they were, as a fact, so manipulated.

The rule which permits a complainant to send a report to the police-station in writing instead of himself reporting the offence appeared from the district notices to be becoming popular, and to have contributed in some measure to the great increase in the number of reports of cognizable offences. The Inspector-General remarked that "a large proportion of written reports give information as to the commission of crimes which otherwise would never have been brought to the notice of the police," and this is the strongest possible argument in support of the rule if it is intelligently worked.

The practice which was reported to exist in the Moradabad district of the complainant being required to himself bring his written report to the police-station was pronounced to be productive of no possible good, and to defeat the object of the system in many instances, and its discontinuance was ordered.

The district notices were, on the whole, favourable to the new system of village head-men. The Magistrate of Moradabad reported that "it has had a salutary effect." The Commissioner of the Meerut Division concurred with the Magistrate of Meerut in "hearty commendation of the system." The Lieutenant-Governor said that if the system was to be a success, the submission of reports by the head-men must be made a regular, and not merely occasional, duty : while efforts must be made to attach a certain dignity to the position and to prevent the head-man being harassed with business not attaching to his office.

The disadvantages attendant on the sessions trials of a district being held in another district, to which the District Superintendent of Unao had drawn attention, were recognised by the Government. Measures are being taken to provide sessions Court-houses in the three Oudh districts where they do not exist.

There are not a few matters in which the organization and efficiency of the Department are capable of improvement, and these matters are receiving the close attention of the Government and are under discussion. The public expenditure on the force has been largely increased of recent years, and the total annual charge will soon stand at a figure which should, under intelligent guidance, give the Province a capable and honest police. There are signs that improvement has already commenced, and it is not unreasonable to hope that this improvement will continue and will be reflected in the reports for future years.

Cattle-theft.—Before examining the statistics of the year, the technical rules which govern the police returns of cattle-thefts in these districts may be briefly stated. Reports to the police of such occurrences are either to the effect that cattle have been stolen or that they have strayed. In the former event the report is at once recorded in the crime registers as a case of theft, and the case is investigated. In the latter event the report is differently dealt with according as the cattle have strayed or disappeared from an inhabited site or cattle-shed, or from open grazing-grounds. If the stray is from an inhabited site or cattle-shed, the case is presumed to be one of theft, and is recorded as such in the crime registers and investigated. If the stray is from grazing-grounds, the case is not treated as one of theft, and is not brought on the registers or investigated without the express orders of the District Superinendent of Police or of a Magistrate, unless the owner in reporting the stray has asked for an investigation, or unless the officer in charge of the police-station has reasons to believe that theft has occurred. The subjoined table summarizes the return of all cases reported as cattle-thefts and of cases which, having been reported as strays, are dealt with as theft cases under the rule above mentioned. The figures for 1894 and 1895 compare as follows :—

	Number of cases reported.	Number of cases in which arrests were made.	Number of persons said to have been concerned.	Number of cases brought before a Magistrate.	Number of persons brought before a Magistrate.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentages.			Cattle—			
								Cases convicted to reported.	Cases convicted to disposed of.	Persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of.	Stolen.		Recovered.	
											Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
												Rs.		Rs.
1894	4,539	2,088	5,293	2,211	2,923	1,611	1,959	39·76	75·95	70·06	5,190	96,841	4,175	84,434
1895	5,965	2,821	6,454	2,908	3,832	2,247	2,704	42·37	79·70	72·96	6,224	1,33,433	5,035	1,02,86

These figures bear out the Inspector-General of Police's opinion that there was greater police activity in 1895 than in the preceding year, and that the results were better in every respect. The increase in the number of reported cases was attributed

by him partly to an actual increase in cattle-thefts under the stimulus of a poor *kharif* harvest, and partly to greater activity on the part of the police in investigating suspicious cases of "strays." The latter supposition, however, did not derive much direct support from the circumstance that 455 cases reported as strays in 1895 were investigated as thefts. As 361 cases were so investigated in 1894, the statistically ascertained increase in police activity was small. It is possible that all districts did not return figures for strays on a correct principle, and that the number of cases of strays treated and investigated as thefts was much larger than indicated. Instructions were issued to secure uniformity in this respect. There was undoubtedly a large increase in the reports of cattle strays in 1895, and as very many, if not the majority, of these were really theft cases, the inference arises that crime of this class was exceptionally rife. The figures for the two years stood thus :—

	Strays reported.		Strays registered as thefts.		Retained as strays.		Recovered.		Value of strays.		Value recovered.	
	From grazing-grounds.	From village sites.	From grazing-grounds	From village sites.	From grazing-grounds.	From village sites.	From grazing-grounds.	From village sites.	From grazing-grounds.	From village sites.	From grazing-grounds	From village sites.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894 ...	10,994	529	236	125	10,758	217	5,360	175	1,68,533	4,386	90,189	3,152
1895 ...	15,315	408	339	116	14,898	292	6,932	222	2,51,404	5,741	1,19,488	4,767

The number of cattle returned as recovered in 1895 was proportionally much less than in 1894. If reliance could be placed on these figures as indicative of the actual losses of the agricultural population, they would reflect unfavourably on the efficacy of the protection given to property by the police of these Provinces. The Inspector-General of Police suggested that in the majority of cases in which cattle are recovered by the owners through the agency of professional go-betweens, the recovery was not reported though the loss may have been. Admitting, therefore, that the police returns of strayed cattle were inaccurate in this respect, they at least indicated the extent and strength of the system of professional cattle-lifting and illegal blackmailing which still flourished in many districts, and which, as the Magistrate of Muttra remarked, was acquiesced in by the victims in preference to seeking the assistance of the police. With regard to the results of police action, the districts in which improvement in the action of the police was most marked and most attention was given to the subject by District Superintendents were Meerut, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Hardoi, Agra, Azamgarh, and Basti. The districts of Saháranpur, Sháhjahánpur, Bulandshahr, Mainpuri, and Farukhabad were unfavourably reported on. The Government learnt with satisfaction that the improvement which had of late taken place in the relations between the frontier police of the Native States bordering on the districts of the Agra Division and the British police had greatly tended to check cattle raids on the border. The necessity for concerted action, however, on the part of the police of adjoining districts, and the want of it in Sháhjahánpur, Hardoi, Budaun, Bareilly, and other instances, was noticed. The Inspector-General of Police's proposal that a conference of the District Superintendents in the Agra Division should be convened to adopt concerted measures for the detection of habitual receivers of stolen cattle, and to ascertain the points on which stolen cattle were found to converge, was approved. He also requested to issue instructions as to the measures to be taken by the police to circulate information about impounded cattle, and of the occurrence of cattle-thefts. In this connection the Local Government suggested for consideration whether use might not be made of the *Police Gazette* in disseminating the information in question.

The figures marginally given show that a marked increase of cases of cattle poisoning and flaying cattle alive occurred in 1895, the increase being attributed to a demand for hides. A fair measure of success in obtaining convictions was secured in the Benares, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, and Ballia districts. In Gházipur, where the crime was especially frequent, the success was indifferent (33 convictions in 83 cases). In Mirzapur the result of police action was not reported. As usual, arsenic was the poison most commonly used, and the police failed to discover how the poisoners obtained their supply of arsenic. The question of controlling the sale of arsenic by legislation was subsequently under the consideration of Government. Nothing was done towards discovering the motive for the brutal practice of flaying cattle alive, and, in the absence of reported testimony of actual eye-witnesses to the fact, the theory of the District Superintendent of Police of Ballia that the animal is first killed with a blunt instrument and the hide removed with such promptitude that the flesh is left in a quivering state is possibly correct. The voluntary registration of sales of cattle at public and private marts and at police-stations was making good progress, and though not primarily intended as a means of detecting cattle-theft, did in fact lead to such detections in some districts. The Magistrate of Benares was asked why registration in his district was entrusted solely to the police, and whether there were no private or public markets for cattle where other registering agencies can be established. The intention of the Government in authorizing the registration of cattle sales at police-stations was to provide facilities of registration in cases of cattle sold otherwise than at marts. Police registration was meant to be subsidiary and subordinate to the system of market registration, from which the police were expressly excluded. In some districts this does not seem to have been understood. In Saháranpur, as in Benares, the sole registering agency is apparently the police. The attention of District Magistrates was directed to the matter. The available information regarding cattle registration in different districts showed that the subject had been very imperfectly dealt with in many district reports. The matter was brought to the notice of District Magistrates with a view to the defects noticed being remedied in future reports.

District.	Cattle poisoning—				Flaying cattle alive —			
	Cases reported.		Cases convicted.		Cases reported.		Cases convicted.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Muzaffarnagar ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Etáwah ...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur ...	4	31	...	(?)	...	9	...	3
Benares ...	3	19	3	11	4	5	3	3
Gházipur ...	34	83	16	33	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh ...	15	38	7	22	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	10	31	7	27	...	1	...	...
Ballia ...	19	36	8	20	7	12	4	4
Jaunpur ...	15	50	4	23	...	7	...	2
Total ...	100	290	...	...	11	34	...	...

Criminal Tribes.

The number of Sanauriahs on the registers at the end of the year again decreased, being 77 against 85 on the 1st April 1895. Thirty Sanauriahs were absent without pass at the end of the year, and three were in jail. Though the area nominally under cultivation showed a small increase, the number of persons engaged in agriculture fell from 28 to 24. No improvement in reclaiming the tribe is recorded, though the partial surveillance exercised over its members may act as a restraint upon, or may at least deter them from committing, crime in these Provinces.

The report on the Barwárs of Gonda was equally discouraging. The number present in the villages again fell, and of 4,067 on the register, 614 were at large without pass and 239 in jail on the 31st March 1896. The number absent without pass was larger than at any time during the last five years. The number of absconded Barwárs arrested during the year was 167, or precisely the same number as in the year 1893-94 and 25 less than in 1894-95. The increased absconding was plausibly conjectured by the Deputy Commissioner to be due to a succession of bad harvests

and to the poor returns made by agriculture compared with the results of successful crime. Rents were even more in arrears than usual, and the outstanding advances (Rs. 1,299) for seed and bullocks were regarded by the Deputy Commissioner as virtually a bad debt. The operations under the Act against this tribe have probably so far had a greater negative than a positive result. There is evidence that absconded Barwárs shun these Provinces in consequence of increased police activity, greater danger of recognition, and severe punishments. Railways have given them more facilities for rapid movement. On the other hand, the anthropometric system, which is now being perfected throughout India, is against them. It is satisfactory that 614 convicted Barwárs were anthropometrically measured during the year.

The number of Sánsiahs on the registers at the end of the year was 1,528, of whom 403 were in the Sultánpur Settlement, 71 in the Fatehgarh Reformatory Settlement, and 131 settled in districts. This accounted for 605. Of the rest, 850 were at large without pass, and 73 in Jail. The number settled in districts continued to decrease. In 1894-95 it was 160; in the year under report it was only 131. Of the Sánsiahs thus settled, only 24 were engaged in agriculture, the rest being municipal sweepers and jail warders. Their conduct, on the whole, was satisfactory, especially if it be borne in mind that till within the last few years most of them had been accustomed to a nomad predatory life. But the impulse to abscond on small provocation is so strong that there is no security that any group will remain throughout the year. Subsequent to the close of the year under report, the Settlements at Sultanpur and Fatehgarh were closed and the inmates transferred to an agricultural colony in the Kheri district.

The Doms are not a proclaimed criminal tribe, for, although nomads and beggars, they are not professional dangerous thieves of the Barwár or Sánsiah class. Of the 8,000 Doms in the district, less than 1,300 were in settlements supervised by Government officers. The Reformatory work so far effected by these settlements was small, and the Magistrate of Gorakhpur considered that they did not even act as a restraint on crime, and seemed disposed to suggest the abandonment of the experiment. The Commissioner, on the other hand, recommended the establishment of large Reformatories on the prison type for the children, and the collection of the adult Doms in three large agricultural settlements. The Reformatory scheme would be exposed to the difficulties which proved fatal to the Fatehgarh Reformatory for Sánsiah children, and was negatived on that account. The agricultural settlements on the large scale contemplated would be costly, and doubt was expressed whether the State would be justified in incurring so considerable an outlay. The Lieutenant-Governor was prepared to co-operate with any missionary or philanthropic society which was prepared to take up the work of reclaiming the Doms in earnest, and which would come forward with a practical scheme.

The small Haburah colony in the Moradabad district showed signs of greater stability and promise than other settlements of the kind, though it had been tried by successive bad seasons. The acknowledgments of the Government were conveyed to Chaudhri Dhyan Singh, Rái Bahádur, for his successful management.

Eunuchs.—The following table summarizes the principal figures for the year:—

	Number of eunuchs originally registered.	On the register at the beginning of the year.	Added.	Struck off.	Remaining at the close of the year.
N.-W. Provinces ...	1,096	374	7	19	362
Oudh	298	234	4	6	232
Total ...	1,394	608	11	25	594

The additions comprised three eunuchs who returned to Meerut and one who removed to the same district from Delhi, while the remaining seven constituted initial registrations, including three relating to residents of Sitapur who crossed the Nepál frontier for the purpose of being emasculated. The 25 deductions represented 21 deaths and four expunctions, including two persons proved to be virile. The value of escheats to Government was valued at Rs. 35-6-6, while property valued at Rs. 388-14-9

was handed over to the representatives of the deceased. No cases of emasculation occurred in the Provinces; nor were any minors in the possession of eunuchs. Two prosecutions were instituted under section 26 in the Allahabad district, resulting in each instance in a fine of Rs. 2. At the close of the year 36 eunuchs were absent.

The year's proceedings on the whole were satisfactory, and afforded indications of the gradual disuse of the practices which it is the object of the law to repress. The annexed table exhibits the proportion of eunuchs who were returned as supporting themselves by some definite occupation without resort to beggary :—

On the registers at the close of the year.	Traders.	Shopkeepers.	Tailors.	Weavers.	Cultivators.	Servants.	Labourers.	Total earning a livelihood by some occupation.
594	1	4	2	1	27	2	15	52

The proportion was much less than could be wished, and there is little doubt that in many cases the ostensible occupation of begging was supplemented by other and less reputable methods of gaining a livelihood. The Government directed that inspecting officers should do what they could to assist any persons on the register, who were able and willing to work, to obtain some occupation which, however humble, furnished a better guarantee for good behaviour than professional mendicancy.

The Local Government was of opinion that in several respects the supervision exercised by District Superintendents of Police might be improved. In the first place, the inspection of eunuchs in the marginally-noted districts did not appear to have been adequately performed. This was brought to the notice of the officers responsible for the neglect. In the second place, the registers did not appear to have everywhere been carefully maintained; and it was remarked that, with the exercise of proper diligence, it should not have been found necessary to expunge as many as seven entries in Rae Bareli on the ground of mistake, while the registration of an imaginary person under the name of Umrao in the Kheri district was regarded as not creditable to the officers concerned. The deficiencies in the casual registers, which in the case of the Mirzapur district were so carelessly maintained that "no two statements agree," received the attention of the Inspector-General of Police. In the third place, it was noticed that, apparently in spite of the instructions contained in paragraph 2 of G. O. No. $\frac{1159}{\text{VIII—529A}}$, dated the 7th October 1893, and repeated in paragraph 4 of G. O. No. $\frac{1031}{\text{VIII - 529A}}$ of the 7th September 1895, an entry in the Jaunpur district was expunged without reference to Government for a reason other than death or removal from the district.

Muzaffarnagar.	Mirzapur.
Sahâranpur.	Gonda.
Bareilly.	Unao.
Jalaun.	Rae Bareli.
Jaunpur.	Bahraich.

4.—Criminal Justice.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

I.—Returns of Crime.

The returns are for 20 Sessions Divisions; the Aligarh division was enlarged from 1st April 1895. The distribution of districts at the end of the year was this—

Sessions Division.	*Districts.*
Saháranpur	Dehra Dún.
	Sahâranpur.
	Muzaffarnagar.
Meerut	Meerut.
Aligarh	Bulandshahr.
	Aligarh.
	Etah.
Agra	Agra.
	Muttra.
Mainpuri	Mainpuri.
	Etáwah.
Farukhabad	Farukhabad.
Kumaun	Naini Tal.
	Almora.
	Garhwâl.
Moradabad	Bijnor.
	Moradabad.
	Budaun.
Bareilly	Bareilly.
	Pilibhít.
Shâhjahânpur	Shahjâhanpur.
Cawnpore	Cawnpore.
	Fatehpur.
Jhânsi	Jhânsi.
	Jalaun.
Bánda	Bánda.
	Hamírpur.
Allahabad	Allahabad.
Mirzapur	Mirzapur.
Jaunpur	Jaunpur.
Benares	Benares.
Ghâzipur	Ghâzipur.
	Ballia.
Azamgarh	Azamgarh.
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur.
	Basti.

Where figures by Sessions Divisions are given, the divisions for the sake of convenience have been taken as consisting all through the year of the districts which they severally included at the end of the year. In the Aligarh and Moradabad Sessions Divisions there are permanent Additional Sessions Judges. In Meerut, Farukhabad, and Bareilly there were temporary Additional Sessions Judges for a short time at the beginning of the year. The Fatehpur sessions are always held by the Judge of Bánda, and the Basti sessions by the Judge of Jaunpur, as Joint Sessions Judges of the divisions. The distribution of criminal appeals does not follow the arrangements for sessions. The sessions trials and appeals from Bijnor and Budaun districts ordinarily go before the Additional Sessions Judge of Moradabad, and those from Etah and Bulandshahr before the Additional Sessions Judge of Aligarh.

Especial care was taken to improve the accuracy of the returns. Transfers within the district, which are not important for statistical purposes, were eliminated. There were still difficulties in accepting the figures of some districts, judging from a too close approximation of the number of the cases shown as brought to trial to the number of cases returned as true. This approximation appeared to be due to two causes: (1) in two districts certainly, and perhaps in others, it was the custom to enter as dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, cases that had really been otherwise disposed of; (2) in some districts cases in which process issued for the attendance of the accused, but the decision was given without his attendance, had apparently been wrongly shown as brought to trial, and details of the results had been entered in the district returns; in other districts this was done only in those returns that furnished particulars as to persons by courts, while in the returns that showed cases (and persons) by classes of offences, the cases were not shown as brought to trial. These mistakes were corrected wherever possible, but some undoubtedly remained; and that some other errors also existed is clear from the great range of the numbers of cases struck off as false in the several districts. The High Court prepared rules for securing the proper registration of "offences reported," which were submitted for the consideration of the Government.

The provincial figures for four years are as follow:—

	Offences reported.	Cases returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.
1892	155,614	123,624	106,292
1893	157,261	122,240	102,780
1894	154,006	121,993	107,431
1895	157,347	125,091	110,612

Accepting the returns as the best that can be obtained at present, the districts that had less than 60 per cent. or less of trials on offences are shown in the following table:—

	Etah.	Sháhjahánpur.	Budaun.	Bijnor.	Garhl.	Bulandshahr.
Percentage of cases returned as true on offences reported ...	56	57	81	80	85	70
Ditto brought to trial on cases returned as true ...	90	92	57	67	60	81
Ditto brought to trial on offences reported ...	51	53	47	54	52	57

There was no general indication of improvement in the matter of careful examination of complainants before issue of process.

The variations between 1894 and 1895 in the number of cases brought to trial divided among the different classes of offences were as follow:—

Increase.	Cases.
State	1
Public tranquillity	114
Ditto servants	3
Contempts	253
Coin	33
Weights and measures	8
Affecting life	78
Miscarriage	25
Wrongful restraint, &c.	174
Kidnapping	83
Theft	2,184
Robbery and dakáiti	38
Criminal misappropriation	39
Ditto breach of trust	83
Receiving stolen property	563
Cheating	7
Criminal trespass	971
Property marks, &c.	23
Criminal breach of contracts of service ...	10
Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and under special and local laws ...	1,010

Decrease.	Cases.
Public justice	7
Public health	106
Religion	18
Hurt	1,113
Criminal force and assault	510
Rape	29
Unnatural offence...	13
Extortion	16
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	6
Mischief	663
Marriage	17
Defamation	18
Intimidation	14

The increase in cases of theft and receiving stolen property was most noticeable in Cawnpore, Bánda, Aligarh, Moradabad, Sháhjahánpur, Allahabad (1,321 against 863 in 1894), Hamírpur, Basti, and Azamgarh (1,324 against 969 in 1894). The increase in Mainpuri and Sháhjahánpur was attributed to bad harvests and to the prevailing high prices of food; in Cawnpore, Allahabad and Azamgarh, to better reporting and to agricultural depression.

The numbers of persons brought to trial and of those convicted during each of the last four years are as follow :—

	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Convicted under the Penal Code.
1892	185,725	91,738	49,140
1893	184,001	90,038	49,357
1894	180,162	91,916	48,995
1895	177,734	97,204	53,852

Prosecutions for theft and hurt concerned 58,364 out of the 177,734 persons brought to trial in 1895, a proportion larger than that of 1894. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried for each of these offences was as follows :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Theft	68·2	67·4	77·2	72·3
Hurt	18·9	19·0	20·1	20·1

The following table gives a comparison of the numbers of persons concerned in proceedings, and convicted or subjected to an order, under special and local laws or the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, in 1894 and 1895 by classes :—

	1894.		1895.	
	Concerned.	Convicted.	Concerned.	Convicted.
(*a*) Under the Police Act No. V of 1861	15,507	14,234	17,928	16,426
(*b*) Ditto Municipal Acts	13,280	11,206	12,736	10,813
(*c*) Ditto Canals, Drainage and Embankments Act	4,144	3,008	3,052	2,312
(*d*) Ditto other special and local laws ...	13,787	8,845	21,845	10,717
(*e*) Ditto Code of Criminal Procedure—				
(i) frivolous and vexatious complaints, section 560.	855	787	883	834
(ii) witnesses, Chapter VI and section 485 ...	64	26	66	56
(iii) bail, Chapter XLII	265	172	338	248
(iv) jurors and assessors, section 332 ...	103	58	89	43
(v) breach of the peace, Chapter VIII ...	3,756	1,949	4,094	2,176
(vi) good behaviour, Chapter VIII ...	2,097	1,537	2,090	1,614
(vii) public nuisances, Chapter X	1,029	530	729	524
(viii) possession, Chapter XII	582	363	391	200
(xi) maintenanee, Chapter XXXVI... ...	738	206	675	179
Total ...	56,207	42,921	64,916	46,142

Proceedings under section 560 were more numerous and more judicious than in 1894.

Fifty-two per cent. of persons called upon to show cause against being bound over to keep the peace were ordered to give security.

Seventy-seven per cent. of persons called upon to show cause against being bound over to be of good behaviour were ordered to give security.

Business coming before the Criminal Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

II.—Courts of Magistrates.

The number of cases disposed of by the several classes of Magistrates' courts during the years 1893—95 was as follows :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Benches of Magistrates (section 15)	19,821	20,432	21,805
Special Magistrates (section 14) and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	7,870	3,007	3,973
Stipendiary Magistrates (section 12)	80,661	86,581	84,253

The honorary courts continued to take an increasing share in the work of administering justice on the criminal side. They were generally well spoken of and received the thanks of the District Magistrates.

The number of summary convictions rose in all courts :—

Year.	Stipendiary Magistrates.	District Magistrates.	Benches.
1894	... 7,416	547	7,782
1895	... 9,022	581	8,885

The results of trials as affecting persons are shown in the following comparison :—

	Number tried.	Number convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Percentage of convictions.
1893	178,410	87,828	2,412	49·7
1894	174,013	89,672	2,454	51·9
1895	171,437	94,874	2,355	55·3

In the above calculation for 1894 and 1895 persons referred for higher or different punishment are shown once only, and persons committed to the sessions or left under trial are not included.

The average duration of cases, which had been 5·97 days in 1893 and 5·43 days in 1894, rose to 6·4 days in 1895.

Particulars regarding witnesses in Magistrate's courts are as follow :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Number attending	392,816	386,494	411,877
Ditto examined	352,295	844,707	363,286
Ditto paid	85,549	83,203	92,730
Amount paid	Rs. 41,762	Rs. 37,879	Rs. 41,563

Thus 22·5 per cent. of witnesses had their expenses paid as against 21·5 and 21·8 in the two years preceeding. The average payment was annas 7—2 against annas 7—3 and annas 7—8 in the two previous years.

The returns showed that 87·4 per cent. of witnesses were discharged on the first day of their attendance ; but the returns cannot yet be relied on.

Of the witnesses attending court 89·7 per cent. were said to have been examined against 89·2 in the preceding year. But some witnesses attending still seem to escape registration.

III.—Courts of Sessions.

Cases tried by Sessions Judges were as follow :—

	Cases for trial.	Cases disposed of.	Cases left pending.	Average duration.
1893	2,229	1,983	246	46 days.
1894	2,209	1,974	218	42 ,,
1895	2,430	2,235	183	39 ,,

In the calculation for 1895 cases in which the trial abated—*e.g.* on the death of the prisoner, and cases that were transferred to another province, were not included in the number of cases for trial and disposed of.

The details as to persons concerned are as follow :—

Year.	Persons under trial.	Persons convicted.	Persons left under trial.	Percentage of persons convicted on persons whose cases were disposed of.
1893 ...	4,003	2,205	484	63
1894 ...	3,863	2,162	410	65
1895 ...	3,940	2,329	334	65

There were a large number of persons under trial at the close of the year in the following districts :—Allahabad 33, Bijnor 31, Gorakhpur 24, Cawnpore 23, Moradabad 21. In Allahabad the large number remaining pending at the end of the year was due to the Benares riot case occupying all the working days at the close of the year ; in Gorakhpur there were large arrears as cases were pending owing to witnesses from Nepál not having arrived.

In 1894 there had been 122 jury trials. In 1895 there were 119 affecting 158 persons ; as regards 148 the Judge agreed with the verdict ; in the case of 10 a reference was made to the High Court

There were 1,895 trials with assessors against 1,557 in 1894. In these 3,195 persons were on their trial; as regards 2,333 the Judge agreed with all the assessors; as regards 357 he differed from one or more, and as regards 503 he differed from all of the assessors. The case against two accused was withdrawn and therefore no assessors' opinions were taken.

Particulars of the witnesses in Courts of Session are as follow:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Number attending	21,832	21,697	23,154
Ditto examined	15,619	14,890	16,029
Ditto paid	15,418	14,139	15,364
Amount paid	Rs. 18,104	Rs. 14,377	Rs. 13,786

Of the total number 66·3 per cent. received their expenses against 65·2 per cent. in 1894. The average sum paid each witness was Re. 0-14-3 against Re. 1-0-3 in the previous year.

In all 67 per cent. of the witnesses were discharged on the first day of their attendance, the percentages of 1894 and 1893 being 67·1 and 66·4 respectively.

The number of witnesses examined bore the percentage of 69·2 to the number attending. In 1894 the percentage was 68·6. Magistrates clearly still send up a number of unnecessary witnesses.

IV.—High Court.

Two cases were disposed of in 1895 against six in 1894 and four in 1893. Two persons were concerned; one was acquitted, and one was convicted of an offence affecting the human body. The average duration of each trial was 35 days against 20 days in 1894.

Of the 37 witnesses attending, 27 were examined and 36 received their expenses. The average amount paid to each was Rs. 11-2-2 against Rs. 36-11-8 in 1894.

V.—All Courts.

Particulars of the trials of European British subjects are as follow:—

	Brought to trial.		Persons convicted.	Pending at the close.	
	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
1894	112	121	62	...	...
1895	135	151	90	1	1

The total numbers of original cases decided by all Courts compare thus:—

	Regular cases.	Cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
1893	105,072	5 267
1894	106,547	5,453
1895	110,139	5,696

The results as affecting persons were these—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Acquitted or discharged	89,993	84,241	77,656
Convicted	90,038	91,916	97,204
Percentage of convictions	50·0	52·1	55 6

VI.—Punishments inflicted on conviction.

The following is a comparison of the numbers of the several punishments in the past two years:—

	1894.	1895.
Persons sentenced to death	130	106
Ditto transportation	278	274
Ditto penal servitude	...	...
Ditto imprisonment	28,066	32,338
Ditto fine	58,469	58,050
Ditto whipping	6,153	7,581
Persons ordered to give security to keep the peace or be of good behaviour ...	3,798	3,865
Persons imprisoned in default of giving security	1,086	1,066
Juveniles sent to a reformatory	53	6

For 1895 the death sentences are those confirmed or passed by the High Court; those passed in Courts of Session, but not confirmed by the High Court, are not included.

The tendency noticed for 1894 and 1893 towards a more lengthened term of imprisonment was not so marked in 1895. The following are the figures for the last two years :—

		Fifteen days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.
Courts of Magistrates	1894 ...	4,606	13,390	8,318	21	4
	1895 ...	5,481	15,012	9,932	31	3
Courts of Session	1894 ...	10	97	369	972	275
	1895 ...	7	99	400	1,158	215

References by Subordinate magistrates to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates for an order of committal or a sentence beyond the powers of the referring court rose from 1,779 to 2,643. These references were most numerous in Allahabad (308). The Magistrate of Allahabad explained that the increase was due partly to more cases having been tried by 2nd class Magistrates and partly to his having insisted on Tahsildárs referring cases of petty theft in which whipping seemed to be the punishment which should be inflicted.

In Magistrates' courts 1,296 sentences of simple imprisonment were passed in 1895 against 1,121 in 1894, or 4 per cent. of all imprisonments ordered in such courts.

The sentences of whipping may be thus classified :—

	1894.	1895.
In lieu of other punishment	5,534	6,947
In addition to other punishment, ...	498	516
On juveniles for offences not ordinarily punishable with whipping, ...	121	118
On first conviction	5,554	6,923
Percentage	90·3	91·3
On subsequent conviction, ...	599	658
Percentage	9·7	8·7
For theft	4,609	5,560
For receiving stolen property	603	618
For house-trespass and house-breaking	781	1,268

Whipping was inflicted in 25·38 per cent. of possible cases against 22·56 per cent. in 1894.

Details of punishments of fine are as follows :—

	Persons fined.	Percentage on convictions.	Amount. Rs.	Realized. Rs.	Percentage realized.
1893	57,049	63·4	3,14,457	2,52,645	83·4
1894	58,469	63·6	3,02,708	2,53,890	83·8
1895	58,050	59·7	2,72,154	2,31,943	8·51

In Sessions Courts Rs. 5,023 were realized, or 75 per cent. of the amount (Rs. 6,696) imposed. The only large amounts of compensation paid by Sessions Courts were Rs. 300 in Aligarh and Rs. 125 in Benares.

In Magistrates' Courts the percentage of realization was 85·4 against 85·2 in 1894. The amount granted in compensation under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, represented 7·5 per cent. of the fines realized against 6·8 per cent. in 1894.

Appeal, reference, and revision.

VII.—Courts of Magistrates.

(A).—*Appeals.*

The figures for three years are these—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Appeals preferred	3,773	3,346	3,723
Disposed of	3,629	3,244	3,742
Pending	144	120	97
Average duration	10 days.	11 days.	11 days.
Percentage of actual on possible appellants	11	10	11
Ditto successful appellants	66·7	63·0	65·7

(B).—*Revisions.*

The figures for three years are these—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cases before the courts	1,227	1,245	1,414
Disposed of	1,186	1,216	1,402
Pending	41	41	4
Average duration	10 days.	10 days.	11 days.
Persons—			
(*a*) concerned	2,935	2,816	2,794
(*b*) whose cases were disposed of	2,850	2,724	2,698
(*c*) in respect of whom applications were rejected, ...	2,256	2,130	2,171
Percentage of (*c*) on (*b*), ...	79	78	79

VIII.—Courts of Sessions.

(A).—*Appeals.*

The figures for three years are these—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Appeals preferred	8,338	9,017	10,742
Disposed of	7,923	9,077	10,500
Pending	465	237	462
Average duration	17 days.	17 days.	15 days.
Percentage of actual on possible appellants	55·7	56·6	58·7
Ditto unsuccessful appellants	70·8	68·6	74·3

The divisions having the heaviest files of appeals for disposal were: Moradabad 977, Aligarh 957, Gházipur 936, Bareilly 743, Cawnpore 646, and Jhánsi 597. The cases pending at the end of the year were over 20 in the following divisions only: Cawnpore 140, Allahabad 75, Bánda 43, Gházipur 43, and Aligarh 29. The large number of appeals pending at Cawnpore was due to their having been no Judge for one month during the year. Those at Allahabad were due to the Benares riot case.

(B).—*Revisions.*

The figures for three years are these—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Applications made	1,898	1,603	1,620
Disposed of	1,777	1,612	1,559
Pending	121	86	152
Average duration	20 days.	20 days.	20 days.
Persons—			
(*a*) concerned	4,139	3,769	3,769
(*b*) whose cases were disposed of	3,873	3,575	3,468
(*c*) in respect of whom applications were rejected ...	3,207	2,888	2,648
Percentage of (*c*) on (*b*)	83·0	80·7	76·0

IX.—High Court.

(A).—*Appeals.*

The particulars for three years are these—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
For hearing	1,264	1,225	1,361
Disposed of	1,138	1,105	1,249
Pending	126	120	112
Average duration	40 days.	41 days.	36 days.

Details as to persons are these—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Appellants whose appeals were disposed of	1,597	1,657	1,752
Ditto whose appeals were rejected	266	187	400
Ditto whose sentences were affirmed	1,051	1,136	1,078
Ditto wholly unsuccessful, per cent.	83	80	84

(B).—*Revisions.*

The particulars for three years are these—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cases for hearing	847	814	831
Disposed of	805	752	759
Pending	42	62	72
Average duration	27 days.	31 days.	25 days.

Details as to persons are these—

	1893.	1894.	1885.
Persons concerned in cases decided	1,308	1,306	1,221
Ditto in whose cases revision was refused ...	970	892	720
Percentage of unsuccessful revisions (persons)	74	68	59

Of the 769 revision cases instituted in 1895, eight were referred under section 341 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; 284 were referred under section 438, 36 of them by Magistrates and 248 by Sessions Judges, and 477 were dealt with by the Court under section 439, 400 of these being Magistrates' cases and 77 Sessions Court cases.

(C).—*References and miscellaneous.*

References for confirmation of sentences of death were as follow:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
For disposal	112	132	113
Disposed of	96	122	101
Pending	16	10	12

Sentence of death was confirmed in 1895 in 73 cases in respect of 103 persons.

One hundred and seventy-two miscellaneous cases were disposed of against 123 in 1894. Six cases were left pending at the close of the year.

X.—All Courts.

The amount of appellate and revisional work done by all courts was as follows:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Appeals disposed of	12,690	13,426	15,491
Revisions	3,768	3,580	3,720

The total criminal work done by the High Court during the last three years is as follows:—

Cases.	1893.	1894.	1895.
For disposal	2,418	2,302	2,491
Disposed of	2,232	2,108	2,288
Pending	186	194	203

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

The chief feature in the year was the large increase in the business of the criminal courts of Oudh. The following figures show the number of offences reported, cases brought to trial, and persons tried, convicted and acquitted in each of the last five years:—

Year.	Number of offences reported.	Number of offences returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons— Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.
1891 ...	51,642	37,470	38,182	68,331	34,569	31,693	299	1,770
1892 ...	49,108	35,331	36,052	68,594	37,111	29,588	303	1,592
1893 ...	52,573	38,172	38,854	73,973	41,517	30,731	323	1,402
1894 ...	52,205	38,864	38,971	68,683	34,652	32,270	391	1,370
1895 ...	55,136	42,066	42,722	72,109	34,116	36,635	139	1,219

Compared with 1894, there was in 1895 an increase of 2,931 in the number of offences coming within the judicial cognizance of the courts, and an increase of 3,751 in the number of cases actually brought to trial. The number of persons under trial increased by 3,426 and the number of persons convicted by 4,365. The percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was 50·8 against 46·9 in 1894. This

indicates some improvement in the efficient administration of justice, and in the degree of care with which evidence was scrutinized and submitted to the courts by the police and the prosecutors for the Crown. It is, however, to be noticed that there was a considerable increase in the number of cases instituted for breach of municipal and other special laws, and that the ratio of convictions in such class of cases is necessarily high. The strength of the judicial staff was practically the same in 1894 and 1895. It speaks well for the industry of the officers employed in 1895 that they disposed of a much larger amount of work than in 1894 with no loss of despatch, and with smaller arrears at the end of the year. The average duration of each case in the Magistrates' courts was 6·78 days in 1895 against 6·84 in 1894. In the Sessions courts the duration was 49·10 days against 55·16 in 1894. The number of witnesse examined in all courts in 1895 was 123,545 against 112,218 in 1894.

The increase in crime which occurred in 1895 was connected with the agricultural depression and privation resulting from the poor harvests and bad seasons of 1895. The increase was most marked in offences against property. Cases of theft, robberies, dakaitis, lurking house trespass, and receiving of stolen property largely increased. There was a singular exception to this in two or three districts, notably Fyzabad, Sultánpur and Gonda, where, notwithstanding the existence of scarcity through part at least of the year, the crime returns showed a falling off.

In 1894 it was remarked that if Magistrates would resort more freely to the provisions of section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and dismiss groundless complaints after examining the complainant and considering the result of the investigation (if any) made under section 202, fewer persons would be summoned as defendants and witnesses, and much time and fruitless labour would be saved. The comparatively unfrequent resort to section 560 of the Code, which enables compensation to be granted in frivolous cases, was also commented upon. Considerable attention to these points was paid during the year under report by District Magistrates, and in most districts close supervision in these respects was exercised by them over the subordinate courts. Several officers pointed out that a preliminary enquiry under section 202 into the truth of a complaint cannot be made by a Magistrate with third class powers, and that consequently Tahsíldárs, who, as a rule, are Magistrates of the third class, are obliged to direct issue of process in many cases in which a preliminary enquiry would have shown this to be unnecessary. The point is to be borne in mind in connection with the revision of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The results of trials in Magistrates' courts, as regards *persons*, compare as follows with the corresponding figures for the three preceding years :—

Year.	Number under trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Percentage of column 4 to total of columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1892	68,525	36,852	29,238	700	300	1,385	44
1893	73,721	41,173	30,206	833	318	1,191	42
1894	68,508	34,288	31,589	1,012	389	1,230	47
1895	71,974	33,720	35,833	1,149	134	1,138	51

The higher ratio of convictions in 1895 indicated an improvement in the working of the courts. The present ratio closely approximates to that obtaining in the courts of the North-Western Provinces.

Owing to the different kinds of cases tried by Magistrates of the various classes, the percentage of convictions varied greatly in the several grades of courts. The

following figures show the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried, and also the percentage of persons tried by each class of Magistrates:—

	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of.		Percentage of persons tried by each class of Magistrates.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	37·72	35·14	6·14	6·36
Benches of Magistrates	63·49	63 56	18·39	17·58
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	29·74	31·61	24 60	20·22
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. { Natives	51·31	55·70	35·48	41·24
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. { Europeans	52·67	61·07	11·57	11·65
Magistrates of Districts	80·38	84·21	2·93	2 52
Deputy Commissioners under section 30, Act X of 1882 ...	74·21	70·97	0·42	0·40

Less work was done in 1895 by Benches of special Magistrates and by local and Subordinate Magistrates (Tahsíldárs), and more by full power native Magistrates. The higher percentage of convictions attained by the full powered native magistracy is noticeable, as is also the decline in an already low percentage of convictions in cases decided by Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.

Sentences were, on the whole, heavier than in the preceding year. In a larger proportion of cases rigorous imprisonment was awarded, and in a larger proportion of cases the term of imprisonment exceeded six months. Whippings were more frequent and the percentage of whippings actually awarded on all cases in which they might have been awarded rose from 25·26 to 27·35. This is a somewhat higher percentage than that obtaining in the North-Western Provinces.

The number of persons under trial before the courts of Sessions* in 1895 was larger than in any of the three preceding years, and the percentage of convictions higher. The growth of criminal work in the Sessions courts of Oudh which is seen in the marginal figures † is to a great extent the result of the reorganization of the judicial system of the province, whereby Commissioners were relieved of the office of Sessions Judge. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner expressed the fear that the pressure of criminal work made it increasingly difficult for Judges in Oudh to give that amount of attention to their civil judicial functions which was desirable, and some remedial measure might prove to be necessary.

* Year.	Number under trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of columns 4 to total columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5
1892 ...	769	259	300	53
1893 ...	1,002	344	485	58
1894 ...	1,184	365	681	65
1895 ...	1,284	396	802	66

†	Cases brought to trial.	Witnesses examined.	Appeals preferred.	Revisions preferred.
1892 ...	438	3,834	3,247	388
1893 ...	535	5,561	3,747	501
1894 ...	593	6,626	3,157	329
1895 ...	654	6,995	3,850	448

The result of appeals to District Magistrates from sentences passed by second and third class Magistrates was nearly the same as in 1894, namely, 66 per cent. of the appellants were unsuccessful. The corresponding figure in the North-Western Provinces for 1895 was 65 per cent. Appeals to the Sessions courts from sentences passed by first class Magistrates were unsuccessful

to the extent of 77 per cent. against 79 per cent. in 1894. In the North-Western Provinces the corresponding figure in 1895 was 74 per cent.

The increase in the number of revisional applications made to the courts of Sessions is noticeable, 448 being preferred against 329 in 1894, and in 23 per cent. of the cases the superior court found interference necessary against 21 per cent. in 1894. These percentages are not materially different from those prevailing in revisional procedure in the North-Western Provinces.

The criminal business in the Judicial Commissioner's court in 1895 was about the same in volume as in 1894. A small decrease in the number of appeals was balanced by an increase in applications for revision. References from the inferior courts were more numerous, while cases called up by the Judicial Commissioner were fewer. The percentage of cases in which appellants were successful was nearly the same as in 1894.

On previous occasions the Government had reason to comment unfavourably on the administration of criminal justice in the courts of Oudh, and to point to circumstances which indicated defective procedure, imperfect knowledge of the law and legal forms, excessive procrastination and weakness of judgment in the subordinate magistracy. The causes were deep-rooted and cannot be suddenly removed. But the results of the year under report are encouraging and afford ground for hope that in most districts a real progress is taking place.

5.—Jails.

The following table shows the total number of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Province during 1895, and the preceding ten years:—

Number of prisoners.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of persons of all classes in jails subsidiary jails, and lock-ups on the last day of the previous year.	20,177	19,353	20,763	21,271	22,912	24,647	26,864	28,628	26,521	26,809	29,221
Total number admitted during the year.	81,825	86,616	93,639	95,529	98,067	102,926	110,743	93,325	97,331	98,982	113,689
Total ...	102,002	105,969	114,402	116,800	120,979	127,573	137,607	121,948	123,852	125,791	142,910
Total discharged ...	82,649	85,206	93,131	93,888	96,332	100,709	108,984	95,427	97,043	96,570	110,595
Balance at the end of the year.	19,353	20,763	21,271	22,912	24,647	26,864	28,623	26,521	26,809	29,221	32,315
Daily average of all classes ...	19,773	20,254	19,712	22,202	24,002	25,456	28,234	27,555	26,619	27,947	32,367
Number of convicted prisoners admitted direct.	32,969	36,364	39,978	40,706	42,068	44,694	48,056	40,733	41,164	42,278	48,895

The total number of prisoners admitted increased from 98,982 in 1894 to 113,689 in 1895, and the daily average population increased from 27,947 to 32,667. The number of convicts admitted direct was 48,895, showing an increase of 6,617 on the figures for 1894 and an increase of 15,926 on the figures for 1885. During 1895 bad harvests and high prices told severely on the people, and their effects were seen, as in 1891, in a rapid increase in the jail population. The largest increase in direct admissions occurred in the Bareilly (433), Allahabad (681), Lucknow (360), Azamgarh (505), Hardoi (304,) Bahraich (543,) Kheri (343), Cownpore (383), and Moradabad (482) jails. The

number of direct admissions to each district jail does not, owing to the operation of various orders in force as to the place of imprisonment of women, lepers, and other special classes of prisoners, accurately represent in all cases the number of persons convicted in each district. It may, however, be noticed, as a fair index to the relative amount of crime in different parts of the Province, that in the Meerut Division with a population of 5¼ millions the numbers of direct admissions to jail was 4,010, while in the Rohilkhund Division also with a population of 5¼ millions the number was 6,641. The increase in the number of female convicts from 2,922 in 1894 to 4,033 in 1895 was no doubt due to the privations to which the poorer classes had been exposed. In 1,620 cases out of the 4,033 the term of imprisonment was for one month or under, and in 1,005 cases for over one month, but not exceeding three months. Nearly 3,000 of the 4,033 convictions were on account of house-trespass, theft, and concealment of stolen property. In only 258 cases a previous conviction was proved; and in 124 cases females under the age of 16 were concerned. Commenting on these and other figures of the returns indicative of the special character of the crime of the year, the Inspector-General of Prisons expressed his regret that Indian law contains no provisions similar to those of the English Statute for the conditional release of first offenders. The subject had already engaged the attention of the High Court and of the Local Government, and inquiries preparatory to the submission of proposals for legislation were initiated.

The jails were overcrowded throughout the year, and though frequent tranfers were made and a temporary jail opened at Chunar, it was impossible to prevent prisoners accumulating in excess of the accommodation at the disposal of the Department. Exclusive of hospitals and cells, the jails could accommodate only 29,275 convicts. But the average daily strength was 30,575, and the greatest number of convicts in jail on any one day was 35,210.

Jail.	Number which can be accommodated.	Daily average convicts.
Etah	197	278
Mirzapur	205	286
Kheri	204	273
Moradabad ...	302	401
Shájahánpur, ...	288	360

The central prisons were full to their utmost capacity. Among the smaller jails some of the most marked cases of overcrowding are noted in the margin.

The following table gives a comparative view of the number of releases during the past 11 years :—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Released on expiry of sentence.	29,166	29,021	26,985	33,362	34,483	3 5603	38,364	35,388	32,339	27,536	31,488
Released on appeal ...	2,172	2,404	2,517	2,610	2,666	2,891	3,345	3,312	3,591	3,869	4,120
Released under remission rules.	2,063	3,121	2,060	2,434	2,943	3,007	3,223	3,472	4,185	7,467	8,677
Released on medical grounds.	10	8	4	12	19	6	4	7	8	3	5
Release.d on other grounds.	3	16	7,266	90	9	6	15	10	24	9	4

The number of convicts released under the operation of the new Mark Rules again showed an increase. The Inspector-General of Prisons bore testimony to the excellent effect of these rules on the diligence and behaviour of the prison population. This testimony is quite in keeping with the experience of Jail authorities in other parts of India; but from his inspection of district and central jails the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that the administration of the mark-system in North-Western Provinces jails might be improved. The rules (Article 1161, Jail Code) provide for the allotment of the following classes of marks namely, *(a)* marks for good conduct and attention to jail regulations; *(b)* marks for industry and the due performance of the daily task; *(c)* marks for special diligence. The marks of classes *(a)* and *(b)* are

usually awarded as a matter of course if the prisoner falls under no unfavourable notice. The award of them is therefore more or less automatic. The marks under (*c*) involve more scrutiny and close supervision. In very few instances did the Lieutenant-Governor find that any (*c*) class marks had been awarded and as the award of (*c*) class marks is a good index to the existence of an active and healthy spirit in jail administration, the inference he drew was that there is room for improvement in this respect. Out of 165 death sentences passed on males and 11 on females, 126 and 7, respectively, were carried out.

Of the 48,895 convicts admitted direct during the year, 65 (including 35 natives) were Christians, 6,696 Muhammadans, 42,133 Hindus, and one a Jain. The following table exhibits the ratio of the various denominations confined in jail during the year, and the proportion which they bear to the free population:—

	Proportion to whole population.	Proportion to jail population.
Hindus	86·2	86·17
Muhammadans	13·4	13·69
Christians	0·1	0·14
Buddhists	0·02	...

The proportion of the jail to the entire population of each creed is maintained. No religious denomination is shown to be more criminal than another.

Analyzing the figures by age, it is found that 334 were under 16 years of age, and 36,776 between 16 and 40; analyzing them for education, 2,602 (including four women) were able to read or write; and analyzing them for employment, it is seen that 27,989 were agriculturists. The following tables classify the convicts admitted direct to jail during the past eleven years according to length of sentence, and show the percentage on the total number sentenced for each class respectively:—

Length of sentence.	Number of admissions.										
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Not exceeding one month ...	12,008	13,015	14,194	14,629	14,499	14,868	16,581	13,928	12,740	11,623	12,831
Above one month and not exceeding three months.	6,590	7,178	7,784	7,951	7,824	8,574	8,442	7,378	7,241	7,308	8,113
Above three months and not exceeding six months.	5,779	6,275	6,863	7,175	7,260	7,259	8,075	6,870	6,683	7,247	8,374
Above six months and not exceeding one year.	8,984	4,858	5,387	5,478	6,008	6,458	7,251	6,394	7,062	7,824	9,782
Above one year and not exceeding two years.	2,627	3,009	3,455	3,219	3,926	4,424	4,789	3,815	4,359	5,159	6,258
Above two years and not exceeding five years.	1,235	1,276	1,449	1,356	1,605	1,904	1,708	1,477	1,917	1,869	2,228
Above five years and not exceeding 10 years.	312	353	448	421	494	434	475	407	546	641	726
Exceeding 10 years ...	12	6	6	9	9	22	26	25	39	45	21
Transportation for life ...	225	206	196	212	233	416	350	225	280	350	379
Ditto a term ...	106	109	110	123	100	205	226	79	84	26	7
Sentenced to death ...	91	79	86	133	110	130	133	135	153	186	176
Total ...	32,969	36,364	39,978	40,706	42,068	44,694	48,056	40,733	41,104	42,278	48,895

Length of sentence.	Ratio per cent to total number sentenced.										
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Not exceeding one month, ...	36·4	35·7	35·5	35.9	34·4	33·2	34·5	34·1	30·9	27·4	26·2
Above one month and not exeeeding three months.	19·9	19·7	19·5	19·5	18·5	19·4	17·5	18·1	17·6	17·2	16·5
Above three months and not exceeding six months.	17·5	17·2	17·1	17·6	17·2	16·2	16·8	16·8	16·2	17·1	17·1
Above six months and not exceeding one year.	12·8	13·3	13·4	13·4	14·2	14·4	15·0	15·6	17·1	18·5	20·0
Above one year and not exceeding two years.	7·9	8·2	8·6	7·9	9·3	9·8	9·9	9·3	10·6	12·2	12·7
Above two years and not exceeding five years.	3·7	3·5	3·6	3·3	3·8	4·2	3·5	3·6	4·6	4·4	4·5
Above five years and not exceeding 10 years.	·9	·8	11	1·03	1·1	·9	·9	·9	1·3	1·5	1·4
Exceeding 10 years ...	·0	·0	·0	1·03	·02	·05	·05	·06	·09	·1	·40
Transportation for life ...	·6	·5	·4	·5	·5	·9	·7	·5	·6	·8	·7
Ditto a term	·3	·3	·2	·3	·2	·4	·4	·1	·2	·06	·01
Sentenced to death ...	·2	·2	·2	·3	·2	·2	·2	·3	·3	·4	·3

In the first three years of the series the ratio of convicts sentenced to imprisonment exceeding six months or to transportation or death was under 27 per cent. In 1895 the ratio had risen to 40·3 per cent. A very considerable increase in the average severity of the punishments inflicted by criminal courts is here indicated. The Lieutenant-Governor viewed with some apprehension the effect which this very perceptible tendency must have to increase the average strength of the convict population, and doubted whether needlessly severe sentences were not unseldom imposed in trivial cases and in cases in which first offenders were concerned. The subject is under consideration.

The number of juveniles admitted to prison was 210 males and 124 females against 145 and 69 respectively in the preceding year. These figures in the case of males exclude boys sent to the Reformatory School at Bareilly in lieu of imprisonment. As the school was full, the Government had been obliged to inform Magistrates that no more juvenile offenders could at present be received there. Proposals for enlarging the accommodation were under consideration. There will, however, always be a certain number of boy criminals who are not proper subjects for a Reformatory school; if such are of a degree of criminality to require imprisonment, it is better, in their own true interests, that the sentence should be such as will permit of their being sent to a central prison.

The following table shows the nature of jail offences committed by convicts during 1895, as compared with 1894:—

Years.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by criminal courts.	Offences dealt with by Superintendents.					Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.			
			Relating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes	All other breaches of jail rules.	Total.	Minor.	Major.	Total.	Percentage of major to total punishments.
1892	25,692	43	3,802	1,479	289	4,034	9,604	6,723	2,881	9,604	30
1893	24,622	44	4,210	1,385	190	4,002	9,787	7,656	2,131	9,787	21
1894	26,039	27	4,081	1,377	307	3,837	9,602	8,190	1,412	9,602	14
1895	30,575	32	4,646	1,193	331	4,511	10,681	9,298	1 383	10,681	12

Though the total number of punishments increased, the increase was confined to minor punishments, the major punishments being 1,383 only against 1,412 in the preceding year. Compared with the punishment statistics of other Provinces, the record in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is extraordinarily light. Before the jail legislation of 1894 the theory was that this variation was due to a different method of dealing with and recording jail offences: one of the objects of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894) was to prescribe principles whereby the grounds of variation might be removed and more uniformity secured in giving effect to sentences of the courts of justice. While the health of the prisoners should be carefully conserved, jail life should be made as deterrent as possible. It did not appear that the legislation of 1894 had effected any alteration in jail practice in these Provinces. The extraordinarily light record of punishments suggested either that the criminal classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh were wonderfully docile (which is known not to be the case); or that jail offences were condoned and not recorded; or, lastly, that in these Provinces jail life was less irksome and jail discipline less rigorous than elsewhere. If the latter explanation be even partly true, it might to some small extent elucidate the problem why the jail population has increased so greatly of late years. The point, which involved the all important one—whether the penal element in jail administration is sufficiently predominant in these Provinces—was the subject of special inquiry.

The following comparative table for 1894 shows that in Bengal 2·3 minor punishments, and in these Provinces only ·3 such punishments, were inflicted per convict:—

Province.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by criminal courts.	Offences dealt with by Superintendents.					Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.												Grand total of punishments.
								Minor.						Major.						
			Relating to work.	Prohibited articles.	Assaults, mutiny, and escapes.	All other breaches of jail rules.	Total.	Warning.	Penal diet.	Separate and solitary confinement.	Handcuffs and fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate cells and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.	
Bengal ...	16 080	53	20,334	4 760	661	15,540	41,295	11,312	596	886	16,012	9,365	38,171	88	266	1,813	277	680	3,124	41,348
Panjáb ...	10,643	115	17,779	2,473	162	7,203	27,617	5,830	290	6,918	430	13,371	26,439	161	540	61	200	220	1,182	27,740
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	26,039	27	4,081	1,377	307	3 837	9,602	2,662	73!	1,675	78	3,036	8,190	403	385	15	397	212	1,412	9,6

Fetters were imposed in only 89 cases, whereas this is the most frequent form of punishment in Bengal.

The total expenditure on all heads in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails, excluding charges for construction and repairs, was Rs. 12,73,752 or Rs. 39-3-7 per head of average strength as compared with Rs. 10,94,660 and Rs. 39-8-0 in 1894. With a daily average of 32,341 prisoners against 27,679 in 1894, a large increase in the expenditure for food was inevitable. The figures in the margin exhibit the classification and amount of the charges in each year. The expenditure on dieting amounted to Rs. 18-5-0 per head of average strength in all jails in 1895. Hospital charges were Rs. 2-6-0 and cost of clothing Rs. 2-9-0 per head of average strength.

	1894 Rs.	1895. Rs.
Rations	4,79,528	5,92,955
Establishment	4,23,186	4 27,673
Hospital charges	41,665	76,591
Clothing	74,173	83,406
Contingencies	73,075	14,432
Sanitation charges	...	3,540
Charges for moving prisoners		30,781
Miscellaneous services and supplies		27,321
Travelling allowances		1,128
Live stock, tools and plant		15,28b

The quantity of grain stored during the year amounted to 242,020 maunds, and a saving of Rs. 88,382 was estimated to have been thereby effected in dietary charges. In the greater number of the jails the amount stored was nearly sufficient for the requirements of their prisoners, but in the district jails of Lucknow, Azamgarh, Mainpuri, Mirzapur, Orai, and Lalitpur the Superintendents must have considerably under-estimated the consumption. In the Moradabad case of defalcation a careful judicial inquiry instituted under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor proved to the satisfaction of the Government that not only was the grain in stock short of the quantity shown in the books, but that the prisoners had been systematically and fraudulently underfed by the jailor and his subordinates.

Of a daily average of 30,164 convicts sentenced to labour, 11,331 were employed on manufactures against 9,104 in 1894. The net cash earnings of the 11,331 prisoners employed on manufactures amounted to Rs. 2,39,740, giving an average net earning of Rs. 21-2-0 per prisoner so employed; the corresponding figures for 1894 were Rs. 2,10,338 and Rs. 23-1-0. Among central jails the net earnings per prisoner were highest in Allahabad (Rs. 38-11-0) and Agra (31-8-0). Among district jails Saháranpur (Rs. 394-7-0 per prisoner) stood first, but this result was obtained by the extra-mural employment of convicts under conditions opposed to the orders of the Government of India. This was stopped. Good results were obtained in the district

jails at Bareilly (Rs. 32-9-0), Gorakhpur (Rs. 46-8-0), Lucknow (Rs. 26-6-0), Aligarh (Rs. 26-14-0), Basti (Rs. 28-8-0), Muttra (Rs. 35), Hamírpur (Rs. 47) and Dehra Dún (Rs. 35). Orders were issued by Government to all Heads of Departments, instructing them to purchase from the jails at the ordinary jail rates, which would follow market rates, all the articles required for the public service which the jails manufacture. The Inspector-General was also instructed at the beginning of each financial year to prepare and circulate to them a list of all articles which the jails could supply. The Lieutenant-Governor believed that full compliance with these orders would help to reduce the cost of jails to the tax-payers and at the same time make imprisonment more deterrent and prisoners more industrious. In the larger jails, form printing was successfully carried on by the Allahabad Central Jail as a branch of the Government Press, and at Agra and Bareilly carpet and blanket-weaving and munj matting did well during the year. The Inspector-General's proposals for a tent-making industry in the Fatehgarh Central Jail for the supply of tents for Government use were under consideration.

The following statement shows the mortality in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh amongst all classes of prisoners for each year since the amalgamation of the two Provinces:—

Year.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Number of deaths			Death rate per mille of average strength.		
				From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1877	27,699	574	20·7	30	470	500	1·1	17·0	18·1
1878	38,528	1,134	29·4	93	1,501	1,594	2·4	38·9	41·3
1879	34,549	1,388	40·1	7	1,439	1,446	0·2	41·6	41·8
1880	29,175	909	31·1	11	817	828	0 3	28 0	28·3
1881	28,069	897	31·9	2	666	668	0·0	23·7	23·7
Total ...	158,020	4,902	31·0	143	4,893	5,036	0·9	30·9	31·8
1882	25,603	733	28·6	23	564	587	0·9	22·0	22·9
1883	23,362	542	23·1	50	411	461	2·1	17·6	19·7
1884	21,529	554	25·7	13	438	451	0 6	20·3	20·9
1885	19 773	561	28·3	9	423	432	0.4	21·4	21·8
1886	20,255	550	27·1	8	455	463	0.4	22·4	22·8
Total ...	110,522	2,940	26·6	103	2,291	2,394	0 9	20·7	21·6
1887	19,713	515	26·1	52	493	545	2·6	25·0	27·6
1888	22,202	663	29·8	25	604	629	1·1	27·2	28·3
1889	24 002	756	31·4	44	629	673	1·8	26 2	28·0
1890	25,456	923	36·2	58	796	854	2·2	31·3	33·5
1891	28,235	969	34·3	98	682	780	3·5	24·1	27·0
Total ...	119,608	3,826	31·9	277	3,204	3,481	2·3	26·8	29·1
1892	27,555	1,140	41·3	42	761	803	1·5	27·6	29·1
1893	26,620	892	33·5	1	456	457	0·0	17 1	17·1
1894	27,947	1,209	43·2	94	808	902	3·3	28·9	32·2
1895	32,668	1,893	57·9	10	887	897	0·3	27·1	27·4
Total ...	114,790	5,134	44·7	147	2,912	3,059	1·2	25·4	26·6
Total for last five years ...	143,025	6,103	42·6	245	3,594	3,839	1·7	25·1	26·8
GRAND TOTAL ...	502,940	16,802	33·4	670	13,300	13,970	1·3	26·4	27·7
Average ...	26,471	884	33·4	35	700	735	1·3	26·4	27·7

The mortality in 1895 was 27·4 per mille as compared with 27·7, the average mortality for the 19 years. There were only 10 deaths from cholera, but dysentery and diarrhœa were very prevalent. The mortality among under-trial prisoners was greater than among convicts, and the admissions of prisoners of all classes into hospital, as the table in the margin shows, were much more numerous than in 1893 and 1894. The year was one of much scarcity among the free population, and many of the persons admitted to jail were in the last stages of want and emaciation. A jail death-rate of 27 per mille under these circumstances was not surprising. In eight jails and three subsidiary jails the mortality of the convict population exceeded 50 per mille. Of these the first five are in the eastern districts of the Province, where bad harvests and distress have prevailed for two years. The extremely high death-rate in the Moradabad jail formed the subject of a special inquiry, which left no doubt in the Lieutenant-Governor's mind that the great sickness and mortality of the last month of the year were in a large degree due to the dishonesty and remissness of the prison staff in respect of the dieting of the prisoners. Suitable notice was taken of the staff's shortcomings. The high mortality in the Bánda, Lalitpur, and Karwi Jails was ascribed to the scarcity which prevailed in Bundelkhand. Bánda was always an unhealthy jail. The Sultánpur death-rate appeared to be due to accidental causes. The high mortality in the Dehra Jail, which had prevailed for some years, had in past reports been attributed to the damp situation of the jail, to the unhealthiness of the prisoners on admission, and to other causes. The explanations were somewhat wanting in precision, and further inquiry was ordered. Among the jails which showed a distinct improvement in health, the two combined jails of Gorakhpur deserved mention. The death-rate per mille from all causes among the convict population there was 74·89 in 1891, 87·44 in 1892, 37·91 in 1893, 87·19 in 1894, and 39·82 in 1895. The new and old jails were both occupied during the year, the new jail proving remarkably healthy. The old jail has since been vacated. The Aligarh, Etáwah, Bijnor, Etah, and Budaun Jails were also noteworthy for a very low mortality.

	Daily average sick per mille of average strength.			Deaths per mille of average strength.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Convicts ...	33·41	43·74	58·64	17·34	32·45	27·34
Under-trials ...	36·37	38·04	49·15	15·44	31·08	30·19
Civil prisoners ...	11·07	12·87	25·05	8·32	9·39	14·44
Total ...	33·52	42·26	57·93	17·16	32·27	27·45

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Gházipur	91·11	52·04	14·02
Gonda	53·51	84·30	18·44
Benares	57·45	48·38	32·56
Azamgarh	64·35	16·90	47·13
Mirzapur	66·31	82·28	35·87
Moradabad	137·07	45·33	34·04
Bánda	99·13	112·18	54·91
Dehra Dun	67·22	50·84	38·46
* Lalitpur	85·10	26·40	14·81
* Sultánpur	65·57	16·39	15·62
* Karwi	111·88	(Not existent.)	

* Subsidiary jails.

The statement in the margin shows that the mortality was highest among convicts during the first six months of their imprisonment, and was least among convicts who had been between two and three years in jail. This was what might be anticipated from the indifferent health of the majority of the prisoners on admission and the good sanitary conditions which prevailed in most jails. 61·63 per cent. of the prisoners discharged during the year gained weight, 20·52 lost weight, and 17·85 neither gained nor lost.

	Death-rate per mille.
Not exceeding six months in jail ...	35·26
Above six months and not exceeding one year	26·02
Above one and not exceeding two years	21·84
Above two and not exceeding three years	10·36
Above three and not exceeding seven years	22·39
Above seven years	16·93

Rupees 1,39,533 were spent on jail construction and repairs, the most important work being the completion of the new jail at Gorakhpur. A number of solitary cells were built in different jails. The provision of separate sleeping accommodation for

convicts has been under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration, and experiments have been made under his orders to ascertain the best and cheapest form of cubicle that can be constructed in existing sleeping barracks of central prisons. The Lieutenant-Governor trusted to be able to find funds at an early date for actively commencing the policy approved by the Government of India and the Secretary of State—a policy which, it is believed, would have a most beneficial effect in improving the morality and discipline in the jails and in reducing ultimately the prison population.

The Local Committee at Aligarh of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society showed a laudable vigilance in investigating every case submitted to them, and made grants-of-aid with discrimination. Inquiries as to the conduct of released prisoners who have thus been aided show that in the majority of cases they were doing well. Whatever success the Aligarh branch may have achieved, much of the credit of it was due to Surgeon-Captain Roberts.

The orders of Government regarding the periodical visits of Commissioners, Magistrates, and Sessions Judges to jails were observed in most districts during the year.

Reformatory.—The school and hospital accommodation remained as it was in 1894, the former being for 232 boys and the latter for 24. At the beginning of 1895, 204 boys were present, while 77 were admitted during the year, giving a total of 281. Out of these, one was transferred to a lunatic asylum, one died, one escaped, and 35 were discharged on completion of sentence. The resultant population at close of the year was therefore 243. The daily average population was 221·58 against 207·87 in the year preceding. The following table compares the figures of the last four years :—

Year.		Remaining on 1st January.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Transferred to prison or lunatic asylum.	Released by order of Government.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.
	1895 ...	204	77	35	1	...	1	1	243	221·58
Three years' comparative figures.	1894 ...	193	65	44	6	4	...	...	204	207·87
	1893 ...	152	55	4	7	3	...	...	193	172·12
	1892 ...	128	48	7	13	4	...	...	152	142·13

The population at the end of 1895 was in excess of the available accommodation, and the Government was obliged to inform Magistrates that until further orders no more boys could be received by the Reformatory. Report was called for whether the accommodation should not be increased in view of the probable requirements of the province, and, if so, how this could best and most economically be done.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the recommendation of the Superintendent, which was supported by the Sessions Judge and the Inspector-General of Prisons that the admission of boys of the thieving caste of Daleras to the Reformatory should be discontinued.

The conditions under which juvenile offenders can be sent to the Reformatory instead of to jail appeared to be better understood by the Courts, as the Government was not called upon during the year in any case to sanction a release or a transfer to jail of an unsuitable subject.

The number of admissions into hospital was somewhat high, but if the very poor condition of most of the boys on admission be taken into consideration, the general health of the institute must be considered generally satisfactory. The weighments

showed, on the whole, that the boys improved in physique. The attempts made to shirk work by gaining admission into hospital through self-inflicted wounds indicated the existence of a bad spirit among the boys, which it should be the strenuous endeavour of the management to remove by every moral agency at its disposal. The discipline of the school during the year compared well with what it was in former years, which were unfortunately marked by grave instances of insubordination and wrong-doing; but there was still ample room for improvement, and the long list of thefts was not satisfactory. The Deputy Superintendent and some of the subordinate staff worked well. The escape of one of the boys led to the conclusion that the warder establishment was numerically weak, and additions to its strength were sanctioned.

The total expenditure was Rs. 9,516-11-3 against Rs. 8,826-10-4 in 1894. The expenditure per head of average strength remained practically the same—Rs. 42-15-0 in 1895 against Rs. 42-7-4 in 1894, an increase of Rs. 1-6-9 per head under the head "Rations" being balanced by small economies under other heads. The financial results of the farm and factories compared well with the figures for 1894, showing a cash profit of Rs. 1,012-11-1 against Rs. 534-14-2 in the previous year. Most of the boys on discharge took to agriculture and gardening. The rule therefore which requires that every boy in the school shall be taught agriculture and a second industry was justified in its results. It was suggested by Mr. Kitts, Sessions Judge of Bareilly, that the local branch of the Prisoners' Aid Society Bareilly might usefully co-operate with the management both as regards finding employment for the boys and taking charge of the gratuity money payable to them on release.

Out of 83 boys who have been discharged since the Reformatory opened, 22 have been completely lost sight of, full reports have been received regarding 46, and 15 are otherwise accounted for. The reports are distinctly encouraging, as in all except two cases the boys are returned as earning an honest livelihood. The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the Superintendent's suggestion that, in order to minimize the not unnatural dislike with which the reports are regarded by the boys, they should be made yearly instead of half-yearly. The rules require that the inquiry is to be made through revenue officials, and not through the police. The Lieutenant-Governor attached great importance to this condition, and desired that Magistrates would, as far as possible, have the inquiry made by tahsíldárs themselves, and not through subordinate tahsíl officials.

6.—Civil Justice.

(a) *North-Western Provinces.*

The following table shows the course of judicial business in all courts of original jurisdiction, except the courts of village munsifs, for the last six years:—

	Suits instituted.	Total for disposal, including remands, reviews, and revivals.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1890	93,684	106,447	95,553	10,894
1891	88,251	100,983	90,291	10,692
1892	95,193	107,725	96,765	10,960
1893	95,056	107,910	96,649	11,261
1894	89,180	102,145	90,156	11,989
1895	92,095	106,205	96,345	9,860

Notwithstanding the great increase in institutions, the pending file was generally reduced. An additional munsif was at Ballia for almost the whole year; another at Benares until the vacation; another at Meerut for some months towards the end of the year, being transferred from the Farukhabad Judgeship. A munsif was deputed also for two months from Mirzapur to Deoria in the Gorakhpur district. The only noticeable increases in the pending file were at Agra and Aligarh; in the latter district there were eight munsifs at the end of 1895, and only five at the end of 1894.

There was a general increase of institutions throughout the Doáb and Rohilkhand, which is commonly ascribed to fear of the introduction of the *dámdupat* rule regarding interest.

The suits instituted in regular courts were thus classified in comparison with those instituted in 1893 and 1894 :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
For money or moveable property	69,377	62,604	64,495
For immoveable property	12,434	11,303	9,636
Mortgage suits	8,903	11,275	13,805
For specific relief	1,958	1,775	2,242
To establish a right of pre-emption	1,772	1,676	1,447
Other suits	612	547	470
Total ...	95,056	89,180	92,095

The registration was improved, and the classification is believed now to be fairly accurate. The correction of the returns has made an apparent addition to the institutions of mortgage suits.

The values of the subject-matter in dispute in regular courts during the last six years have been—

	Rs.		Rs.
1890	2,77,15,803	1893	2,55,42,173
1891	2 28,59,300	1894	2,68,39,427
1892	2,58,85,331	1895	3,74,40,643

One big money suit was instituted in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Moradabad for Rs. 1,07,53,088.

The percentage of contested suits to suits disposed of was 30 against 28·9, 29, 28·3, 28·5, and 29 in the five preceding years.

Plaintiffs were successful in 58·1 per cent. of suits against 56·6 in 1894 and 56·8 in 1893.

The average duration in contested cases fell from 82 to 79 days, all courts except those of Subordinate Judges contributing to the fall. The duration in Small Cause Courts fell from the unusually high figure (47) of 1894 to the normal amount of 37 days.

In uncontested cases the duration remained at 35 days.

The number of witnesses summoned, of witnesses examined, and of parties examined during the last three years may be thus compared :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Witnesses summoned	262,490	249,771	250,707
Ditto examined	114,526	106,247	112,978
Parties ditto	25,248	26,868	30,122

The increase in examinations and in the summoning of witnesses apparently followed the rise in institutions. But registration was not entirely reliable in some courts.

The amount of diet-money paid to witnesses was as follows:—

	Rs.	Average per witness.
1893	1,43,767	... 9 annas 9 pies.
1894	1,48,370	... 10 „ 11 „
1895	1,57,293	... 10 „

The figures of miscellaneous judicial cases for the last six years are as follows :—

1890	33,859	1893	54,714
1891	47,469	1894	48,503
1892	53,961	1895	46,777

The number of contested cases disposed of fell by 658, and there were 490 fewer cases pending at the end of the year than at the beginning. The average duration in contested cases was 43 days against 45 in the previous year, and in uncontested cases 28 days, the same as in that year.

Details of duration in contested cases for three years in the different courts are these:—

	1893. Days.	1894. Days.	1895. Days.
Munsifs' Courts	42	40	41
Small Cause Courts	36	37	30
Subordinate Judges' Courts	62	53	56
District Judges' Courts	109	101	98

The work of executing decrees in the past six years has been as follows:—

	Applications for execution.		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending in the Civil Courts.
1890	105,516	89,180	16,336
1891	99,415	82,312	17,103
1892	100,093	83,866	16,227
1893	100,035	86,299	13,736
1894	89,035	76,226	12,809
1895	91,488	77,955	13,533

The above table shows as pending only those cases in which proceedings were in progress in the Civil Courts—not those in which decrees had been transferred to the Collector.

The realizations continued to fall. The decrease amounted to Rs. 2,24,964.

The percentage on the applications disposed of by the courts of proceedings fructuous wholly or in part, was lower than in 1894:—

1890	39·2	1893	49·2
1891	46·3	1894	46·9
1892	46·6	1895	42·9

But in several districts the results of proceedings of Collectors were not always registered. This omission was brought to the notice of all courts, and the necessary directions issued.

A larger number of judgment-debtors were arrested than in the previous year; the number imprisoned also increased by 62. Sales of immoveable property decreased by 66, and those of moveable property increased by 119. The comparative figures are—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Judgment-debtor imprisoned	483	464	528
Ditto arrested	1,541	1,430	1,448
Immoveable property sold	6,749	5,182	5,116
Moveable ditto	1,913	1,616	1,735

Of 6,197 decrees that were transferred during the year to other courts for disposal, 5,071 were cases that were transferred to Collectors under section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure for action against the judgment-debtors' ancestral property. In 1894, 5,380 cases were so transferred out of 6,986 in all transferred. Such cases were most numerous in 1895 in the following districts:—

	Number.		*Number.*
Gorakhpur	... 796	Aligarh	... 380
Mainpuri	... 417	Shábjahánpur ...	... 365
Saháranpur... ...	... 416	Meerut	... 352
Gházipur	... 401	Agra	... 326

Aligarh and Gházipur show small increases; all the other districts show decreases more or less considerable.

The following figures show the state of the appellate files of all subordinate courts for the last five years:—

	Cases.		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1891	... 17,140	10,658	6,462
1892	... 16,147	10,602	5,545
1893	... 16,264	9,812	6,452
1894	... 16,017	10,824	5,193
1895	... 14,064	9,927	4,137

Of the 9,927 appeals disposed of the details are—

	From Revenue court decrees.	From Subordinate Judges' decrees.	From Munsifs' decrees.	Total.
By District Judges	1,164	1,659	1,818	4,641
„ Subordinate Judges	...	...	5,057	5,057
„ Small Cause Court Judges with jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges ...	...	...	229	229
Total	1,164	1,659	7,105	9,927

The District Judges decided 137 fewer appeals from Courts of Revenue, 291 more from Subordinate Judges, and 128 fewer from Munsifs than in 1894.

During the first quarter of the year the Judge of Meerut had the help of an Additional Sessions Judge, and for the rest of the year he was relieved of the work of the Bulandshahr district, which was made over to the Aligarh Judgeship. The criminal work was thus reduced, and the Judge had more time for civil work.

The average number of appeals decided by the court of a Subordinate or Additional Subordinate Judge was 241 against 299 in 1894. There were temporary Additional Subordinate Judges at Saháranpur for three months and at Cawnpore for four months. There were thus 21 courts of Subordinate Judges hearing appeals during the year against 22 during 1894.

Details of appeals pending over three months at the end of each year are these:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Before Subordinate Judges	420	426	1,076	491
„ District Judges... ...	729	1,075	2,332	1,536
Total	1,149	1,501	3,408	2,027

The great reduction in these long-pending appeals was a most satisfactory result of the year's work.

The durations of appeals decided by Subordinate and District Judges compare thus with those for 1894—

		1894.	1895.
Subordinate Judges	in the deciding court...	100	182
	altogether	184	186
District Judges		242	194

The result of appeals presented to District Courts was much the same as in 1894:—

	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.
1890	62·2	14·2	17·3	6
1891	64·3	12·6	16·7	6
1892	61·2	13·9	18·6	6
1893	60·2	14·5	19·3	6
1894	61·5	12·9	19·5	6·1
1895	61·1	14·2	18·2	6·5

Sixty-eight appeals were summarily rejected against 70 in 1894.

The number of objections under section 561 for the past five years has been 504, 380, 425, 562, and (1895) 515.

During the last five years the miscellaneous judicial appeals have varied thus:—

	Number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Pending.
1891	1,120	901	219
1892	734	568	166
1893	631	502	129
1894	497	425	72
1895	385	315	70

The following table gives disposals by courts :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
By District Judges	668	448	414	368	283
„ Subordinate Judges	233	120	88	57	32

The duration continued to decrease :—

	Number of days.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
District Judges	74	125	107	104	78
Subordinate Judges	158	126	92	81	134
Average	136	125	104	101	83

The following tables show the average amount of work of all descriptions done by a court of each class except a Small Cause Court :—

(*a*) *District Judges* (21).

			Appeals.				
Suits.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous Judicial cases.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Sessions trials.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.
10	7	135	221	13	110	493	75

(*b*) *Subordinate Judges* (19).

Suits.					Appeals.	
Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous Judicial cases.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
202	139	341	336	306	266	2

(*c*)—*Munsifs* (69).

Suits.				
Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous Judicial cases.
803	345	1,148	829	474

In calculating the average Subordinate Judge's work, that done by the temporary Additional Subordinate Judges has been excluded.

One District Judge, seven Subordinate Judges, and twenty-seven Munifs in the exercise of Small Cause Court powers disposed of cases with the following average numbers :—

	Judge.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.
Suits	1	277	472
Execution of decrees	29	142	163
Miscellaneous cases		17	18

In Bánda the Judge had 40 days for civil work, in Bareilly 41 days, in Farukhabad 93 days, and in Mainpuri 75 days. The increase of the number of days available for civil work in the Meerut and Farukhabad Judgeships (43 to 184 and 30 to 93) was due to the transfer of two Munsifis, the criminal work of one district from Meerut and of the criminal work of one district from Farukhabad to Aligarh on 1st April 1895.

The High Court observed that a distinct improvement in the work of the Civil Courts was visible. With a larger file to cope with, the courts left fewer cases undisposed of, and that, too, notwithstanding an increased proportion of contested cases. Greater expedition in disposals was accompanied by a more extended examination of parties and witnesses, and did not injuriously affect the character of the work so far as that could be judged by the results in appeal. The High Court believed that the improvement was real and permanent. The local limits of jurisdictions were revised, or an entirely different allocation made, in cases where particular courts were lightly or heavily worked; and where temporary relief only was required, it was afforded by the deputation of officers from more lightly worked posts, or the establishment of temporary additional courts.

The following table shows the state of the civil business which came before the High Court during 1894 and 1895:—

	Institutions with pending file of previous year.		Disposals.		Pending at the close of the year.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1. Original suits	2	2	...	1	2	1
2. Miscellaneous Judicial cases ...	277	519	226	488	51	31
3. First Appeals	844	728	358	297	486	431
4. Second Appeals	2,732	2,395	1,564	516	1,168	1,879
5. Letters Patent Appeals ...	141	109	79	51	62	58
6. First Appeals from orders ...	220	228	131	154	89	74
7. Privy Council Appeals (applications).	48	48	31	33	17	15
Total ...	4,264	4,029	2,389	1,540	1,875	2,489

During the year 1895 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council determined five appeals from the Court. In one the decision was modified; in three reversed; one appeal was dismissed in default of prosecution. In three cases the Privy Council granted special leave to appeal in cases in which the Court had refused to allow an appeal.

The average duration in days of the cases decided by the Court was as follows:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Head 1	222	...	269
Do. 2 contested	149	150	111
Do. 2 uncontested	51	24	11
Do. 3	654	597	606
Do. 4	963	394	361
Do. 5	346	321	260
Do. 6	198	167	246

At the end of 1895 the pending first and second appeals belonged to the following years:—

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
First Appeals	1	8	32	163	227
Second ditto		1	50	726	1,102

The first appeals instituted during the year 1895 fall into the following grades of value:—

	Appeals.
Not exceeding Rs. 100	5
Above „ 100 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000	19
Do. „ 1,000 ditto „ 2,500	16
Do. „ 2,500 ditto „ 5,000	24
Do. „ 5,000 ditto „ 10,000	90
Do. „ 10,000 ditto „ 1,00,000	86
Exceeding „ 1,00,000	2
Total ...	242

The second appeals instituted during the year 1895 fall into the following grades of value:—

	Appeals.
Not exceeding Rs. 10	45
Above „ 10 and not exceeding Rs. 50	191
Do. „ 50 ditto „ 100	195
Do. „ 100 ditto „ 500	424
Do. „ 500 ditto „ 1,000	146
Do. „ 1,000 ditto „ 2,500	164
Do. „ 2,500 ditto „ 5,000	57
Exceeding Rs. 5,000	4
Not capable of valuation	1
Total	1,227

The following table compares the general results of the hearing of first and second appeals during the last two years:—

		First Appeals.		Second Appeals.	
		1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Without trial		35	34	89	30
Without contest ... Confirmed		5	5	31	14
Modified		1	...	...	...
Reversed		2	2	5	4
Remanded		2	1	9	4
Total ...		45	42	134	52
Contested ... ... Confirmed		208	161	1,005	232
Modified		20	15	43	10
Reversed		56	51	176	54
Remanded		29	28	128	35
Total ...		313	255	1,352	331

One hundred and thirty-three second appeals were summarily rejected in 1895 under section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure as compared with 78 in 1894.

Of contested first appeals in 63·1 per cent. the decrees appealed against were confirmed as against 66·5 per cent. in 1894. In second appeals the percentage was 70 as against 74·3 in 1894.

The court-fee stamps received in subordinate courts during the last three years have had the following values: Rs. 16,87,860, Rs. 15,72,788, and (in 1895) Rs. 16,37,558. The most striking increases in districts were those of Rs. 62,634 in Aligarh and Rs. 21,516 in Bareilly. The distinction between *ad valorem* fees and fixed fees was better understood in 1895. In the High Court there was a fall of Rs. 12,508 under this head. Refunds in the High Court were Rs. 5,889 against Rs. 5,890 in 1894. The examination in the Court's office of documents liable to court-fees led to the realization of deficient fees to the amount of Rs. 5,209-12-0 against Rs. 2,839-10-0 in 1894.

The beginning of the year 1895 saw the experiment in four districts of the establishment of village munsifs' courts. The areas selected were the following:—

Civil District.	*Revenue District.*	*Tahsíl.*
Moradabad ...	Bijnor ...	Bijnor except pargánas Chandpur and Basta.
Meerut ...	Meerut ...	Bághpat.
Saháranpur ...	Muzaffarnagar ...	Muzaffarnagar except pargana Gurdhanpur.
Sháhjahánpur ...	Sháhjahánpur ...	Tilhar.

The principles upon which the division into circles was effected varied greatly; in the several areas the number of Munsifs appointed was 9, 8, 126, and 46 respectively. In the Bijnor district one Munsif resigned his post soon after appointment, and four others did no work; in Saháranpur 39 were illiterate; in Sháhjahánpur two appeared to have done no work, as no returns regarding them were received.

Taking the returns as they stand, they show that 9,027 suits were instituted, nearly one-half being in Sháhjahánpur and one-third in Muzaffarnagar. There were very few in Bijnor. Allowing for revivals and for cases transferred to the courts of the regular Munsifs, there were in all 8,846 suits for disposal: of these 248 remained pending at the end of the year. Of those disposed of—

780, or 9 per cent., were disposed of without trial.
6,698, or 78 per cent., ditto ditto contest.
1,120, or 13 per cent., ditto with contest.

Over one-half of those disposed of without contest were settled by compromise or by oath. Of the remaining cases the plaintiff was successful in more than three-quarters. In 802 contested cases also the plaintiff was successful. The courts appear from these figures to afford a means for recovering, or at all events registering, petty debts, which are mainly, it would seem, not disputed.

One-half the suits were suits on oral contract; the only other numerous classes being suits "on account stated," "for price of goods sold," and "on written contract." In only 168 of the cases did the courts exercise their jurisdiction, which exists by consent of parties, in suits of the value of more than Rs. 20.

(b)—Oudh.

The receipts from court fees (other than process fees) were Rs. 5,50,102 in 1895 against Rs. 4,99,108 in 1894 and Rs. 5,31,489 in 1893. The increase on the receipts for 1894 was due to the institution of a few suits for exceptionally high values, and to larger sums realized on probates and letters-of administration and certificates. The bulk of the litigation was, as in former years, concerned with sums of very small values. Eighty-eight per cent. of the suits* instituted were for values not exceeding Rs. 100.

	1893.	1894.	1895.
* Not exceeding Rs. 100.	52,394	49,259	50,714
Over Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	6,809	5,872	5,974
Exceeding Rs. 1,000	810	808	892
Total ...	60,013	55,939	57,580

The number of suits instituted was slightly in excess of the institutions in 1894, but below those of 1893. The striking feature in the figures of the year was the large increase in the number of suits instituted in Courts of Small Causes and a more than equivalent decrease in the number instituted in the regular courts. In the table below statistics for the last six years are given, with corresponding figures for the North-Western Provinces added for the purpose of comparison:—

		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Oudh ...	Ordinary suits ...	35,045	26,003	28,236	26,486	19,818	15,936
	Small Cause Courts suits.	25,058	34,836	31,543	33,527	36,121	41,644
North-Western Provinces.	Ordinary suits ...	75,131	63,847	69,753	68,888	65,002	67,545
	Small Cause Courts suits.	18,553	24,404	25,440	26,168	24,178	24,550

The increase in the number of suits disposed of under the Small Cause Court procedure was accounted for by the extension, since the middle of 1894, of the Small Cause Court jurisdiction of Munsifs. There was no corresponding increase in the number of suits instituted in Oudh for money or moveable property, the number being returned at 52,763 in 1890 and at 50,452 in 1895. As every permanent Munsif in Oudh has now powers of a Court of Small Causes throughout the local limits of his jurisdiction for values not exceeding Rs. 100, and as the vast majority of suits instituted for money or moveable property are well within this limit, the number disposed of in Oudh as Small Cause cases was necessarily large. The comparatively small number so disposed of in the North-Western Provinces is due to two reasons. In the first place, the proportion of cases instituted in the North-Western Provinces for money or moveable property to the total litigation was relatively much smaller than in Oudh, the proportion being 70 per cent. against 87 in Oudh. In the second place, in the North-Western Provinces, only selected Munsifs are recommended by the High Court for Small Cause Court powers. The great extension of the Small Cause Court procedure in Oudh was tentatively made on the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner as part of a scheme for relieving Subordinate Judges of the trial of unimportant original suits, and thereby enabling them in turn to relieve the District Judges in the trial of large value original suits and of appeals from Munsifs' decisions. This policy has had some success in reducing the block of business which existed two years ago in the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts. But the amount of work which has been thrown on the Munsifs is very great, and it is possible that without extensive Small Cause Court powers they would not have been able to dispose of it.

The statistics of original suits in the several classes of courts are contrasted below with those for 1894 :—

Courts.	Original suits.						Miscellaneous cases.			
	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Unpaid tribunals,	2,840	2,452	2,777	2,494	435	464	498	230	40	37
Paid sub-divisional tribunals.	16,966	13,464	18,366	13,493	5,023	5,464	7,588	7,133	920	1,032
Small Cause Courts.	36,121	41,644	35,132	41,084	4,390	5,442	2,211	3,108	309	450
District Courts...	12	20	31	49	101	82	769	728	302	253
Total ...	55,939	57,580	56,306	57,120	9,949	11,452	10,766	11,199	1,571	1,772

The disposals were more numerous than in 1894, but as the institutions also exceeded those for 1894, the pending file was somewhat larger at the end of the year than at its commencement. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of regular suits instituted in 1895, there was an increase in the number of this class of suits pending at its close. An unsatisfactory feature was the considerable increase in the average duration of suits of all classes. The contrast between the figures for Oudh and for the North-Western Provinces * was brought to the notice of the Judicial Commissioner.

	Average duration of suits in 1895.			
	Contested.		Uncontested.	
	N.-W. P.	Oudh.	N.-W. P.	Oudh.
* Paid Sub-divisional tribunals.	78	158·11	34	66·85
Small Cause Courts ...	37	57·34	35	32·56
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	172	210·27	73	142·15
Chief Courts of districts ...	142	544·56	128	381·12

There was a considerable decrease in the number of appeals before the subordinate appellate Courts, but an increase in those before the Judicial Commissioner's Court. In the following statement the arrears at the commencement of each year as well as the appeals instituted during the year are included :—

	Total number of appeals before the Courts.					Pending on 1st January.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
District appellate Courts other than the chief courts of districts.	1,548	1,384	2,075	3,572	2,943	412	315	938	876	597
Chief appellate courts of districts,	2,396	2,956	3,110	2,346	1,432	1,245	1,822	2,103	1,279	672
Judicial Commissioner's Court ...	1,216	1,032	1,014	1,297	1,950	532	531	571	889	1,443

The reduction in the pending files in the subordinate Courts at the close of 1895 was satisfactory. This resulted less from a large outturn of work than from a decrease in institutions. The Courts were able to dispose of appeals standing over from former years. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court arrears continued to increase, and measures for improving the efficiency of the highest tribunal in Oudh are under consideration.

In 51 per cent. of the contested appeals disposed of in 1895 by the subordinate appellate Courts the judgment of the lower Court was confirmed. In the North-Western Provinces in 1895 the percentage was 61. The comparison is unfavourable to Oudh, and indicates the weakness of the Courts of first instance in that Province.

The returns of the work done by Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in 1895 indicated that Subordinate Judges in Oudh, since the revision of the jurisdictions of Munsifs in 1894 and the conferment on them of summary powers throughout the local limits of their respective jurisdictions, had not only ceased to be overworked, but were probably underworked. The following figures show the great difference which has resulted from the changes referred to in the work respectively of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in Oudh, and compare this work with the work of corresponding Judicial officers in the North-Western Provinces:—

Average disposals of an Oudh Subordinate Judge.

	Small Cause Court suits.	Regular suits.	Regular appeals.	Miscellaneous cases.
1893	938	376	94	1,379
1894	320	302	224	920
1895	18	152	195	444
Average disposals of a Subordinate Judge in the North-Western Provinces (1895).	102	239	266	642

Average disposals of an Oudh Munsif.

	Small Cause Court suits.	Regular suits.	Miscellaneous cases.
1893	672	792	1,139
1894	978	590	1,194
1895	1,401	467	1,534
Average disposals of a Munsif in the North-Western Provinces (1895).	185	963	1,303

Compared with the Munsif of the North-Western Provinces the Munsif of Oudh was heavily worked, and compared with the Subordinate Judge of the North-Western Provinces the Subordinate Judge of Oudh was insufficiently worked. The attention of the Judicial Commissioner was invited to the subject, and he was asked to favour the Government with his opinion upon it.

The work done by District Judges in Oudh in each of the last five years is shown in the subjoined table:—

	Original suits.	Miscellaneous applications.	Appeals.		Sessions trials.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal applications for revision.
			Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1892	62	848	1,134	244	332	2,913	357
1893	53	778	1,007	281	455	3,526	475
1894	31	935	1,067	220	530	3,060	319
1895	9 / *40 = 49	576 / * 271 = 847	514 / * 246 = 760	229 / *43 = 272	596	3,717	434

* Disposed of by the Additional Judge of Lucknow.

Besides the six Judges sanctioned for Oudh, an Additional Civil Judge was entertained in the Lucknow Judgeship from the middle of the year 1893, to assist the District Judge in disposing of long-pending heavy suits of large values. The

work done by him is included in the figures above given for 1893 and 1894. For 1895 a special return was obtained from the Judicial Commissioner. Excluding disposals by the Additional Judge, the amount of civil work done by the District Judges in Oudh was very small and tended to decrease. The criminal work had undoubtedly increased; but the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner doubted whether this in all cases was a sufficient explanation. The Judicial Commissioner was requested to see that civil work was not transferred to Subordinate Judges which, regard being had to the criminal work of the Sessions Division, the Judge might reasonably be expected to himself dispose of.

The amount of civil business disposed of in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was considerably in excess of that for the preceding year, the disposals under all heads aggregating 1,335 against 979 in 1894. The institutions, however, were much in excess of the disposals, being 2,055 : and on the 31st December 1895 there were 1,957 cases pending against 1,237 at the close of 1894. Of these, 195 were first appeals, and 1,248 were second appeals, from decrees. The average duration of cases in the Judicial Commissioner's Court was about the same as in 1894, being nearly two years in the case of first civil appeals, and one year in the case of second civil appeals. The question of relieving the block in business in the Judicial Commissioner's Court was engaging the attention of the Government.

(c) Kumaun.

The following table shows the work for disposal in 1895 as compared with that in 1894 :—

District Courts.	Original cases.				Appeals.				Applications for execution of decrees.	
	Suits.		Miscellaneous.		In suits.		Miscellaneous.			
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Naini Tal	1,641	1,825	393	362	52	53	18	9	1,205	1,138
Almora	2,276	2,452	217	261	105	175	11	15	1,153	1,086
Garhwál	1,617	1,796	23	28	89	172	5	10	457	498
Total, District Courts ...	5,534	6,073	633	551	246	400	34	34	2,815	2,722
Commissioner's Court ...	1	...	..	...	127	102	9	1	...	...

The increase in original suits and in appeals before Deputy Commissioners against orders in suits, and the slight decrease in appeals in the Commissioner's Court, are noticeable. In Almora and Garhwál the whole increase in original suits was stated to be due to the provision in the new rules which requires that certain cases formerly treated as revenue cases should be classified as civil suits. The same cause appears to have governed the increase in miscellaneous suits in these districts. To this extent the general increase in original suits is nominal, and has thrown no extra work on the district staffs.

Appeals from Subordinate Courts are now heard by Deputy Commissioners instead of by the Commissioner. The decrease in the Commissioner's appellate work from 127 to 102 cases for disposal is thus less than might have been expected. It would seem that the conditions of section 584, Civil Procedure Code, defining the grounds of second appeal, are not yet fully understood by litigants, who file appeals in the Commissioner's Court on the usual grounds for first appeal, only to find in many cases that their applications have to be summarily rejected. This circumstance partly explains the decrease in the average duration of appeals in the Commissioner's Court from 105 days in 1894 (an abnormally high figure) to 33 days in 1895.

Appeals before the Deputy Commissioners of Almora and Garhwál almost doubled, while the number of those before the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal has remained stationary. The fact suggests that the new rules, in supplying outlying districts with local Appellate Courts, have tempted litigants to take up many cases on appeal in which, under the old rules, they would have preferred to accept the finding of the lower Court rather than proceed to the headquarters of the Division. As, however, one in four of the decrees appealed against was reversed or modified in Garhwál and one in five in Almora, the new rules would seem to meet a necessity. The total number (34) of miscellaneous appeals in the division was small, and the variations in the figures relating to them were probably to a large extent accidental.

The number of original suits for disposal at the commencement of the year was 525. The pending file at its close was 532 cases, as shown in the table subjoined :—

District.	Original suits.		Miscellaneous suits.		Average duration of suits.			
	Disposed of.	Pending at end of the year.	Disposed of.	Pending at end of the year.	Contested.		Uncontested.	
					1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Naini Tal	1,605	220	330	32	58	57	37	39
Almora	2,271	181	244	17	41	42	25	31
Garhwál	1,665	131	27	1	66	82	49	36
Total ...	5,541	532	601	50	...	...	...	...

The general result was satisfactory considering the increase (partly nominal, however, as explained above) in disposals from 5,009 in 1894 to 5,541 in 1895 ; but in Naini Tal, owing to remediable administrative mismanagement, the result was less satisfactory than in the other districts.

In Naini Tal the pending file showed an increase of from 204 to 252 undecided original suits. The same district in applications for execution of decrees showed an increase of from 223 to 288 pending cases. The defects disclosed by these figures were engaging the attention of the Commissioner.

The figures for duration of cases and for the numbers of witnesses heard in them varied considerably in Garhwál from those of previous years. This was attributed to greater accuracy in preparing the returns. The duration of appeals was somewhat excessive in all the District Courts, the figures comparing unfavourably with those of the previous year*. Civil work, however, was disposed of under the Kumaun rules with a despatch which was creditable on the whole to the Courts. The chief defects in the work of these Courts were a want of precision in drawing up the issues in a case, occasional neglect to find a definite decision on every issue, and occasional non-observance of the technical requirements of the Civil Procedure Code.

District.	Average duration in days.	
	1894.	1895.
* Naini Tal	29	39
Almora	23	68
Garhwál	22	31

The percentages of cases disposed of after contest remained practically the sam as in last year in each district. There were only three suits, all in Naini Tal, involving sums above Rs. 5,000. One of these was tried by the Deputy Collector in charge of the Bhábar (specially empowered to try the case) and two by the Deputy Commissioner.

The following table shows the success attending the execution of decrees in each district of the division:—

District.	Number for disposal.		Number disposed of.		Percentage which proved wholly infructuous.		Percentage in which decrees were fully executed.		Amount realized.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
									Rs.	Rs.
Naini Tal	1,205	1,138	982	850	47	47	21	19	54,892	40,947
Almora	1,153	1,086	1,042	985	42	46	19	26	35,388	18,940
Garhwál	457	498	399	404	57	37	27	38	6,659	10,988
Total ...	2,815	2,722	2,423	2,239	47	43	...	27	96,939	70,875

It was remarked that in Naini Tal, with its large trading community resident at headquarters, the percentage of decrees fully executed was only half the percentage for Garhwál, where various causes combine to make execution difficult. This was said to be partly due to bad harvests in the Bhábar, where the percentage of decrees fully executed was only 11·63 per cent., the percentage for decrees of the local Naini Tal Courts being 24·31 per cent.

7.—Infanticide.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The principal figures for the year under review may be thus summarized. On the 1st April 1895 the Act was in force in 567 villages in 20 districts. The opening population was 86,692, of which 7,211 were boys and 5,122 girls under the age of six. During the year two villages in the Fatehgarh and five in the Jaunpur district were exempted. On the 1st April 1896 the juvenile population under six years of age on the result of births, deaths, removals of families, and transfers stood at 6,900 boys and 5,245 girls, and the proportion of boys to 100 girls fell to 131, having been 140 at the beginning of the year. This improvement was thought to be mainly the effect of transfers of children at the close of the year to the population over six years of age, and the reason why so many more boys than girls were thus transferred was apparent from the figures marginally given (Appendix III) showing the distribution of the juvenile population during the year before the transfers were made. The disproportion between the sexes shown in this table is much less marked among the children under three years of age, and this is the direct effect of the Act, as many villages at present under it were proclaimed three years ago, and had at the time of proclamation about one girl only for every two boys.

Births.	
Boys.	*Girls.*
+ 2,054	+ 1,831
Deaths (under six).	
— 857	— 820
Removals (under six).	
— 854	— 664
Arrivals (under six).	
+ 652	+ 584
Transfers to population (over six).	
— 1,306	— 808

	Boys.	*Girls.*
Under one year	2,003	1,781
One year	1,545	1,396
Two years	1,491	1,218
Three do.	1,408	842
Four do.	1,264	816
Five do.	1,354	825

The birth and death statistics* of the proclaimed population went to show that comparatively little direct infanticide exists, though, owing to carelessness and neglect, the mortality was higher among girls than among boys. The proportionally greater number of boy births is in accordance with the general birth statistics of India.

* *Births.*

Percentage of male births to total births ...	52·87
Ditto female ditto ...	47·13
Deaths.	
Percentage of male deaths under one year to boy population under that age ...	23·86
Percentage of female deaths under one year to girl population under that age ...	24·70
Percentage of male deaths between one and six years to boy population between those ages,	5·46
Percentage of female deaths between one and six years to girl population between those ages,	7·74

Of the 20 districts in which the Act is in force, the population under its operation was below 1,000 in eight districts.† In Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur and Cawnpore the repressive action of the law appeared still to be needed. In the other five districts infanticide as a recognised crime was held to have died out, though the statistics were on too small a basis for safe conclusions to be drawn from them. In three‡ other districts the proclaimed population was under 1,600. In Budaun and Hamírpur some villages were said to require watching, but Jalaun was thought both by the Magistrate and the Commissioner to have freed itself from suspicion. In the remaining nine districts the Act affected considerable bodies of people. In Saháranpur, which has the largest population under rules, the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police considered that the law had worked good effects. In Muzaffarnagar the statistics improved. In Meerut the Magistrate was in favour of relieving villages from the operation of the Act. In the five districts of the Agra Division infanticide, in the opinion of the Commissioner, prevailed in the proclaimed villages, and greater activity in enforcing the penal provisions of the law was advocated by him. In Bijnor, where the practice was once widely prevalent, the figures showed a distinct improvement.

† Bareilly. Sháhjahánpur. Cawnpore. Fatehpur. | Jaunpur. Gházipur. Ballia. Basti.

‡ Budaun. Hamírpur. | Jalaun.

The district reports showed that the working of the Act received very varying degrees of attention in the several districts. In Saháranpur and Meerut supervision was close and continuous. In most districts of the Agra Division defective inspections and remissness on the part of the Police authorities were severely noticed by the Commissioner. The indiscreet practice of requiring a *post mortem* examination to be held as a matter of course on the dead body of every female infant was properly stopped in the Etah district.

It was observed no attempt was made to introduce the system which has been followed in Saháranpur ever since the year 1893-94 into any other district with the single exception of Hamírpur, though attention had been annually directed to the salutary provision of section 6 of Act VIII of 1870. In the Saháranpur district out of 51 children removed to the headquarters dispensary the lives of 16 were preserved.

The exemption of clans or villages from the operation of the Act was made the subject of separate references to Government if, after consultation with the District Officers, it appeared, on scrutiny of the resultant population, that the existing disabilities could with safety be removed.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

State litigation.—The State was plaintiff in Courts of first instance in 29 suits, of which it won 12 (including two, in which over Rs. 10,000 was claimed), and lost one unimportant case, in regard to which an appeal was filed. As defendant out of 68 suits, the State successfully defended 29, including two, in which the value of the claims was over Rs. 10,000, and lost seven, none of them involving large sums. Appeals were lodged by Government in five of these cases.

In appeals the State won one and lost three as appellant, and won seven and lost two as respondent. Second appeals were lodged in regard to four of the five adverse findings in first appeal. Seven references under the Land Acquisition Act were decided.

Of these, only three awards of Collectors were upheld and four were enhanced, including two in which awards, aggregating Rs. 4,809-13-9, were enhanced, under a compromise effected in the High Court, to Rs. 15,216-14-4.

The total value of claims in decided cases in which the State appeared as plaintiff or appellant was Rs. 55,630-15-6, of which 98·1 per cent. was decreed—a remarkable result, considering the large amount of litigation involved. In cases in which the State was defendant or respondent, 3·9 per cent. of claims, amounting to Rs. 69,242-12-1, were decreed against Government as compared with under 1 per cent. in the preceding year.

Court of Wards.—The following statement summarizes the results of original suits to which the Court of Wards was a party :—

Court of Wards as plaintiff.	Cases decided.	Cases decreed.	Value of claims.	Amount decreed for the Court of Wards.
			Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	35	32	15,171	14,970 or 98 per cent.
Oudh	37	31	17,025	15,490 or 90 ditto.
Total ...	72	63	32,196	30,460 or 94 ditto.

Court of Wards as defendant.	Cases decided.	Cases dismissed.	Value of claims.	Amount decreed against the Court of Wards.
			Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	9	...	3,28,490	...
Oudh	17	3	15,532	4,800 or 30 per cent.
Total ...	26	3	3,44,022	4,800 or 1·3 ditto.

Of the 12 cases lost, 3 were subsequently won on appeal.

One suit instituted by the Court of Wards was subsequently withdrawn.

Of the 26 cases successfully defended, one relating to the Chaube Sadhari Lal estate, Cawnpore, involved a claim for three lakhs. It was decided on a technical point, and the plaintiff filed an appeal to the High Court.

Of 41 appeals in District Courts, 18 were won by the Court of Wards and 6 lost. In regard to only one of the latter was it thought advisable to appeal. In second appeals the Court of Wards out of 49 cases won 11 and lost 5, one of which was to be the subject of further appeal to the Privy Council. One was withdrawn by the Court of Wards as appellant.

The pecuniary results were again satisfactory, though not quite equal to those of the preceding year : 75·1 per cent. of claims, aggregating Rs. 59,057-6-3, were decreed to the Court of Wards as plaintiff or appellant against 81·4 per cent. in 1893-94; while 6·21 per cent. of claims, amounting to Rs. 5,09,953-6-8, were decreed against the Court of Wards as compared with ·79 per cent. of over 20 lakhs in 1893-94.

Municipalities.—Of the few cases entrusted to the Legal Remembrancer's Department by Municipal Boards, the Boards concerned won 6 and lost 4 : the remaining 11 being left pending at the close of the year.

Realizations.—The following table shows the comparative success obtained in the realization of dues in the year under report and preceding years :—

	Total demand.	Realized.	Percentage realized.		
	1894-95.	1894-95.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
State—					
North-Western Provinces	15,186 9 3	1,778 13 6	11·7	20·9	8·6
Oudh	1,381 2 9	544 0 9	39·3	13·1	74·3
Total ...	16,567 12 0	2,322 14 3	14·0	20·4	14·3
Court of Wards—					
North-Western Provinces	1,46,977 6 8	14,462 2 8	9 8	5·9	20·5
Oudh	57,866 3 10	3,852 13 10	6·6	25·8	31·4
Total ...	2,04,843 10 6	18,315 0 6	8·9	10·8	24·9
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,21,411 6 6	20,637 14 9	93	11·5	23·3

The results generally are liable to great variation, but those for the year under report were not considered satisfactory. In particular, as regards the Court of Wards, it was noticed that the three estates (marginally noted) which showed the largest balances, appeared at the head of the list last year in the same order. More energetic measures for the realization of these balances were enjoined. In State litigation the amount realized was 40 per cent. of the amount expended in litigation as against 28 per cent., in the preceding year. For the Court of Wards the figures were 49 per cent. and 47 per cent. respectively.

Bindesri Prasad estate—
Balance Rs. 48,450-14-0, of which Rs. 17,404 was said to be doubtful.
Gauri Shankar estate—
Balance Rs. 25,644-2-10 (Rs. 25,348-4-1 doubtful).
Surajpur estate—
Balance Rs. 16,270-7-10 (recoverable).

Government dues in pauper suits.—The figures bearing on pauper suits are given in the following table :—

	Stamp dues.	Costs.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Amount for realization	46,367 4 7	3,718 10 4	50,085 14 11
Realized	5,552 9 0 or 11 per cent.	482 0 3 or 12 per cent.	6,034 9 3 or 12 per cent. against 15 per cent. last year.
Remitted	38 per cent.	26 per cent.	37 per cent. against 39 per cent. last year.
Outstanding	49 per cent.	60 per cent.	50 per cent. against 45 per cent. last year.

9.—REGISTRATION.

The features of principal interest in connection with the registration agency during the period under review were, *first*, the progress effected in the policy of substituting, as far as possible, departmental for *ex officio* Sub-Registrars ; and, *second*, a complete reorganization of offices in the Province of Oudh. The first measure had long been

considered theoretically desirable. Only 54 *ex officio* Sub-Registrars remained, and they for the most part were in charge of unimportant registration sub-districts where the receipts were not large enough to pay for a separate officer. The second measure resulted in a reduction in the total number of offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from 337 to 289, and of officers from 337 to 293. The increase in the number of documents registered, and especially in the number of those the registration of which is optional, showed that the public had in no way been inconvenienced by the reduction of offices. It was considered unfortunate that this reform, the necessity of which was partially recognised as far back as 1883, should have been delayed by technical irregularities, which involved the reopening in 1891 of 20 offices proved by experience to be superfluous and the passing of Act No. IV of 1894 by the Local Legislature to validate the registration of documents in illegally-constituted sub-districts. The sub-districts in Oudh appeared to be conveniently constituted, and the expedient of joint offices, of which no less than 23 had been created in that Province, gave additional facilities to the public.

The efficiency of Sub-Registrars much depends on the frequency and minuteness of the inspections of their offices, and it was a matter of regret that the number of inspections by Registrars showed a falling off. The explanations of certain Registrars were to the effect that heavy criminal business prevented the performance of the inspection duties imposed on them by the rules. The officers who failed in this respect were separately addressed by the Government. The inspections not only decreased in number, but they were not always of a critical character. In the report for 1892-93 the appointment of a special inspecting staff was recommended with special reference to Oudh. Financial and other considerations led to the postponement of the question. As the necessity for this measure as the only means of securing systematic and close inspection by experts was again urged, specific proposals for the consideration of the Government were called for.

The results of three years' working were thus compared with those for the preceding triennial period :—

Year.	Number of documents registered.									Total number of documents registered.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure (Appendix VI).	Surplus.
	Book No. I.			Book No. III.			Book No. IV.						
	Documents relating to immoveable property.						Documents relating to moveable property.						
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Wills (optional).	Authorities to adopt (compulsory).	Total.	Instruments of gift (section 23, clause 2, Transfe of Property Act—compulsory).	Other registrations (optional).	Total.				
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total of three years ending 1892-93.	370,951	107,866	478,817	3,810	57	3,867	255	136,621	136,876	619,560	12,06,805	6,37,365	5,69,440
Average ditto ...	123,650	35,955	159,606	1,270	19	1,289	85	45,540	45,625	206,520	4,02,268	2,12,455	1,89,813
Actuals, 1893-94 ...	125,571	33,020	158,591	1,368	23	1,391	56	48,444	48,500	208,482	4,18,405	2,22,930	1,95,475
Ditto, 1894-95 ...	133,618	40,717	174,335	1,662	22	1,684	58	49,608	49,666	225,685	4,37,448	2,26,732	2,10,716
Ditto, 1895-96 ...	135,371	43,197	178,568	1,517	26	1,543	49	50,108	50,157	230,268	4,40,042	2,30,008	2,10,034
Total of three years ending 1895-96.	394,560	116,934	511,494	4,547	71	4,618	163	148,160	148,323	664,435	12,95,895	6,79,670	6,16,225
Average ditto ...	131,520	38,978	170,498	1,516	24	1,539	54	49,387	49,441	221,478	4,31,965	2,26,557	2,05,408

The yearly average number of documents registered during the preceding triennial period was 206,520. In the first year of the triennial period under report the number was 208,482 ; in the second it rose to 225,685, and in the last year to 230,268. This rapid increase in 1894-95 and 1895-96 was attributed to the indifferent harvests and consequent agricultural depression which unfortunately characterized these two

years. The supposition derived support from the large increase in the number of documents relating to sales and mortgages of immoveable property registered during the last two years. The aggregate value of the transactions with which these documents were concerned was 578 lakhs in 1893-94 and 640 lakhs in 1895-96. The increase in the number of petty sales and mortgages (under Rs. 100 in value) registered during the last two years, and included in the above figures, was probably another indication of the general pressure which hard times exercised on the agricultural population.

Year.	Compulsory.		Optional.	Total.
	Sales.	Mortgages.	Mortgages.	
1893-94 ...	44,657	51,503	23,244	119,404
1894-95 ...	48,322	56,731	30,982	136,035
1895-96 ...	48,058	58,235	33,161	139,454

Year.	Sales and mortgages under Rs. 100.		
	Sales.	Mortgages.	Total.
1893-94	16,058	23,244	39,302
1894-95	18,111	30,982	49,093
1895-96	17,864	33,161	51,025

Of documents relating to immoveable property, of which the registration is compulsory, more than three-fourths fell under the two classes of sales and mortgages; the remainder related to gifts, leases, and other similar contracts and conveyances. Under these last-named classes the variations in the figures during the triennial period were unimportant.

Registrations of documents relating to moveable property rose to 49,441 (annual average) in the triennial period 1893-96 against 45,625 (annual average) in the preceding period. The increase was regarded as normal. Registration of such documents was with an unimportant exception optional, and the steady increase in the number so registered indicated the growing perception in the community of the utility of registration. These documents fell roughly into the two main classes of simple money bonds, and contracts for the sale of produce and the like. Of the 16,242 (annual average) simple money bonds, over one-half were for sums under Rs. 100 and one in every 11 for sums under Rs. 25. The fees paid in the latter case averaged only two annas the document. Of the 28,772 (annual average) "other documents" having reference to movable property, nearly 17,000 were registered in the Bareilly registration district, and were in connection with the flourishing sugar industry of this part of the Provinces.

With the increase of registration operations receipts increased from Rs. 4,02,268 (annual average) in the preceding triennial period to Rs. 4,31,965 (annual average) in the triennial period 1893-96: and the surplus from Rs. 1,89,813 to Rs. 2,05,408 a year. The receipts from copying fees averaged Rs. 1,10,786 a year. With regard to these receipts, the total charges for copying establishments and contingencies debitable against them were considerably less in amount, and in place of the present sliding scale for copies a low uniform charge was recommended.

The average number of prosecutions under Act No. III of 1877 increased during the period under review from 4 to 10. The total number of such cases was 29, in addition to eight connected with registered documents, but tried under the Indian Penal Code. No less than 21 of these cases ended in acquittal. The result indicated either indiscreet action against innocent persons, or inability of Sub-Registrars to effectively press the case for the prosecution upon Magistrates. It was suggested that no prosecution should be initiated without the concurrence of the District Registrar, and that the District Government Pleader should be deputed by the District Magistrate in every such case to appear on behalf of the Crown. This suggestion was approved.

Two suggestions of some importance were made with regard to the accommodation of the records of the Department. The first was that the buildings in which

many of the Sub-Registrars with their records are located were very insecure and inconvenient, and required to be replaced by proper accommodation. The second was that the older records, instead of being kept in the Civil Court record-room or in a special record-room under the charge of the headquarters Sub-Registrar, should be housed in a special building at Allahabad. With regard to the first suggestion, the submission of a list of offices where better accommodation was urgently required and a statement of the grant to be annually made for this object during the next five years were called for.

The inconvenient conflict of opinion between various High Courts as to the status of registering officers, attracted the attention of the Government, and was referred by it to the Government of India in connection with the revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

10.—MUNICIPAL.

During the year two Acts affecting municipal administration were passed by the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh: Act I of 1895 amending Acts XV of 1873 and XV of 1883 (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Acts), and Act II of 1895 amending Act I of 1891 (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water-Works Act). The object of these Acts was chiefly to define the jurisdiction and procedure of courts in regard to appeals from the assessment and levy of taxes under the Municipalities and Water-Works Acts.

The number of municipalities remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 103. The municipality of Naini Tal and five municipalities in the districts of Jhánsi and Jalaun *viz.* Jhánsi, Lalitpur, Kálpi, Kunch and Orai were administered by Committees constituted under Act XV of 1873; the total population of these municipalities according to the last census being 112,025. The remaining 97 municipalities with a total population of 3,137,377 were managed by Municipal Boards under Act XV of 1883.

The classification of the municipalities according to population was as below:—

	No.
Over 100,000	7
Between 50,000 and 100,000	10
Ditto 10,000 and 50,000	59
Below 10,000	27
Total ...	103

The population ranged from 267,910 in Lucknow and 211,586 in Benares, to 5,306 in Shahdera and 5,441 in Pilkhua in the Meerut district.

Seats were contested in 52 municipalities. The greatest interest in the elections was shown in the Mussoorie, Hardwár Union, Baraut, Farukhabad *cum* Fatehgarh, Sháhjahánpur, Gházipur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Municipalities. A want of interest in the result of elections was most noticeable in—

Mainpuri	... 11·0	per cent. of the electors voted.
Sambhal	... 1·1	ditto.
Bánda	... 8·3	ditto.
Unao	... 3·9	ditto.

The District Magistrates in the following six important municipalities were *ex-officio* Chairmen of the Boards:—

Agra.	Benares.
Allahabad.	Lucknow.
Bareilly.	Moradabad.

In all the other municipalities to which Act XV of 1883 applied, the Chairmen were elected by the Boards. In 83 municipalities the District Magistrate was elected, and in six the Tahsíldár. The municipality of Fyzabad has for many years been administered by a Board presided over by a non-official Chairman, but the District Officers were the Chairmen in the case of all other municipalities at the headquarters of districts.

The following table shows the constitution of the Boards and Committees in each division at the close of the year :—

Division.	*Ex-officio.*	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Meerut	1	46	279	326	61	265	51	275
Agra	1	48	179	228	40	188	22	206
Rohilkhand ...	4	56	239	299	49	250	24	275
Allahabad	25	41	111	177	43	134	34	143
Benares	1	16	89	106	14	92	11	95
Gorakhpur... ...	...	8	29	37	6	31	4	33
Kumaun	4	10	20	34	12	22	12	22
Lucknow	1	35	160	196	41	155	21	175
Fyzabad	...	39	157	196	43	153	16	180
Total ...	37	299	1,263	1,599	309	1,290	195	1,404

With few exceptions the meetings of the Boards and Committees were regularly held; the average number of meetings being 20·6 as compared with 22·5 in 1894-95. The average number of members on each Board was, as in the previous year, 15, but the average number present at each meeting decreased from 8·9 to 8·5, the attendance throughout the Province being 54·7 per cent. of the total number of members.

The best attended meetings were held at—

	Percentage of members present on an average.
Sándi	100·0
Chunár	91·6
Brindaban	81·8
Lalitpur	80·0
Roorkee	75·0
Budaun	72·7

and the worst were at —

Naini Tal	33·3
Hardoi	37·5
Bánda	38·07
Háthras...	42·0

The following municipalities held less than 12 meetings during the year :—

	No. of meetings.
Firozabad	11
Chandpur	11
Ujhani	11
Muhamdi	11
Chunár...	10
Lakhimpur	10
Balrámpur	9
Kashipur	7

The octroi schedules of the undermentioned municipalities were revised :—

Tilhar. | Bela (Partábgarh). | Gorakhpur.

Taxes on tobacco-growers were imposed in the Budaun and Khairabad municipalities. A tax on vehicles and on animals used for riding or driving was introduced in Baraut, and a tax on weighmen in Bahraich.

The Dehra Municipality was authorized to levy a conservancy tax on houses outside the limits of bazárs in the municipality. The Fatehpur, Mirzapur, Bareilly, and Bahraich Municipalities also made additions to their schedules. Octroi was abolished, with effect from 1st March 1896, in the Cawnpore Municipality, and was tentatively replaced by a tax on loaded vehicles and pack-animals entering the municipality, and by a tax on all consignments received within municipal limits by rail, the latter tax being collected by the Railway establishment.

In Cawnpore, Mirzapur, and Benares the duty on *mahua* was reduced, and in the last-named place a tax was imposed on persons entering or leaving the limits of the Municipality by rail.

With the object of enabling Municipal authorities to more effectively check the spread of epidemic diseases, the Government had in the previous year suggested rules requiring that prompt notice should be given of the occurrence of cases of cholera or small-pox, and the rules in question were adopted by 52 municipalities. During the year under report 30 other municipalities adopted similar rules. Rules for controlling the slaughter of cattle for human consumption with due regard for sanitary precautions were also adopted during the year under report by 25 municipalities.

Seventeen municipalities framed rules during the year under report for the voluntary registration of sales of cattle in municipal markets with a view to checking cattle-thefts and to protecting *bonâ fide* purchasers.

Rules under the Lodging House Act (I of 1892) were framed by the Naini Tal Municipality to which the Act had been extended in March 1894. Special reports on the working of the rules were received from Benares only, where it was stated that some difficulty had been experienced in the effective working of the Act.

The boundaries of the Hardwár Union, Bela (Partábgarh), Lalitpur, Sambhal, Benares, and Bánda Municipalities were revised during the year under report.

The income and expenditure and the opening and closing balances of the municipalities in each Division are given below :—

Division.	Opening balance.	Income during the year.	Total funds available for disposal.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	1,37,847	14,95,107	16,32,954	11,98,261	4,34,693
Agra	1,56,882	6,41,311	7,98,193	7,21,933	76,260
Rohilkhand	1,03,683	5,16,190	6,19,873	5,29 979	89,894
Allahabad	9,10,767	8,46,603	17,57,370	9,67,425	7,89,945
Benares	4,67,532	8,31,814	12,99,346	7,48,154	5,51,192
Gorakhpur	10,085	85,506	95,591	83,460	12,131
Kumaun	16,521	1,17,989	1,34,510	1,25,924	8,586
Lucknow	4,62,854	5,52,469	10,15 323	8,27,759	1,87,564
Fyzabad	54,351	2,05,881	2,60,232	1,97,560	62,672
Total ...	23,20,522	52,92,870	76,13,392	54,00,455	22,12,937

The largest balances at the beginning of the year were held by the undermentioned municipalities :—

	Rs.
Cawnpore	8,20,108
Lucknow	4,35,874
Benares	4,16,350
Agra	75,215
Allahabad	47,716
Fyzabad	35,727

and the following had the largest balances at their credit at the close of the year :—

	Rs.
Cawnpore	6,92,220
Lucknow	1,60,002
Benares	5,05,094
Allahabad	45,948
Fyzabad	40,353
Meerut	3,13,429
Mussoorie	42,558

The balance of nearly seven lakhs of rupees which was to the credit of the Cawnpore Municipality at the close of the year included a sum of over four and-a-half lakhs on account of the unexpended balance of the grant of six lakhs made some years ago by the Government for sewerage works. In Lucknow the balance with which the year opened was considerably reduced by an expenditure during the year of Rs. 2,80,147 on the water-supply scheme. The closing balance in Meerut included a sum of Rs. 2,76,036, being the unexpended balance of the loan made to the municipality. In Benares the closing balance has since been reduced by the repayment of two lakhs towards the principal of the water-works loans' account.

The income of the municipalities was derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Municipal rates and taxes	34,05,636
Realizations under special Acts	86,639
Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation,	6,12,892
Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes)	64,668
Miscellaneous	89,360
Loans and other extraordinary items	10,33,675
Total ...	52,92,870

The proceeds of octroi duties continued to be the chief item of municipal income. This form of taxation was in force during the year 1894-95 in 83 out of 103 municipalities, but was withdrawn from Shahdera and Mowana in the Meerut district during the year under report. In 27 towns no further form of taxation was resorted to. The 20 municipalities in which octroi was not resorted to were, with the exception of Dehra, Mussoorie, and Roorkee, unimportant places in which a very low rate of taxation has hitherto proved adequate for the requirements of municipal administration. In the following municipalities the incidence was remarkably low :—

	As.	p.
Bhinga	1	6
Muhamdi	2	11
Ballia	3	1
Shahdera	3	9
Balrámpur	4	0

The unpopularity of direct taxation, and the consequent difficulty of raising a substantial income from that source, explain the selection of octroi by the great majority of municipal boards. The taxes other than octroi in force were—

	Municipalities.
Tax on houses and lands	22
Ditto animals and vehicles	23
Ditto professions and trades	37
Tolls on roads and ferries	6
Water-rate	3
Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates)	3
Tax on visitors	2
Ditto jinrickshaws	1
Ditto horses and dogs	1
Ditto servants	3
Ditto stalls	1
Ditto sites	1
Ditto according to circumstances and property...	13

Octroi yielded a total gross income of Rs. 34,20,656 as compared with Rs. 35,04,556 in 1894-95. The total income realized from this source after deducting refunds was Rs. 27,36,152 or 82·7 per cent. of the total realizations from municipal rates and taxes as compared with Rs. 27,73,166 in the previous year. There was thus a falling off of Rs. 37,014; increases in the Meerut, Agra, Gorakhpur, Kumaun, and Lucknow Divisions being more than counter-balanced by decreases in the other four Divisions.

The net yield of octroi in the year 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 26,33,650 or Rs. 1,38,516 less than in the succeeding year, when unfavourable agricultural conditions led to an unusual expansion of the import trade in grain. These conditions unfortunately continued to prevail and explain why receipts from octroi remained so far above the normal figure.

The following statement compares the net receipts for the past two years under the different classes of articles on which octroi was levied:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I (Articles of food and drink)	16 74 814	16,13,722
Do. II (Animals for slaughter)	1,10,561	1,21,454
Do. III (Fuel, lighting, and washing)	1.63,959	1,73,263
Do. IV (Building materials)	1,59,951	1,79,183
Do. V (Drugs, gums, and spices)	1,81,189	1,75,706
Do. VI (Tobacco)	85,574	60,502
Do. VII (Cloth)	3,15,276	3,26,966
Do. VIII (Metals)	81,842	85,353
Total ...	27,73,166	27,36,152

The following figures show the gross imports of the principal articles of consumption and the quantity or value on which refunds were paid:—

		(a) Gross imports.	(b) Quantity or value on which refunds were paid.	(c) Percentage of (b) to (a).
		Mds.	Mds.	
Grain ...	1894-95 ...	... 3,45,15,250	92,74,656	26·6
	1895 96 ...	... 2,93,54,639	71,06,336	24·2
Refined sugar ...	1894-95 ...	... 7,18,262	2,20,525	30·7
	1895-96 ...	... 7,88,443	2,82,591	35·8
Unrefined sugar ...	1894-95 ...	... 18,92,156	3,24,632	17·2
	1895-96 ...	... 19,26,490	4,66,150	24·7
Ghí	1894-95 ...	... 3,39,393	41,089	12·1
	1895-96 ...	... 3,18,756	1,38,198	43·4
Oil	1894-95 ...	... 4,92,130	2,68,214	54·5
	1895-96 ...	... 3,17,483	97,696	30·7
Tobacco ...	1894-95 ...	... 3,97,390	78,701	19·8
	1895-96 ...	... 2,95,068	63,466	21·5
		Rs.	Rs.	
Drugs, gums, &c.,	1894-95 ...	... 60,18,363	14,03,775	23·3
	1895-96 ...	... 44,66,708	8,17,404	18·3
Cloth ...	1894-95 ...	... 2,56,21,633	55,29,718	21·5
	1895-96 ...	... 2,50,15,710	45,84,277	18·3
Metals ...	1894-95 ...	... 65,13,392	16,39,251	23·6
	1895-96 ...	... 59,68,378	14,39,977	24·1

The total sum paid in refunds of octroi duty amounted to Rs. 6,84,504 as compared with Rs. 7,31,390 in the preceding year. The net average consumption of the articles for which standards have been fixed by the Government was as follows:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Government standard.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Grain	8 13 14	7 16 15	7 0 0
Sugar	1 0 7	0 39 12	0 33 0
Ghí	0 3 15	0 3 11	0 4 0
Oil	0 2 15	0 3 10	0 2 8 to 0 3 8
Tobacco...	0 4 3	0 3 1	0 4 0
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Drugs, gums, spices, &c. ...	1 8 5	1 3 5	1 0 0 to 1 4 0
Cloth	6 10 10	6 3 6	5 0 0 to 8 0 0
Metals	1 9 9	1 8 2	1 8 0 to 2 0 0

In 20 out of the 81 municipalities levying octroi, the consumption of grain exceeded eight maunds per head, the incidence being highest in Dhámpur (mds. 15-39-8) and in Rae Bareli (mds. 13-19-6).

The receipts from taxes other than octroi are compared in the table below with those of 1894-95 :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference.
	s.	Rs.	
(1) Tax on houses and lands	1,09,623	1,09,822	+199
(2) Ditto animals and vehicles	45,756	51,421	+5,665
(3) Ditto professions and trades	1,46,445	1,03,874	−42,571
(4) Tolls on roads and ferries	46,933	81,180	+34,247
(5) Water-rate	1,82,026	1,91,915	+9,889
(6) Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	19,318	20,031	+713
(7) Visitors tax	19,097	49,589	+30,492
(8) Jinrickshaw do.	520	520	...
(9) Horse and dog do.	2,104	2,414	+310
(10) Servants' do.	7,971	8,976	+1,005
(11) Stall do.	47	87	+40
(12) Site do.	9,637	9,274	−363
(13) Tax according to circumstances and property	35,083	40,381	+5,298
Total ...	6,24,560	6,69,484	+44,924

The total net income derived from taxation by the municipalities in these Provinces amounted to Rs. 34,05,636 as against Rs. 33,97,726 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population within municipal limits was one rupee and nine pies as compared with one rupee and seven pies in 1894-95. The 11 most heavily taxed municipalities were —

	Incidence of taxation per head of population. Rs a. p.		Incidence of taxation per head of population. Rs. a. p.
Mussoorie	6 9 2	Cawnpore	1 9 5
Naini Tal	5 13 2	Almora	1 4 11
Benares	1 15 0	Lucknow	1 3 10
Agra	1 12 1	Etah	1 3 5
Allahabad	1 10 2	Meerut	1 3 4
Hardwár Union	1 10 0		

The details of the income derived from sources other than taxation are—

	Rs.
1. Realizations under special Acts	86,639
2 Rents of lands, houses, saráis, dák bungalows, &c.	2,34,159
3. Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	42,476
4. Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	1,10,804
5. Fees and revenue from educational and medical institutions ...	21,151
6. Ditto markets and slaughter-houses	1,23,560
7. Realizations from the sale of water	20,059
8. Ditto fairs	12,945
9. Chaukidári cess	262
10. Copying fees	376
11. Mooring do.	194
12. Acreage and jágír cess	217
13. Registration fees	139
14. Fees for maps	208
15. Ditto stamping weights and measures	1
16. Fines under Municipal and other Acts	35,787
17. Interest of investments	10,509
18. Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes) ...	64,668
19. Miscellaneous receipts	89,360
20. Loans and other extraordinary items	10,33,675

The municipalities to which loans were granted during the year by the Government were—

	Rs.		Rs.
Dehra	91,000	Agra	19,000
Mussoorie	38,000	Benares	2,00,000
Meerut	6,50,000	Káshipur	6,500

No loans were raised in the open market.

The subjoined table gives the percentage of normal municipal revenue (excluding large grants and loans and sales of security for expenditure on water-works) spent under the principal heads of expenditure during 1895-96 :—

Division.	Normal income of the year excluding the opening balance.	Percentage of income spent on—						
		General administration.	Public safety.	Public health and convenience.	Public instruction.	Contributions.	Miscellaneous.	Extraordinary and debt.
	Rs.							
Meerut	7,01,916	14·3	14·7	51·9	4·5	9·9	5·7	1·8
Agra	6,21,241	11·7	15·3	48·8	2·3	6·0	9·4	7·7
Rohilkhand	5,11,240	13·9	21·5	55·5	6·8	4·2	0·4	1·1
Allahabad	8,36,959	10·4	10·3	49·8	1·6	2·6	15·2	7·1
Benares	6,27,043	9·4	12·3	63·9	1·5	2·2	1·5	3·4
Gorakhpur	83,066	13·0	15·6	50·3	9·0	5·9	6·1	...
Kumaun	99,439	11·9	9·5	65·9	1·3	0·8	12·6	·6
Lucknow	5,20,913	11·7	17·4	45·0	3·7	2·6	19·4	4·6
Fyzabad	1,92,710	17·0	18·5	57·9	2·8	6·0	0·6	·4
Total ...	41,49,527	12·6	15·0	54·3	3·7	4·4	7·8	2·9

The following abstract shows the chief heads of expenditure, normal and abnormal, with the corresponding charges of the previous year :—

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
1. General administration and collection charges	4,83,695	5,10,443
2. Public safety	5,95,079	6,22,088
3. Public health and convenience—		
(*a*) Water-supply	8,29,523	10,97,305
(*b*) Drainage	3,42,500	4,30,079
(*c*) Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering and latrines),	8,97,945	8,88,488
(*d*) Hospitals and dispensaries	1,01,015	1,02,938
(*e*) Vaccination	24,715	25,613
(*f*) Markets and slaughter-houses	56,432	47,723
(*g*) Pounds	24,879	23,359
(*h*) Dâk bungalows and saráis	11,050	14,291
(*i*) Arboriculture	43,311	45,845
(*j*) Registration of births and deaths	7,396	7,220
(*k*) Public works	5,52,232	6,29,913
4. Public instruction	1,35,604	1,38,825
5. Contributions to district boards and cantonment funds ...	1,79,063	1,97,548
6. Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Interest on loans	2,04,609	3,92,268
(*b*) Actual cost of work done for private individuals	1,876	818
(*c*) Law charges	1,929	5,479
(*d*) Rents	1,495	4,205
(*e*) Fairs	15,178	15,614
(*f*) Miscellaneous charges	44,631	26,294
7. Extraordinary and debt—		
(*a*) Investments	8,928	21,805
(*b*) Repayment of loans	88,803	1,46,706
(*c*) Advances	621	2,208
(*d*) Deposits	610	3,381

The amounts expended in 1895-96 on water-supply, drainage, and other public works by the municipalities of Agra, Meerut, Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Mussoorie, Allahabad, Naini Tal, and Dehra were —

	Agra.	Meerut.	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.	Mussoorie.	Allahabad.	Naini Tal.	Dehra.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-supply ...	89,315	3,73,994	68,693	90,309	2,80,147	15,301	57,314	17,635	85,759
Drainage ...	54,882	5,760	1,69,855	67,872	2,483	2,020	3,420	1,207	1,820
Public works ...	32,640	16,041	40,283	58,584	58,333	15,800	33,983	28,838	2,722

An account of the working of the water-works and the progress made in the drainage and water-works schemes in the chief towns is given below :—

Agra.—The average daily consumption of water rose from 946,722 gallons in 1894-95 to 1,305,158 gallons in 1895-96. The consumption per head rose in the city from 7 gallons to 8·72 gallons, and in cantonments from 3·75 gallons to 6·31 gallons. The cost per 1,000 gallons, excluding interest and sinking fund charges, fell from 2·16 annas to 1·88 annas. Including the above charges, the cost was 4·36 annas. The net expenditure on the maintenance of the works was Rs. 54,898 as against Rs. 46,746 in the previous year. The increase was due to the unusual lowness of the river, the repairs of engines, and the extra pumping required to meet the increased demand for water. The water-supply was laid on to 54 houses during the year, but 76 house connections were closed and the income from house connections fell from Rs. 6,839 to Rs. 5,873. There has been a continuous decline in this source of income, which in 1893-94 yielded Rs. 8,922. The revenue from the sale of water, however, rose by nearly Rs. 6,000. The water-works "capital" expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,347, the chief items being the outlay on the Sháhganj extension and the cost of adopting Chambal sand for the water-works filters, a loan of Rs. 24,000 being taken from the Government for the latter project. The sum of Rs. 45,419 was spent on drainage capital expenditure, the drainage of the Maithan mohalla being satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 21,077; a further sum of Rs. 19,000 was expended in masonry cunettes.

Allahabad.—The total quantity of filtered water pumped into the mains rose from 403 to 502 million gallons, of which 43 million gallons were taken by cantonments. The average daily consumption was 1,370,990 gallons as compared with 1,104,146 in 1894-95. The maintenance charges of the works amounted to Rs. 57,314, and the payments of interest and sinking fund on account of the loan to Rs. 94,546. The cost of water, inclusive of all charges, was thus four annas 10 pies per thousand gallons, or nearly one anna less than in the previous year.

Benares.—The water-supply system worked satisfactorily until the breakdown of the pumping engines on the 23rd of February, when the supply was for a short time suspended. Immediate steps were taken to repair the damage and to arrange for the working of the engines until the broken machinery was replaced from England, and precautions have since been taken against the recurrence of a similar accident. Notwithstanding the accident, the total consumption of filtered water rose from 457½ to 600½ million gallons, the average daily consumption increasing from 6¼ to 7¾ gallons a head of the population. The number of house connections also increased from 2,570 to 3,064. The working charges amounted to Rs. 59,917, the incidence of working charges per thousand gallons being one anna six pies. The total charges for interest and repayment of the water-works loan will for the future be Rs. 84,844 a year, and the cost of the water, including charges of this amount for loans, was slightly below four annas per thousand gallons. Owing to the temporary reduction of the repayment charges, Benares now obtains its water-supply at a cheaper rate than any other municipality in the Provinces, and when a continuous supply is secured by the

construction of a raised reservoir, the consumption may be expected to develope still further. The receipts from water-rate were Rs. 78,693, and from sale of water, Rs. 4,506.

Cawnpore.—A, Water-works.—No report was submitted by the Resident Engineer and no account given of the progress made in developing the demand for filtered water and in preventing resort to polluted sources of supply. The consumption of filtered water during the year was at the rate of eight gallons per head per day, and the actual cost to the Board of the supply was within a fraction of five annas per 1,000 gallons.

B, Sewerage works.—The correction of defects in the conservancy arrangements was taken energetically in hand, and though the sanitary state of the city still leaves room for much improvement, as much progress was made as was possible at the time and under the conditions of the year. The drainage scheme was still under the consideration of the Board.

Dehra.—The water-works were completed, and the water let into the pipes on the 12th March 1896. The cost of the project was Rs. 97,241. As the scheme was only completed a few days before the close of the year, a detailed account of the working of the scheme cannot be given.

Lucknow.—The total quantity of filtered water pumped into the mains was 270 million gallons, and the average daily consumption rose from 675,000 to 731,000 gallons, of which 604,000 gallons were taken by the city and civil lines. The charges for the water-works were—

	Rs.
Interest and sinking fund (deducting Rs. 46,165 paid on account of 1894-95),	75,946
Maintenance charges	62,233
Total ...	1,38,179

From this may be deducted Rs. 3,000 paid on account of a supply of 41 million gallons of unfiltered water to the gardens at Husainabad, leaving Rs. 1,35,179 as the cost of supplying 270 million gallons of filtered water or a little over eight annas per 1,000 gallons, including all charges on the loan account. The very high cost was due to the fact that the daily supply was much below the quantity for which the engines were designed; as the further extension of the pipe lines are completed, the raised reservoir brought into operation, and arrangements made for house connections, there will be a marked increase in the supply, and a considerable fall in the cost per 1,000 gallons. At present the consumption of water in the municipality is not quite 2½ gallons per head per day.

Mussoorie and Naini Tal.—In Mussoorie the water-works were improved by duplicating the machinery. The engines will now be able to work for the whole season. In Naini Tal it was found necessary during the year to renew certain portions of the engines and to purchase accessories. These included two new pumps to replace the original ones which had broken down. The year was an extraordinarily dry one from the middle of September 1895 to the beginning of June 1896, and all the main springs throughout the settlement ran dry early in the winter, with the consequence that excessive work was thrown on the pumping engines.

Meerut.—The water-works were satisfactorily completed and started working after the close of the year.

The 103 municipalities in the Provinces with an aggregate income of 76 lakhs including the opening balance, expended over 21 lakhs on water-supply, drainage, conservancy, markets, and slaughter-houses.

The total gross liabilities of the municipalities were Rs. 84,17,988, and the total claims Rs. 70,231; the net amount of debt was thus Rs. 83,47,757 as against Rs. 83,23,876 in the preceding year.

The grants made to municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds aggregated Rs. 83,059 as against Rs. 91,736 in 1894-95. The grants were almost the same as last year except in the case of Naini Tal, which received Rs. 11,000 in final payment of the grant made by Government of Rs. 15,000 for miscellaneous public improvements.

The cost of the conservancy establishments amounted to Rs. 7,88,179 as compared with Rs. 7,80,021 in the previous year.

The expenditure incurred by municipalities on account of education was Rs. 1,30,875 as against Rs. 1,29,450 in 1894-95. There were 318 educational institutions with 30,076 pupils supported or aided by municipalities as compared with 316 institutions and 33,642 pupils in the year preceding. The expenditure above stated does not include the contributions made by municipal bodies to district boards on account of the maintenance of intra-municipal schools and dispensaries, which are managed by district boards and not by the municipalities. These contributions amounted in all to Rs. 1,05,262, a portion of which sum should be added, to obtain the true expenditure on education.

The number of successful vaccinations increased from 1,09,373, to 1,15,657 and the total number of persons vaccinated from 124,994 to 135,465. The Vaccination Act was in force in all the municipalities of these Provinces.

The statistics of births and deaths during the past two years are compared in the following statement:—

	Births.	Ratio of births per mille of population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of population.
1895-96	125,321	38·56	121,051	37·25
1894-95	121,694	37·24	146,882	44·94

The death-rate decreased from 44·94 to 37·25 while the birth-rate slightly increased. The year was thus on the whole a healthy one.

The total of the investments held by the Boards was Rs. 1,75,200 as compared with Rs. 1,88,900 in 1894-95. Of the former sum Rs. 57,030 represent the amount of the invested sale proceeds of nazúl lands.

Attention continued to be given to the regulation of intra-municipal burial-grounds, and many of the more insanitary of these were closed.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

The town of Karára was withdrawn from the operation of the Act which was thus in force during the year in 335 towns as compared with 336 in the previous year.

The total population of the towns under the Act amounted to 1,733,901, and the number of houses assessed to 230,638 as compared with 226,795 houses in 1894-95. The gross yield of the taxation imposed under the Act was Rs. 3,31,768, giving an incidence of three annas per head of population and Re. 1-7-0 per assessed house. The total income from all sources, including the balance of the previous year, was Rs. 4,54,493, and the total expenditure Rs. 3,71,126 leaving a balance of Rs. 71,609 at credit of the towns on the 31st March 1896.

12.—District Boards, 1895-96.

There was no change in the number of District Boards and Committees constituted under Act XIV of 1883, and there was no legislation carried out during the year in regard to these bodies.

The District Boards, numbering 44, were composed of 1,264 elected and 279 nominated members, of whom 62 were Europeans. The average number of members on each board was 35; the Magistrate of the district continued in every case to hold office as Chairman.

The District Committees, numbering 4, were composed of 84 members, of whom 30 were *ex-officio*, and the remainder members appointed by the Government on the nomination of the District Magistrate. Seventeen of the members of District Committees were Europeans.

The District Boards held, on an average, 12 meetings during the year, at which the average attendance of members was about 12. The average number of meetings held by District Committees was 10, and average attendance thereat 11.

The following is an abstract of the income and expenditure of these bodies :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	Rs.
1. Local rates allotment ...		18,90,528
2. Interest—		
(*a*) On Educational securities...	3,686	21,338
(*b*) On Dispensary ditto ...	17,652	
3. Net receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act		1,73,475
4. Education		2,20,291
5. Medical		1,45,111
6. Scientific and other Minor Departments		3,706
7. Miscellaneous		32,892
8. Public Works (including receipts from Arboriculture, Rs. 59,850) ...		62,536
9. Contributions—		
(*a*) From Provincial to Local ...	11,29,911	12,34,543
(*b*) From other Boards ...	1,04,632	
GRAND TOTAL ...		37,84,420

Expenditure.

	Rs.
1. General Establishment of Local Funds	56,291
2. Education	12,63,965
3. Medical	5,14,206
4. Scientific and other Minor Departments	14,849
5. Miscellaneous	19,732
6. Public Works	18,01,539
Total ...	36,70,582
Closing balance	1,13,838
GRAND TOTAL ...	37,84,420

The excess of expenditure over receipts was made good by an allotment from Provincial Revenues.

The following is a brief outline of the work done in the several branches of the administration with which District Boards and Committees are connected :—

Education.—The year was one of agricultural depression, and in a number of districts there was a decline in the number of children attending schools. Improvement was shown in the districts of Dehra Dún, Aligarh, Bijnor, Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, Hamírpur, Bánda, Kheri, Fyzabad, Bahraich, and Partábgarh ; on the other hand the attendance fell, or the examination results were unsatisfactory, in Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, Pilibhít, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Garhwál, Hardoi, and Gonda. Non-official members continued to interest themselves to some extent in this branch of the administration, and schools were inspected by them in the districts of Meerut, Etáwah, and Jaunpur, as many as 19 members assisting in this work in the last-named district. In Garhwál, where education in still in a backward state, the members of the District Committee took an active interest in the matter.

The attention of District Boards was called to the necessity for a considerable extension of primary vernacular education. The results will, it is hoped, be apparent in an increase in the number of village schools and of scholars attending them during the current year.

Medical.—The sadar and branch dispensaries continued to do good work during the year ; but some of them still fail to secure the small amount of local income necessary to entitle them to the Government grant-in-aid. The dispensaries which notably failed in this respect were those at Aliganj in the Etah district ; Chandpur in the Bijnor district ; Jalálabad in Sháhjahánpur, Jais and Salone in Rae Bareli, and the Kaisarganj and Sajauli dispensaries in the Bahraich distric The attention of the District Boards was again called to the necessity for obtaining local support to the

institutions. In Etáwah the private contributions to dispensaries continued to increase; and in Etah the Municipal Board increased its contribution to the local dispensary. Among the larger private benefactions to dispensaries was a donation of Rs. 1,000 made by Mahant Prayag Das towards the cost of providing quarters for the Assistant Surgeon at Dehra: and in the Bulandshahr district members of the District Board contributed medicines and cash donations. New dispensaries were established during the year in the Basti, Fatehpur, and Bareilly districts, and two more were under construction in Bahraich. In Bareilly the new ward of the Sadar Dispensary erected by public subscription in memory of the late Mr. C. J. Connell, I.C.S., for some years Collector of the district, was formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 23rd October 1895. A new set of rooms was added to the Baheri branch dispensary in the same district. The dispensaries for women, which have been established in a number of districts, are also making satisfactory progress.

Vaccination.—There was a steady, and in some districts marked, improvement in vaccination work. Members of District Boards interested themselves in the work in many districts.

Public Works.—Attention was paid in all districts to this branch of administration. In Meerut the non-official members of the District Board undertook the repair of all school buildings as well as the supervision of the work done by contractors in repairing roads under the control of the District Boards. Similar interest was shown by the members of the District Boards in Bulandshahr and Fyzabad; in Sultánpur the experiment of employing non-official members in the supervision of such work proved unsuccessful, owing to the apathy of the members concerned. In Partábgarh, Captain F. C. Chapman, a member of the District Board and a landed proprietor of the district, undertook the supervision of road repairs, and the arrangement resulted in a considerable economy.

The most important original works carried out during the year were—

(1) the completion of the restoration of the Káli Nadi bridge on the Aligarh-Rámghát road;

(2) the construction of the Chatri bridge over the Káli Nadi on the Sasni-Sankra road in the Aligarh district;

(3) the metalling of the Agra-Fatehabad road;

(4) the metalling of a portion of the Aspur and Sakit road in the Etah district;

(5) the metalling and bridging of 18 miles of the Moradabad-Sambhal road;

(6) the construction of a metalled road connecting the town of Kanth with the railway station—a work not quite completed;

(7) the raising and metalling of the road from Akbarpur to Rais in the Cawnpore district;

(8) the raising and bridging of the road from Jhinjett to Rasulabad in the Cawnpore district;

(9) the construction of a first class feeder road from Mahoba to Lauri in the Hamírpur district;

(10) the metalling and bridging of a portion of the Maudha-Muskara road in the Hamírpur district;

(11) the completion of an inspection bungalow at Kulpahár in the Hamírpur district;

(12) the metalling of the road from Deoria to Barhaj in the Gorakhpur district;

(13) the raising and bridging of the Khalílabad-Mehndawal road in the Basti district; and

(14) the construction of a new headquarters dispensary building at Sultánpur.

Arboriculture.—The non-official members of District Boards took comparatively little interest in arboriculture, though it is a branch of their duties in which it would be possible for them to render valuable assistance. A system which promises to prove a success was tried in a few districts, under which the local landowners plant trees on the roadsides and look after them, the right to the produce of the trees and the fallen timber being secured to them by careful registration.

Testing of vital statistics.—This continued to receive attention, and in many districts the non-official members of the District Boards gave more or less personal assistance. Generally the result of the testings has been to show increased accuracy in the registration of vital statistics.

Civil Veterinary Department.—The operations of this Department were generally confined to the districts most suitable for horse-breeding, and the results appear to have been satisfactory. At present, however, funds are not available for any considerable extension of the operations of this Department.

Sanitation.—Increased attention was paid to village sanitation in a number of districts.

13.—Military.

Volunteer movement.

There was no change in the number of Volunteer corps in the Provinces during the year, but there was steady progress and continued improvement both in the numbers and efficiency of members of the force. The total strength of the active force increased from 3,864 to 3,942, but the number in the mounted branch fell from 445 to 358 members only.

The statistics of musketry qualification show that the percentage of extra efficients in the cavalry fell from 82·09 to 78·10, while that in the infantry rose from 72·69 to 76·75. The number of marksmen in the mounted branch decreased from 35 to 24, and in the infantry rose from 128 to 146.

The financial condition of every corps is satisfactory, and the year closed with a total credit balance of Rs. 20,133.

Statement B shows the condition of the reserve force. There was a decrease in the total strength; *viz.* from 735 to 662; and the percentage of efficients has fallen from 90·75 to 81·47.

The following tables (A and B) exhibit in detail the statistics of the year:—

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS.

Name of Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.		Qualifications for capitation.								
						Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.						Cavalry.			Infantry.			Total.		
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.
I Administrative Battalion.																												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	20	34	278	332	20	34	278	332	...	68·46	...	...	...	316	3	13	316	3	13
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodám, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, and Lucknow.	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	11	15	229	255	11	15	229	255	...	9·13	...	...	...	224	15	16	224	15	16
Oudh Light Horse ...	Sitapur, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Unao, and Lakhimpur.	2	...	...	2	8	10	88	106	...	...	...	...	8	10	88	106	19·75	...	93	6	7	...	...	...	93	6	7
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Lucknow, Fyzabad, Moghal Sarai, Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, Benares, Hardoi, Bahramghát.	..	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	22	57	404	483	22	57	404	483	...	234·00	...	...	...	307	168	8	307	168	8
II Administrative Battalion.																												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore. ...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	20	62	291	373	20	62	291	373	...	131·43	...	...	...	129	239	5	129	239	5
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	24	29	2	3	24	29	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	3	18	8	3
III Administrative Battalion.																												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partábgarh	1	...	...	1	5	4	39	48	...	...	...	...	5	4	39	48	12·08	...	43	4	1	...	...	...	43	4	1
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	23	80	465	568	23	80	465	568	...	299·8	...	...	...	394	171	3	394	171	3
IV Administrative Battalion.																												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Korantadih, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, Mirzapur.	2	...	...	2	9	8	46	63	...	...	...	...	9	8	46	63	31·22	...	48	6	9	...	...	...	48	6	9
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra, Basti, Bahraich, Gonda, and Babnauli.	2	...	...	2	10	12	42	64	...	...	...	...	10	12	42	64	35·00	...	42	15	7	...	...	...	42	15	7
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunariaghát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, Bahraich, Chapra, and Darbhanga.	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	21	46	311	378	21	46	311	378	...	96·6	...	...	...	332	34	12	332	34	12
V Administrative Battalion.																												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	*Nil*	1	...	...	1	4	12	61	77	...	...	...	...	4	12	61	77	23·42	...	53	3	21	...	...	...	53	3	21
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Saugor, Hamírpur, and Nowgong.	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	15	40	339	394	15	40	339	394	...	88·03	...	...	...	340	54	..	340	54	...
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	14	40	308	362	14	40	308	362	...	50·07	...	...	...	250	83	29	250	83	29
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles...	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	18	70	96	8	18	70	96	...	47·15	...	...	...	87	2	7	87	2	7
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina ...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	21	46	247	314	21	46	247	314	...	20·98	...	...	...	224	85	5	224	85	5
	Total ...	8	39	14	61	36	46	276	358	177	441	2,966	3,584	213	487	3,242	3,942	24·29	104·58	279	34	45	2,621	862	101	2,900	896	146

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS—(*concluded*).

Name of Corps.	Detachments.	Musketry qualifications.						Receipts.			Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Figure of merit.		Percentage of extra-efficients.		Number of mark men.						
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.		
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I Administrative Battalion.												
Náini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	100·26	...	95·97	...	28	1,037 14 3	12,483 10 6	13,521 8 9	12,517 8 7	
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodám, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Budaun, Sháhjhánpur, and Lucknow.	...	96 50	...	..	...	4	1,995 5 7	8,281 7 5	10,276 13 0	8,230 4 7	
Oudh Light Horse ...	Sitapur, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Unao, and Lakhimpur.	63·46	...	87·73	...	11	...	113 6 9	2,960 0 0	3,073 6 9	3,034 9 0	
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Lucknow, Fyzabad, Moghal Sarai, Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, Benares, Hardoi Bahramghát, Cawnpore.	...	57·83	...	63·56	...	17	169 0 2	16,129 9 2	16,298 9 4	14,642 9 2	
II Administrative Battalion.												
Mussooree Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	...	46·27	...	54·71	...	4	9,924 1 6	15,255 14 11	25,180 0 5	23,828 10 4	
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	55·84	...	69·23	...	...	417 6 7	...	417 6 7	...	
II Administrative Battalion.												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partábgarh	66·13	...	89·58	...	6	...	207 5 1	1,583 3 3	1,790 8 4	2,676 15 2	
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	54·00	...	70·35	...	22	299 10 0	17,563 2 11	17,862 12 11	17,952 0 11	
IV Administrative Battalion.												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Korantadih, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur.	56·67	...	76·19	...	2	...					
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra, Basti, Bahraich, Gonda, and Babnauli.	54·69	...	65·62	...	1	...					
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunariaghát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, Bahraich, Chapra and Darbhanga.	...	59·96	...	87·83	...	5	...	31,518 15 0	31,518 15 0	29,416 12 8	
V Administrative Battalion.												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	Cawnpore	56·58	...	71·42	...	4	...	222 12 0	2,028 1 0	2,250 13 0	2,213 3 8	
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Saugor, Hamírpur, and Nowgong.	...	61·95	...	86·29	...	29	2,067 14 5	16,431 7 5	18,499 5 10	18,481 12 9	
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps,	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	55·22	...	79·01	...	9	2,264 3 2	11,465 2 6	13,729 5 8	9,269 6 2	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles,	*Nil*	...	60·76	...	90.62	...	13	3,357 1 9	5,637 2 4	8,994 4 1	6,216 13 5	
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina	...	50·76	...	70·00	...	15	2,330 6 1	12,634 1 1	14,964 7 2	11,975 8 0	
	Total ...	59·50	63·57	78·10	76·75	24	146	24,406 7 4	1,53,971 13 6	1,78,378 4 10	1,60,456 2 5	

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.			Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.	
					Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.					
		Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
I Administrative Battalion.																		
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun and Garhwál ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	113	120	3	4	113	120	...	10·00
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Káthgodám, Miranpur Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhít.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	56	57	1	...	56	57	...	7·65
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps	Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Unao, and Bahramghát.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	7	107	121	7	7	107	121	...	8·70
II Administrative Battalion.																		
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Saháranpur, and Roorkee.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	12	94	112	6	12	94	112	...	...
III Administrative Battalion.																		
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	*Nil*	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	16	83	108	9	16	83	108	...	11·90
IV Administrative Battalion.																		
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	1	...	1	...	...	10	10	...	...	40	40	...	...	50	50	...	...
V Administrative Battalion.																		
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	16	20	1	3	16	20	...	...
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra and Mainpuri.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	35	41	3	3	35	41	...	7·00
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles Reserve Company ...	Chakráta and Nahán	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	27	33	2	4	27	33	...	3·56
	Total ...	14	...	14	...	...	10	10	32	49	571	652	32	49	581	662	...	8·13

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES—*(concluded)*.

Corps.	Detachments.	Qualified for capitation.						Musketry qualification.				Receipts.			Expenditure.
		Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total.		Figure of merit.		Percentage of efficients.					
		Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.	
I Administrative Battalion.												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun and Garhwál ...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·00	*...	*...	*...	...
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Káthgodám, Miranpur Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhít.	...	...	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	100·00	*...	*...	*...	...
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Unao, and Bahramghát.	...	...	117	4	117	4	...	13·41	...	96·69	715 1 1	1,506 0 1	2,221 1 2	1,616 6 8
II Administrative Battalion.															
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Saháranpur, and Roorkee.	...	...	79	33	79	33	...	...	...	70·53	*...	*...	*...	...
III Administrative Battalion.															
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	*Nil*	...	...	67	41	67	41	...	54·14	...	62·03	655 0 2	951 7 3	1,606 7 5	...
IV Administrative Battalion.															
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	6	4	31	9	37	13	...	...	60·00	77·50	*...	*...	*...	...
V Administrative Battalion.															
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore	...	...	16	4	16	4	...	...	...	80·00	*...	*...	*...	...
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Agra, Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	...	29	12	29	12	...	...	...	70·73	*...	*...	*...	...
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles Reserve Company,	Chakráta and Nahán	...	...	25	8	25	8	...	...	...	75·75	*...	*...	*...	...
	Total ...	6	4	541	111	547	115	...	33·77	60·00	81·47	1,370 1 3	2,457 7 4	3,827 8 7	1,616 6 8

* Included in account of Active Corps.

14.—MARINE.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) *Village records.*

Establishment.—The establishment under the control of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year under report and the year preceding it is shown in the following table:—

Name.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Inspectors	6	6
Sadar Kanúngos	45	45
Assistant Sadar Kanúngos	45	45
Apprentice Kanúngos	41	41
Patwári Fund muharrirs	34	34
Assistant Record-keepers...	44	44
Supervisor Kanúngos	677	677
Registrar Kanúngos	211	211
Assistant ditto	396	397
Patwári school establishment	76	79
Patwáris and Assistants	29,398	29,355
Chainmen	665	665
Sadar Kanúngos' peons	45	45

Mr. Alexander's proposals for increasing the number of assistant registrar kanúngos and for appointing copyists and assistant record-keepers of patwáris' papers were examined in correspondence with District Officers, with the result that one more assistant registrar kanúngo was sanctioned, while the post of assistant record-keeper was temporarily reduced in the districts of Saháranpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Sháhjahánpur, Agra, and Cawnpore until such time as the patwáris' papers come in from tahsíls to headquarters. As regards copyists, it has been ruled that such appointments from the Patwári Fund should not be sanctioned in any district in which the patwáris' papers are under the control of the revenue record-keeper. In the Patwári School establishment one chainman was reduced, while four assistant teachers were added where their services were required. The number of patwáris decreased from 29,398 to 29,355 owing to the revision of circles in certain districts. To make the kanúngo's post more attractive than at present, it has been ruled that not less than five appointments of náib tahsíldárs shall be filled up annually by promotion of subordinate revenue officials, and five kanúngos were accordingly selected for promotion. Twenty kanúngos obtained temporary appointments as náib tahsíldárs and one was permanently appointed to that post. Two kanúngos also obtained officiating appointments as tahsíldárs and two were provided with miscellaneous appointments in other offices.

Revision of patwáris' circles and salaries.—During the year under report the pay of the patwári staff in the Moradabad district was increased. The scale of pay of the patwáris of the Agra district as proposed in the revised scheme originally prepared having been considered to be somewhat too low, the period for the enforcement of the new scheme has been extended from 1st October 1895 to 1st October 1896, in order to enable the District Officer to consider whether the reduction in the number of circles has in any instances been carried too far, and whether it would not be advisable to raise the rates of pay to some extent. Proposals for certain parganas of the Garhwál district are under consideration, while the examination of those for Sháhjahánpur and Bahraich has been deferred till the survey or settlement operations are over. Proposals for Partábgarh and Unao are still under discussion. In other Oudh districts the revision work will be taken up by the District Officers.

Patwári Schools.—At the beginning of the year under report the number of patwáris and assistants in the Provinces (exclusive of Almora and Garhwál) was 29,355, of whom 23,109 had passed through the school course, 4,140 were exempted from examination, and 2,106 had still to pass. Six hundred and seventy-six patwáris and assistants attended the patwári schools, of whom 163 passed. In addition to patwáris and assistants, 1,562 candidates were educated in the patwári schools as compared with 2,801 in the preceding year: of these 577 passed. The total receipts from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 10,608 and the total expenditure on the schools to Rs. 14,045, leaving a deficit of Rs. 3,437.

In the matter of surveying, the instruction given to patwáris in districts now being surveyed or about to be surveyed has necessarily been thorough. The facility with which such instruction can in future be imparted, will no doubt be increased by the publication of a very practical code of instructions for cadastral surveying, drawn up by Mr. G. B. Scott, Superintendent of the Land Records Surveys, which has been printed in English, and will soon appear in Urdu and Hindi. Mr. Twigg's Manual of Mensuration and Mapping has also been printed in English and sent to each district.

Kanúngo Examination.—The annual divisional examination of kanúngos was held as usual during the rainy season. Out of 152 men who appeared for examination, 114 were candidates and 18 selected patwáris. Seventy-seven persons passed in all subjects and 73 in part, and two failed entirely. The candidates were not examined in survey, arrangements having been made for their joining a survey party and obtaining a certificate of proficiency in surveying from the officer in charge. The special survey school opened at Cawnpore in 1891 was closed during the year under report after the first session was over. The necessity for the special school has disappeared, as there are now survey parties at work in several districts, by attendance in which a much better practical education in survey can be obtained than in the school. Seventy-one candidates were present during the first session in which the school was open. Of these 28 passed in all subjects and the remaining 43 in part.

Residence of patwáris.—The number of patwáris residing within their circles is 20,345, or 70 per cent.; 4,102, or 14 per cent., are exempt by order from residence; and 4,627, or 16 per cent., are non-resident, though not exempted. The subject of the residence of patwáris has received considerable attention during the year in the majority of districts.

Filing of patwáris' papers.—The punctuality observed in filing these papers was last year noted with approval, and during the year now reported on there was, excluding settlement districts in general, a further improvement. The papers were filed with creditable punctuality in the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Farukhabad, Jalaun, and Benares. Of the total number of comparative area statements 84·02 per cent. were filed in time against 83·30 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the *kharíf* crop statements 83·39 per cent., of *rabí* crop statements 88·80 per cent., and of *jamabandis* 79·29 per cent. were filed in good time against 83·61, 88·52, and 85·34 per cent. filed in the previous year.

Testing of patwáris' papers.—Of a total number of 72,253,926 fields 5,255,525, or 7·27 per cent., were tested by kanúngos against 8·40 per cent. in 1893-94. The decrease is not very large considering that about half the number of kanúngos in the majority of districts were deputed to survey parties. The number of fields shown as tested by kanúngos and retested by superior officers was 234,783, or 4·47 per cent., as against 7·15 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease is due to the exclusion from the return of the testing done by sadr kanúngos and náib tahsíldárs. Besides the 234,783 fields tested by kanúngos and retested by superior officers, 581,814 fields not previously tested by kanúngos were tested by superior officers as compared with 612,661 fields in the preceding year. The decrease shown is due to the cause already mentioned, *viz.* the exclusion of testing by náib tahsíldárs and sadr kanúngos. As a matter of fact testing by superior officers has considerably increased in the majority of districts.

Instructions issued as to the systematic testing of patwáris' papers appear to have been generally attended to. These instructions have been in force now for three years, and in several districts practically all circles have been tested once by a superior officer.

Inspection of districts.—The kanúngo Inspectors attached to the Department of Land Records inspected the work of patwáris and kanúngos in the districts of Saháranpur, Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Mainpuri, Etáwah, Etah, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Bánda, Hamírpur, Allahabad, Jhánsi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Gházipur, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Unao, Rae Bareli, Bahraich, Sultánpur, and Partábgarh with a view to correcting errors of procedure. The inspection reports were forwarded to the District Officers for information and necessary action. The Director himself visited and inspected Land Record work in Meerut, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, Etah, and Azamgarh. He also examined the districts of Sháhjahánpur and Kheri as a preliminary to settlement, and submitted his reports on the condition of the maps and records and the probable financial result of a new settlement in those districts.

Preparation of districts for settlement.—A complete resurvey and careful revision of the annual land records of the districts of Meerut and Bahraich and the Lalitpur sub-division of Jhánsi was undertaken during the past year under the charge of professional surveyors trained in the Survey Department of the Government of India. Mr. T. F. Freeman was placed in charge of the work at Meerut, Mr. W. Skilling at Bahraich, and Mr. N. Bedford at Lalitpur. On the 24th of December 1894, Mr. G. B. Scott assumed charge of the office of Superintendent of Land Record Surveys in these Provinces. He visited all the Survey of India traverse parties to make the arrangements necessary to secure a full supply of work for his own cadastral parties. He also inspected in detail at least twice the work of each cadastral survey party; and the districts of Kheri, Sháhjahánpur, Bareilly, and Azamgarh were also inspected by him in order to examine the state of the settlement maps. He was also in charge of a contour survey of Naini Tal. An area of 2,439 square miles, including 1,983 villages and no less than 1,756,668 fields, were cadastrally surveyed by the three survey parties in 1894-95. The total number of patwáris and kanúngos and heirs and relatives of patwáris and kanúngos trained and employed in surveying was 1,009, of whom 235 were kanúngos of districts other than those under survey deputed to the survey parties for purposes of training. Many of these kanúngos were examined by Mr. Scott personally. Of the whole number of patwáris only 76 were rejected as too old or otherwise incompetent. The patwáris who have received training in the survey parties are now quite capable of keeping their plans up to date in future on a proper system. The cost of survey operations during the year was Rs. 29-1-8 a square mile only, a figure somewhat lower than it will be possible to maintain in future years, as for the past year records were not completed along with the survey.

Tahsíl registers.—In August 1894 the staff maintained for compiling the táhsíl hand-books and the pargana-books and mauza registers in the revised form sanctioned by Government was moved to Bulandshahr. During the year under report the pargana hand-books for Bulandshahr and Saháranpur districts and the mauza registers and pargana-books for Bulandshahr, Saháranpur, and Jhánsi were completed. A portion of the work in these districts was done on the piece-work system, and this system having proved to result in economy has been introduced on a larger scale in Gorakhpur and Basti, to which districts the staff was moved towards the close of the year. In Bijnor, Budaun, and the Oudh districts now under settlement, the Settlement Officers have undertaken the preparation of the tahsíl hand-books, pargana-books and village registers, the forms required having been supplied by the Department of Land Records. In the districts of Partábgarh, Rae Bareli, Lucknow, and Unao, the work will be finished before the Settlement Offices are closed. The utilization of the old form of pargana-book in districts not lately settled has during the year received considerable attention both from District Officers and from the Department of

Land Records; but it nevertheless seems probable that it will be necessary to issue more detailed and more explicit orders regarding the way in which these books are to be used.

Maintenance of traverse survey and boundary marks.—Under G. G. O. No. $\frac{510-19}{71}$, dated 10th March 1892, lists of survey and boundary marks have been prepared in almost all districts. The marks have also been inspected and steps are in progress for their repairs or re-erection wherever necessary.

Amendments to rules.—Certain changes in rules and procedure introduced during the year may be briefly referred to. In connection with correspondence which took place with the Government of India, it has been determined to exclude areas in which crops have entirely failed from the area shown as cultivated in the patwáris' papers. A set of rules has also been drawn up for the distribution of patwáris' salaries and keeping their pay accounts. In connection with provincial horse-breeding operations, special forms for the registration of mares and their produce by patwáris were drawn up on the lines of those introduced in the Panjáb and rules were framed for their use. Assistant record-keepers having been appointed for the custody of patwáris' papers, arrangements are now being made in all districts in which it is possible to keep patwáris' papers separate from other revenue records. The introduction of the new pargana-book and mauza registers has brought about certain alterations in the patwári and kanúngo forms, and the changes that will have eventually to be made in the rules have been embodied in a note which has been sanctioned by Government.

Supply of patwári and kanúngo forms.—The grant under this head was Rs. 80,000, out of which Rs. 61,725 were spent in the year under report against Rs. 71,196 in 1893-94.

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(2) *Fairs.*

Agricultural shows were held at Kakora (Budaun), Etáwah, Rámpur, Khairabad, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Muttra, Gola Gokar Nath, and Bahraich. The Director was himself present at the Nauchandi fair in Meerut. At the Etáwah and Muttra fairs the department was represented by the Assistant Director, who gave lectures on agriculture and judged prizes. The remaining shows were attended by the farm apprentices. The largest number of implements were sold at Muttra, where the Collector heartily co-operated with the Assistant Director in bringing them to the notice of the zamíndárs. Great improvement is reported to have been effected during the year in the management of the agricultural section of the fair at Muzaffarnagar. The largest number of cattle was exhibited at Aligarh, and of samples of agricultural produce and implements at Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr, in which latter district certain cultivators of fair means have adopted improved implements for ordinary use. The cattle exhibited at Meerut, though few in number, are reported to have been remarkably fine, and a four-roller sugar mill shown by Mr. Jones of Nahan is said to have been "apparently a great improvement on the existing mills." In regard to the implements exhibited the usefulness of the department has been to a considerable extent curtailed by want of funds to secure for trial or exhibition implements of the best description. Cheap implements, such as tenants could purchase, are shown; but wealthy zamíndárs frequently consult the department in regard to the best form of implements that can be recommended, particularly in regard to pumps. The fair at Gola, started by Colonel Harrison three years ago, though a very small one, is of great importance in being held at a place where specimens of the famous breeds of cattle of the Kheri district are shown and sold; and is deserving of special encouragement as likely to be conducive to improvement in those breeds.

(3) *Departmental Agricultural Journal.*

The journal has been issued during the year under report to subscribers from the Panjáb, Rájputána, and the Central Provinces, besides those from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The total number of copies now issued is 392 as compared with 300 issued last year; and the increase has more than made up the decrease noticed in the preceding year. The number of subscribers to the Hindi edition of the journal, which has been brought out by the manager of the Lucknow Printing Press under his own supervision and management, was 34 on the 30th September 1895. The Hindi issue has not, therefore, so far been financially a success, but the venture is one to which the support of the department may fairly be given; and it is hoped that a larger circulation may be secured for it. It may prove of special value in connection with possible extension of agricultural education to village schools which is now under consideration.

(4) *Forecasts of crops.*

Two forecasts on the indigo crop and three on each of the cotton, gingelly, wheat, linseed, and rapeseed crops were issued as usual during the year under report. The area statistics under the various crops are obtained from the crop returns filed by the patwáris, while the condition of crops is judged from the reports received from selected zamíndárs on a system introduced several years ago. Since August last a monthly report on the agricultural prospects of the Province based on the reports received from districts is issued by the department and published in the *Gazette* under the orders of Government. A collection of the circulars and instructions issued regarding crop forecasts was made and printed for future reference.

(5) *Exhibitions.*

Nil.

(6) *Cawnpore Agricultural Station.*

The year under report was most unfavourable for experimental work. The rains were excessive, and continued with few breaks to an exceptionally late period. The continuously wet weather damaged the kharíf crops in particular and considerably delayed the preparation of the ground for the spring sowings. The outturn in many cases was therefore poor. Among the various nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous manures applied to maize, sheepdung mixed with bonedust gave very fair results for such an unfavourable season as that of 1894. In an experiment to determine the effect of bonedust, gypsum, and farmyard manure on indigo, the highest outturn of green stalks was obtained from the plot treated with bonedust, which is, however, so far a very expensive manure. In an experiment started in 1894 at the request of the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India to determine the comparative effect of certain mixed mineral and organic manures on sugarcane of the *matna* or the indigenous variety of Cawnpore the highest outturn of *gur* (raw sugar) was yielded by the produce of the plot treated with bonedust. Four other varieties of sugarcane, namely Dhaul (Behea), Dikchan (Sháhjahánpur), *Baraukha* (Lucknow and Bara Banki), and *Saruti* (Fyzabad) were also tried, and the *gur* obtained from them contained on the whole a higher percentage of sugar and a lower percentage of glucose than the *matna gur*. Of the various manures applied to wheat, the effects of sheepdung applied alone or with other artificial manures were particularly marked. Saltpetre also produced good results. The yield from *poudrette* was higher than from cowdung. Cowdung mixed with bonedust produced more grain than cow dung alone. The results corroborate the fact that nitrogen is the best fertilizing agent for wheat. The Khandesh cotton sown before and after rain was poor, but the results were distinctly in favour of early sowing. The experiment to ascertain the comparative vitality and productive power of fresh

and old indigo seed was repeated, and the result showed that old seed, though it produced poorer crops, was not absolutely unfit for sowing, and that the highest outturn of green stalks and seed was obtained from the plots sown with seeds not more than one year and four months old. The yield of wheat from plots ploughed deep with the improved ploughs was higher than from the plot which had received shallow ploughings with the indigenous ploughs, and the cost of labour and time required for ploughing was less in the former case. The several varieties of Canadian oats gave as usual a heavy yield of straw, but a poor outturn of grain, showing that they could be used to the best advantage for raising luxuriant crops of a nutritious green fodder. Egyptian or *barsim* clover (*Trifolium alexandrianum*) completely failed to germinate, although seed obtained direct from Egypt and that produced at the farm had both been sown.

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(7) *Demonstration Farm, Meerut.*

As reported last year, this farm was made over to the Collector of Meerut at his request on the 1st of July 1894. The services of an apprentice of the Government Farm were also lent to him for one year. Shaikh Wahid-ud-din, son of Shaikh Abdul Karim Khan, C.I.E., Khán Bahádur, of Meerut, came forward with a liberal contribution of Rs. 1,500, and in view of his liberality it was proposed to name the farm the "Shaikh Wahid-ud-din Demonstration Farm." Experiments were tried in the kharíf and rabi seasons of 1894-95, chiefly on the lines followed in the Cawnpore Government Farm, and the results were on the whole similar to those at the latter farm. The good manurial effects of sewage and silt from a sewage ditch adjoining the farm were brought to the notice of the neighbouring cultivators, and its value is said to have been recognised by them. It was shown that the sewage water could be used with excellent effect for the irrigation of the majority of growing crops. The question of taking practical measures to extend the use of sewage for manurial purposes among the native cultivators is receiving close attention on the part of the Collector.

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(8) *Enclosure of waste lands.*

There are at present three úsar reserves under the control of this Department, one situated in the district of Cawnpore and two in Aligarh. An account of the operations carried on at each reserve during the year under report is given below.

Juhi úsar (near Cawnpore).—This plain has been maintained mainly as a fuel reserve. A few patches of land have, however, been broken for cultivation of cereals. The soil at the úsar has undergone much improvement, and there are hardly any bare patches of úsar on the plain now. Fodder operations have not on the whole been successful during the past year. Considerable attention was paid in the year under report to the planting and sowing of fuel-producing trees, chiefly *babul* and *dhák*. The tanning trees planted in 1893 have made remarkably good progress. The date-palms are progressing slowly. Sixty-two *farash* cuttings were planted, only two of which gave off shoots, only to die immediately after. *Agave Americana* has been extensively planted as a hedge, and the plants are establishing themselves. *Sarpat* grass (*Saccharum ciliare*) has also been successfully planted on a large scale. Jait seed (*Seshaina Ægyptiaca*) sown in *thálas* has germinated, though not freely. The old trees are in good condition, making satisfactory progress.

Cherat úsar (near Aligarh).—As reported last year, the farm and dairy at Cherat have, with the sanction of Government, been leased out for five years to Mr. E. Keventer, the dairy expert, with effect from 1st November 1894. The úsar was inspected by the Director and by the Assistant Director during the year under report. Eighteen acres have been newly broken up by Mr. Keventer, and the whole cultivated area, including that formerly held by tenants, is now entirely cultivated under Mr. Keventer's direct management, and trees are planted experimentally, the Department paying the cost of experiments started at its request. Dung manure was heavily applied to the fields prepared for rabi, and arrangements were in progress to drain

liquid manure into the cultivated area. The growth of grass on the úsar was rather poor owing to insufficient rain. *Inga dulcis* and *Jait* seeds (*Seshaina Ægyptiaca*) recently sown in a ditch filled with good earth manure have germinated well. The farash cuttings (*Tamarix articulata*), which were reported last year to be making satisfactory progress, dried up in the hot weather of the year under report. The date-palms are looking remarkably well.

Gursakran reserve (near Aligarh).—Nearly 12½ acres of land were broken up during the year under report for cultivation and growing of fuel-producing trees. The rice crop harvested in the beginning of the year gave a fair outturn, but the yield of rabi crops was generally inferior owing to heavy winter rains. The yield of potatoes from a small plot of úsar land which was thoroughly ploughed and had received heavy manuring during the past two years was as high as 65 maunds per acre. On the uncultivated area *Sporobolus pallidus* is the commonest grass; but the superior grasses are getting the better of it, especially in and around the depressions. Special attention was paid during the year to sowing and planting trees for fuel with results similar on the whole to those already recorded for juhi. On a suggestion from the Director, Botanical Department, certain crops belonging to the order *papilionaceæ* were sown in the kharíf on úsar land thoroughly ploughed and cleaned, but completely failed to grow. Experiments recommended by the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India to determine (*a*) the weight of dung obtained from a pair of bullocks in the course of a year, (*b*) the effect of that quantity of manure on a cereal crop in a given area, and (*c*) the weight of firewood used per family of cultivators have been started and are in progress; but it is too early yet to discuss their results.

The Amramau úsar reserve, which was sold after reclamation, was visited by the Assistant Director. The condition of the soil has further improved owing to heavy application of manure (city sweepings) and persistent ploughings.

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(9) *Selection and distribution of wheat seed.*

The total quantity of wheat distributed during the year from the experimental station, Cawnpore, was 12,054lbs. as compared with 11,645lbs. distributed in the preceding year. The figure includes an item of 50 maunds indented for by Thákur Mahabir Parshad and Niranjan Singh, Ráe Bahádur, of Allahabad for local distribution.

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(10) *Ploughing fair.*

Ploughing competitions were held at all the fairs, and in the majority of them, the highest prizes were taken by either the Watts or the "Improved Baldeo" plough introduced by this Department.

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(11) *Boring apparatus.*

Experimental borings were taken in the districts of Budaun, Bareilly, Aligarh, Etah, Muttra, and Cawnpore. In Cawnpore, the experiments were made at the request of the Public Works Department in connection with the extension of the Ganges Canal now in progress. The total number of borings during the year under report was 86 as compared with 36 in 1893-94, showing a considerable increase over the preceding year. On account of the heavy demand for boring an extra well-sinker was entertained by the Department lately. There are now three well-sinkers who have full work at present. The salary and travelling allowance of the well-sinkers for the period of their work and the freight of boring implements are paid by the individuals, who engage their services, and the Department pays them for the short intervals (if any) during which they have either to work for the benefit of Government or are not employed by private applicants. The Department also keeps spare sets of boring tools for lending out to private persons on certain conditions.

(12) *The Lucknow Museum.*

The total number of additions made during the year under report to the various sections of the museum amounted to 3,573 specimens, of which 3,007 were presented by various persons and associations. The collection of Indian war medals is now complete with the exception of the Seringapatam medals and the new medal of 1895 given for the Chitral expedition. The interest taken by the public and specially by the native public in the museum, as evidenced by the number of visitors, continues to increase. There were 1,90,072 visitors during the year as compared with 1,74,240 in the previous year.

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(13) *Saháranpur and Mussoorie Botanical Gardens.*

The season was not a propitious one. Nearly the whole of the 58 inches of rain measured at Saháranpur fell on 39 days only during the three months of the rainy season, and this downpour was followed by a drought which lasted for eight months. No lasting damage was done; but the appearance of the less acclimatized trees suffered. The important mango crop suffered from the dryness of the atmosphere, and the crop of limes and lemons was also light. In other respects the year's working was satisfactory. Some improvements were effected in the appearance of the Saháranpur garden, and experiments of some value in the cultivation of fodder and fibre plants and in the acclimatization of a considerable number of imported plants were carried out. More than 95,000 plants (52,000 being strawberries) and 34,735 packets of seeds were distributed, and 879 pounds of drugs supplied to the Government Medical Depôt from the garden.

The total expenditure on both gardens amounted to Rs. 25,343-3-11, and the total direct and indirect income to Rs. 26,458-7-11.

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(14) *Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow.*

The past year was characterized by the brief duration of the rains and the lengthened period of extreme drought which followed their cessation. The year was therefore unfavourable for horticulture and particularly for ornamental gardening and fruit growing. As regards the fruit harvest, also, the year was on the whole inferior. The mango, orange, and lime crops were light and the crop of jack fruit the lightest yet known. The loss was partially recovered from a good yield of pineapples, lichees, and peaches. In the distribution of fruit trees, a considerable advance was made during the year; 353 plants having been sent out more than in the preceding year, and this in spite of the fact that the distribution of certain varieties was curtailed by the loss of young plants in the flood of 1894. Experiments on fodder crops, so far as they gave definite results, were failures, and the history of the exotic plantations for the past year was uninteresting. The working of the scheme for training gardeners, native and Eurasian, has been for some years past not entirely satisfactory. The scheme is under examination with a view to its improvement.

The total expenditure on the gardens during the year under report amounted to Rs. 15,858 and the total cash receipts to Rs. 12,898. Plants and trees valued at Rs. 538 were issued free of charge, so that the actual deficit on the year's work was only Rs. 2,422.

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(15) *Arboriculture.*

The actual length of roads under avenues on the 1st of April 1895 according to the latest figures furnished by the District Boards was 8,435, to which 161 miles of new avenues were added during the year. The addition was mostly confined to second class roads, bringing the percentage of avenues on them from 40 in the preceding

year to 41 in the year under report. The following table shows by divisions the number of miles under avenues and of trees planted during the year :—

Division.	Length of avenues under operation during 1895-96.	Length of avenues at the close of 1894-95.	Length of avenues planted during 1895-96.	Total length of avenues at the close of 1895-96.	Total number of trees planted during 1895-96.
Meerut	687	865	25	890	18,164
Agra	360	1,424	8	1,432	10,917
Rohilkhand	459	796	14	810	7,361
Allahabad	942	1,969	19	1,988	10,741
Benares	320	760	20	780	6,791
Gorakhpur	224	475	30	505	6,784
Kumaun	60	50	10	60	2,488
Lucknow	535	949	30	979	4,599
Fyzabad	368	1,147	5	1,152	5,896
Total ...	3,955	8,435	161	8,596	73,741

The districts in which the largest additions of new avenues were made were Bulandshahr, 14 miles ; Mirzapur and Jaunpur, 9 miles each ; Gorakhpur, 10 miles ; Basti, 17 miles, and Sitapur, 18 miles. The average addition for the province was three miles only. With the exception of 12 districts, where arboricultural operations were wholly or partially under the control of the Public Works Department, the District Boards continued to retain the management of arboriculture in their own hands. The management of these operations by the Public Works Department for the most part were either costly or otherwise unsatisfactory.

The number of nurseries at the close of 1895-96 was 246 as compared with 243 in the preceding year, and the total expenditure on them amounted to Rs. 10,128 against Rs. 10,259 in 1894-95. The number of groves on which expenditure was incurred fell from 97 in 1894-95 to 93 in 1895-96, and the total area under them decreased from 650 to 640 acres. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,467 as compared with Rs. 1,628 in 1894-95.

The total expenditure on district arboriculture amounted to Rs. 67,611 and receipts to Rs. 59,234 as compared with Rs. 71,963 and Rs. 51,365 respectively in the preceding year.

(16) *Sericulture.*

The experiments hitherto tried in this direction lead without doubt to the conclusion that it is almost impossible to rear silkworms in the hot climate of these Provinces. It was reported last year that a fresh supply of live cocoons had been indented for from Assam. The supply was received in August 1895 and contained 100 cocoons. The worms produced only three cycles up to the end of February 1896. The first cycle was a successful one ; the second was a very poor one, and the third was a total failure owing to the death of all worms due to the effects of high temperature. In view of the above results it is now intended to give up the experiments.

(17) *Promotion of Horse-breeding Operations through Civil Agency.*

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, during the year inspected Imperial and Provincial stallions at various stands in these Provinces, attended eight shows, investigated an outbreak of glanders at Lucknow and on the Saháranpur-Rájpur Dâk line, visited Káthgodám-Naini Tal Dâk line, was on the Board of Examiners at Ajmere Veterinary School and submitted three reports, one on the Provincial and two on the Imperial Military and Revenue Sections of his work.

Horse-breeding.—There were 67 Imperial and 48 Provincial stallions at work during the year and 3,034 and 2,465 mares respectively were covered by them. Besides the above stallions there were also 18 stallions issued on payment by the Civil Veterinary Department to Court of Wards estates and private persons; for these the incomplete returns available showed an average number of 18 coverings per stallion. Out of 1,957 coverings by Provincial stallions in the previous year it is estimated that 876 or 23 per stallion were successful, a result which the Superintendent considers good. Regarding the progeny the remarks of the Veterinary Officers were very satisfactory. It appears that undersized and underfed mares usually covered by the pony stallions give a progeny very much superior to themselves and which in the course of the next generation may give mares fit for breeding from Imperial stallions. The further improvement of stock by Provincial stallions must depend on an increase in the allotment for their purchase. At the end of the year there were 34 applications for the use of Provincial stallions uncomplied with.

Mule-breeding.—During the year under report eight donkeys were at work; but only 56 coverings were reported and it was not known how many of the last year's coverings were successful. There is a strong prejudice against mule-breeding in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and only very inferior mares are brought to donkey stallions. It is probable that no great improvement can be hoped for until the Military Department agree to buy very young stock when bred from approved mares.

Prevention of disease.—During the year under report outbreaks of cattle-disease were reported from 27 districts, rinderpest having occurred in 26 districts. Veterinary Assistants, of whom there were 15 during the year, were employed in dealing with cattle-disease in their own districts and seven of them were also sent on special duty for the purpose to other districts. In the treatment of cattle-disease, progress is retarded by the insufficiency of the present staff and the entire want of skilled professional supervision. It is hoped that it may be feasible within the next five years to employ a competent Subordinate Veterinary Establishment in these Provinces consisting of nine senior assistants, or one in each division, and 45 junior assistants for districts. A number of cattle were treated at two small dispensaries one at Cawnpore under the Assistant Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and the other at Lucknow started by the District Board, Lucknow.

Cattle-breeding.—Such limited action as is taken in the matter of cattle-breeding is taken by the Agricultural Department. During the year under report, there were altogether 25 Government bulls at work in 18 districts of the United Provinces, including six supplied by the Department during the year. Of the 25 bulls, 19 were of Hissár breed, three of the Kanwaria, two of the Kosi, and one of the Parehar breed. In general, the results of breeding from Hissár bulls were favourably reported on by District Officers though in some districts the Hissar-bred calves are regarded as slow movers in comparison with the local breed. In Oudh and certain parts of the adjoining districts of Rohilkhand, the Khairigarh and Parehar bulls of Kheri which are far less expensive than Hissár bulls are highly thought of and appear to be better animals to breed from. The determination of the relative advantages of breeding from these different stocks in the different districts of the province is a matter of much importance and the quality of the progeny in the different cases will be closely examined. The work is being to some extent taken up by the wealthier Court of Wards estates; but on a scale which may well be enlarged.

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(18) *Experiments in Dairying.*

The Aligarh Dairy Farm has been throughout the year held on lease by Mr. Keventer, formerly the manager under Government. The sale of butter has been greatly extended and has necessitated considerable additions to the dairy buildings. The present position is hardly satisfactory either for the lessee or for Government as the great extension of the business makes considerable capital expenditure necessary

which it is not in the interest of Government to incur. Cheese-making has been also taken up by Mr. Keventer, and it has been shown that excellent cheese can be manufactured in India. To dispose of the separated milk a poultry yard and piggery have been started. The business is one which it is greatly to the public interest to maintain and promote, and arrangements by which Mr. Keventer's rights in it should assume a more permanent form are desirable.

Dairy farms at the Bareilly Lunatic Asylum and in several cantonments started on the model of the Aligarh Farm have been locally very successful.

(19) *Manufactures.*

An Inspector attached to the Department of Land Records and Agriculture was deputed to the districts in the Agra and Lucknow Divisions to make inquiries into the state of the principal indigenous handicrafts carried on in these districts. A summary of the information collected by the Inspector is given in Appendix D to the Annual Report on the Inland Trade for the year ending 31st March 1896.

FORESTS.

Areas.—The areas of the different classes of forests at the commencement and close of the year were as follows:—

Circle.	Reserved Forests.		Protected Forests.		Unclassed Forests.	
	1st July 1895.	30th June 1896.	1st July 1895.	30th June 1896.	1st July 1895.	30th June 1896.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Central	1,715	1,715	†9,319	†9,319	30	30
Oudh	1,243	1,243	...	...	...	...
School	*807	*808	...	...	14	13
Total ...	3,765	3,766	9,319	9,319	44	43

* Inclusive of 85 square miles of leased forests.

† Includes 9,225 square miles of unmeasured lands in the hill country of the Imora, Naini Tal, and Garhwál districts, managed by the Deputy Commissioners.

The changes in the areas administered by the Department were thus unimportant, the aggregate remaining the same.

The 9,225 square miles of protected forest under the management of the Deputy Commissioners of Garhwál, Almora, and Naini Tal, not being administered by the Forest Department, will in future years be excluded from the returns. The only connexion of the Forest Department with these forests is that it pays for their upkeep and in return is credited with their revenues: they are managed by the Deputy Commissioners.

Forest settlements.—In the Central Circle the abstracts of admitted claims and sanctioned privileges resulting from the inquiry under the last clause of section 34 of the Forest Act in the reserved forests notified under that section in the Kumaun Civil Division were duly published.

In other respects the progress effected during the year in this Circle was not satisfactory, and of the many new tracts undergoing settlement under Chapter II of the Forest Act, the only one finally notified under section 19 was the small deodár forest of Chattarpal. Various causes conduced to retard operations, the chief being pressure of work in other departments, which reduced the time at the disposal of the Forest Settlement Officers. Since the close of the year a code of instructions has been drawn up for the guidance of Forest Settlement Officers, which should have the effect of simplifying their task and giving uniformity to their proceedings.

In the Oudh Circle there are no forest rights outside the Pilibhít division. In the other charges of this Circle the Government Forests are burdened with obligations of the nature of terminable concessions only, and considerable progress has been made towards defining and recording these servitudes. Thus, completed records for the forests of Kheri and Bahraich have received the sanction of Government, whilst it has under consideration the record for the Gonda forests. For the Gorakhpur forests no record is required. Although it is believed that these sanctioned records make sufficiently liberal provision for the requirements of the ryots, the policy of the officers in charge will be to enforce them gradually and insensibly, so as to afford the people ample time to make other arrangements in those cases where they have taken advantage of the ill-defined concessions previously existing to maintain, at the cost of the State, an excessive proportion of cattle.

In the School Circle the 300 acres of the Uparla Song block, under settlement in the previous year, were finally notified as reserved forest, as also 756 acres of waste land in block No. 9, both tracts being in the Dehra Dún Division; whilst the revision and more accurate description of the forest boundaries in Jaunsár made good progress.

In the Oudh Circle a great deal still remains to be done before the permanent redemarcation of the forests with monoliths can be considered completed. The Conservator estimates the cost of the work already done at Rs. 25,000, and of the work remaining to be done at Rs. 15,000.

In the School Circle the forest boundaries are reported to be generally in good order.

Surveys.—In the Central Circle the chief work of the year under this head was the resumed survey of the Lalitpur forests, which has now almost reached completion, leaving little further to be done in respect to the forests of that Circle.

In the Oudh Circle 398 square miles were surveyed by the same agency (Forest Survey Branch of the Survey of India) in the Bahraich, Gonda, and Gorakhpur divisions, and 62 miles of boundary survey in the Kheri division. It is believed that the field part of the Oudh forest survey has now been completed, although much map work still remains to be done.

In the School Circle, where all the forests have been properly surveyed, the work of the year was of minor importance.

Working-plans.—In the Central Circle two new working-plans, embracing nearly the whole of the forests in the Garhwal and Ganges divisions, received the sanction of Government after the close of the year. On the other hand the working-plan hitherto in operation in the Naini Tal sub-divisional forests came to an end, rendering it necessary to make arrangements for replacing it. The delay experienced in bringing the settlement of these forests to a conclusion has necessarily retarded the framing of the new plan, which is not in a position to make provisions when it is not known to what extent rightholders and others may have to be provided for. Difficulties continued to be experienced in disposing of the timber rendered available under the Kumaun working-plan; but in view of the arrangements since made by the Conservator it is believed that these will now disappear. No working-plan has yet been taken in hand for the Bundelkhand forests, nor does this appear feasible in the absence of a more considerable market for the produce—chiefly firewood—of these inferior woodlands. Attempts are being made to create such a market in Allahabad (some 60 miles distant by rail) in which large city firewood is very dear; and if the East Indian Railway can be induced to lower their rates of carriage to the desired limit, it seems certain that the future at least of the Bánda forests will be assured to the great advantage of the population of Allahabad.

In the Oudh Circle two new working-plans received Government sanction during the year: that for the Kanjuria range of the Kheri division, and that for the Chakiacharda range of the Bahraich division.

In the School Circle the revision of the Malkot forests working-plan could not be undertaken, owing to press of other work. A revised plan, supplementary to the general working-plan for the Dehra Dún forests, was drawn up for the sissu forests, and received the sanction of Government after the close of the year; and a working-plan was completed for the Saháranpur forests.

In all three circles, therefore, the progress made under this head was satisfactory.

Communications and Buildings.—The nature and cost of the works executed under this head during the year are summarized, and compared with the results of the previous year in the following table:—

Circle.	Roads and Bridges.		Buildings.		Other works.	Total.	Percentage on gross expenditure
	New works.	Repairs.	New works.	Repairs.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Central	3,264	26,294	3,330	5,173	1,191	39,252	12·24
Oudh	4,252	9,075	22,773	6,002	3,352	45,454	15·08
School	3,390	7,883	4,994	5,515	1,813	23,595	7·61
Total ...	10,906	43,252	31,097	16,690	6,356	1,08,301	11·62
Total, 1895-96 ...	54,158		47,787		6,356	1,08,301	11·62
Total, 1894-95 ...	64,721		58,576		6,444	1,29,741	13·39

In the Central and Oudh Circles there was thus a considerable decrease of expenditure as compared with the previous year. This result was due in part to the request made by Government that works not of an urgent or pressing nature might be deferred, and in part to the circumstance that the requirements of all three circles in new roads and buildings are approaching completion.

Breaches of the Forest Law.—The following table compares the results of the year under this head with those of the previous year:—

Circle.		Cases taken into Court.				Percentage of persons convicted to persons prosecuted.	Cases compounded under section 67.	
		Convictions.		Acquittals.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
Central ...	1894-95 ...	39	66	8	15	81	343	698
	1895-96 ...	37	66	12	22	75	418	851
Oudh ...	1894-95 ...	53	118	13	44	73	85	200
	1895-96 ...	45	87	4	20	81	82	335
School ...	1894-95 ...	12	17	3	5	77	102	250
	1895-96 ...	23	56	4	6	90	137	287
Total ...	1894-95 ...	104	201	24	64	76	530	1,148
	1895-96 ...	105	209	20	48	81	637	1,473

These figures do not call for comment. The high percentage of convictions and the relatively small number of cases taken into Court tend to show that the officers of the Department are sufficiently forbearing in their dealings with the public. In a

year of drought and scarcity, such as the period under review, the number of cases might reasonably have been expected to reach a higher figure than is recorded above, and the contrary speaks well for the people and for the officers of the Department.

Protection from fire.—The following table compares results with those of the previous year:—

Circle.	Total area of Circle.	Area attempted to be protected.	Percentage of area attempted to total area of Circle.	Area actually protected.	Failures.	Percentage of failures.	Cost during the year.	Cost per acre actually protected.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Pies.
Central ... 1894-95 ...	1,176,911	753,294	64·01	750,445	2,849	0·38	24,434	6·25
Central ... 1895-96 ...	1,177,195	771,815	65·56	698,075	73,740	9·55	29,269	8·05
Oudh ... 1894-95 ...	795,297	611,099	76·84	600,862	10,237	1·67	19,942	6·37
Oudh ... 1895-96 ...	795,297	609,043	76·58	494,149	114,894	18·86	22,087	8·58
School ... 1894-95 ...	525,395	429,881	81·82	427,953	1,928	0·45	7,760	3·48
School ... 1895-96 ...	524,945	436,865	83·25	416,572	20,293	4·64	9,382	4·32
Total ... 1894-95 ...	2,497,603	1,794,274	71·84	1,779,260	15,014	0·84	52,136	5·63
Total ... 1895-96 ...	2,497,437	1,817,723	73·18	1,608,796	208,927	11·49	60,738	7·25

The season was one of the worst hitherto experienced for fire-conservancy, there having been practically no rain between October 1895 and the middle of June 1896, an interval of some eight months. The results were correspondingly disastrous in all three Circles, although the School Circle came off best with 31 square miles burnt, against 115 in the Central Circle and 180 in the Oudh Circle.

While the prolonged drought lent itself to easy combustion and the extended spread of forest fires, there were other influences at work to reduce the success of the year's fire-conservancy operations. Bad harvests, and the scarcity of food for man and beast, necessitated the opening of the Bundelkhand forests to a starving people and their cattle, and doubtless had elsewhere also the effect of tempting the people to intrude on the fire-protected areas to an uncommon extent in search of honey, fruits, roots and other edible produce. Insufficiency of good cattle-fodder, again, and a desire to improve its quality and quantity by firing the dried-up crop of grass, or, as in the pine forests of the Kumaun hills, by firing the carpet of freshly-fallen needles in which all grass is liable to be buried for a brief period in each year, have also to be included among the unfavourable conditions prevailing.

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.—The following table compares the results of the year under this head with those of the previous year:—

Circle.	Total forest area.	Open to cattle.	Buffaloes grazed.	Bullocks and cows grazed.	Sheep and goats grazed.	Other animals.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Central	1,839	1,114	57,748	207,383	72,317	4,727
Oudh	1,243	504	31,319	173,839	5,883	444
School	821	554	11,914	66,979	75,932	21,464
Total, 1895-96 ...	3,903	2,172	100,981	448 201	154,132	26,635
Total, 1894-95 ...	3,903	2,328	113,961	474,876	184,708	21,759

There was thus a diminution of 156 square miles in the areas open to grazing, 112 square miles in the Oudh Circle and 44 square miles in the School Circle. In the

Oudh Circle the decrease is the result of the sanctioned records of concessions which provide to this extent for the contraction of the area open to grazing. The reasons for the decrease in the School Circle have not been given. In the Central Circle there was an increase during the year of some 56,000 head of horned cattle in the animals provided for by the Government forests, while in the Oudh Circle the number decreased by 110,000. In the Central Circle the general opening of the Bundelkhand forests, previously referred to, accounts for the increase.

The total number of cattle of all kinds which had recourse to the Government forests during the year was 729,949 as compared with 795,304 in the previous year, and, with reference to the subject of grazing dues, can be classed as follows, the figures of the previous year being brought forward for purposes of comparison :—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
	Nos.	Nos.
(i) Cattle belonging to right-holders and other people grazing free	273,829	263,609
(ii) Cattle permitted to graze at reduced rates	190,541	314,054
(iii) Cattle grazing at full rates	265,579	217,641
Totals ...	729,949	795,304
	Rs.	Rs.
The revenue foregone under (i) and (ii) amounted to	69,346	79,723
The revenue actually received under (ii) and (iii) was	68,100	85,798
Total value of the grazing at full rates was ...	1,37,446	1,65,521

The Bánda forests have been fully settled under Chapter II of the Forest Act, and are burdened with but few rights, while, although notified under section 34 of the Act, it has been decided that no further inquiry is necessary in the case of the Lalitpur forests, which are altogether free from rights. The only areas remaining to be settled in the Bundelkhand division are consequently the Jhánsi forests. With reference to the two former tracts, therefore, if the excessive grazing which was complained of by the Conservator is not connected with a very low scale of grazing rates (in Bánda two annas per cow and four annas per buffalo per annum, elsewhere half those rates), it must be due to the circumstance that the ryots have not sufficient resources at their command in the unreserved and private waste lands lying outside the areas managed by the Forest Department. It has to be recollected, moreover, that a series of bad seasons has made the people of Bundelkhand more than usually dependent on the stored-up wealth of the reserved forests, which have doubtless suffered in consequence. The whole subject will be specially considered.

Natural reproduction.—All three Conservators refer to the abundant seeding of the more valuable timber species, the ultimate results of which would, however, appear to have been rendered nugatory by the excessive drought which followed.

Artificial reproduction.—The Conservator of the Central Circle is of opinion that the Chaubattia fruit garden has fulfilled its mission and should now be sold. He explains that Forest Officers are but seldom horticulturists, and that the fruit trees are not as well looked after as in former times when Government paid Rs. 150 a month to a Superintendent to work the garden on professional principles. Several Europeans have started fruit gardens in the Kumaun hills in recent years, and that the Government establishment at Chaubattia, while no longer indispensable for distributing purposes, is injurious to their interests and a recurring source of unpleasantness. The matter will be considered during 1897.

In the School Circle numerous cultural operations appear to have been performed, but with very mixed success.

Extraction and Transport.—In the Oudh Circle water carriage is being abandoned wherever railway communication exists, and in those localities where both means of extraction are wanting, much forest produce of the less valuable kinds runs to waste. Even where railways have been constructed there is a difficulty in obtaining carriage, owing to the scarcity of rolling-stock and to the fact that suitable wagons are not available. In Gorakhpur the export of fuel is stated to have been seriously hampered on this account. The extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company's system is said to have greatly reduced the available carriage for the extraction of forest produce, which—at any rate in the shape of fuel—can only be moved at special cheap rates, which cease to be effective when the wagons can be more remuneratively employed by the company. The scarcity of rolling-stock is, however, a temporary difficulty that is capable of remedy: and it may be assumed that the Railway Company will in their own interests increase their supply of carriage so as to secure the full profits of their extended system. In the meantime the Oudh Circle is far better placed than the two western Circles as regards facilities for export, although in the Central Circle the Najíbabad-Kotdwára section of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway will be open for traffic before the end of 1896.

Gross Yield and Outturn of Forest Produce.—The following table gives the total outturn of the forests of the three Circles, and compare it with the results obtained in the previous year:—

	In thousands of cubic feet.									
	Class.						By whom removed.			
	Total outturn.	Clear or regeneration fellings.	Selection fellings.	Improvement fellings.	Coppice fellings.	Unregulated fellings.	Government agency.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.
Central Circle.										
Timber	1,002,	51,	513,	205,	...	233,	62,	737,	8,	195,
Firewood	3,937, Rs.	191,	188,	284,	9,	2,725,	381, Rs.	800, Rs.	... Rs.	2,216 Rs.
Minor produce... ...	2,56,862	...	...	...	...	...	363	1,90,316	6,136	50,047
Oudh Circle.										
Timber	1,342,	...	45,	747,	174,	376,	179,	876,	149,	133,
Firewood	2,951, Rs.	...	5,	285,	1,950,	711,	1,433, Rs.	1,374, Rs.	109, Rs.	35, Rs.
Minor produce ...	91,378	...	...	...	...	...	12,895	57,058	15,677	5,748
School Circle.										
Timber	706,	6,	588,	83,	...	29,	289,	311	...	106,
Firewood	2,139, Rs.	985,	218,	5,	281,	650,	301, Rs.	512, Rs.	3, Rs.	1,321, Rs.
Minor produce ...	64,178	...	...	...	...	...	9,123	46,504	...	8,551
Gross Total.										
Timber	3,050,	57,	1,146,	1,035,	174,	638,	530,	1,924,	157,	439,
Firewood	8,487, Rs.	1,176,	411,	574,	2,240,	4,086,	2,115, Rs	2,686, Rs.	114, Rs.	3,572, Rs.
Minor produce	4,02,418	...	...	...	...	...	22,381	2,98,878	21,813	64,346
1894-95.										
Timber	5,905,	103,	959,	3,438,	30,	1,375,	362,	4,249,	666,	635,
Firewood	10,802, Rs.	1,087,	114,	3,082,	1,918,	4,601,	1,986, Rs	4,769, Rs.	76, Rs.	3,971, Rs.
Minor produce ...	4,52,266	...	...	...	...	...	36,594	3,49,343	7,028	59,301

[The figures represent thousands of cubic feet.]

	Government agency.				Purchasers.				Free grantees.				Right-holders.			
	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Total.	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Total.	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Total.	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Total.
Timber.																
1894-95 ...	50,	36,	2,76,	3,62,	7,44,	30,30,	4,68,	42,42,	18,	6,48,	...	6,66,	1 86,	3,88,	61,	6 35,
1895-96 ...	62,	1,79,	2,89,	5,30,	7,37,	8,76,	3,11,	19,24,	8,	1,49,	...	1,57,	1,95,	1,38	1,06,	4,39,
Firewood.																
1894-95 ...	3,18,	14,31,	2,37,	19,86,	11,66,	32,59,	3,44,	47,69,	2,	73,	1,	76,	25,32,	1,58,	12,81,	39,71,
1895-96 ...	3,81,	14,33,	3,01,	21,15,	8,00,	13,74,	5,12,	26,86,	...	1,09,	5,	1,14,	22,16,	35,	13,21,	35,72,

The following statements summarize the results shown above:—

Timber.

Circle.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference in 1895-96.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Central	998,000	1,002,000	+4,000
Oudh	4,102,000	1,342,000	—2,760,000
School	8,05,000	706,000	—99,000
Total ...	5,905,000	3,050,000	—2,855,000

Firewood.

Circle.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference in 1895-96.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Central	4,018,000	3,397,000	—621,000
Oudh	4,921,000	2,951,000	—1,970,000
School	1,863,000	2,139,000	+276,000
Total ...	10,802,000	8,487,000	—2,315,000

Minor produce.

Circle.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference in 1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	2,77,862	2,46,862	—31,000
Oudh	1,04,090	91,378	—12,712
School	70,314	64,178	—6,136
Total ...	4,52,266	402,418	—49,848

Thus every head shows a considerable decrease as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Reviewing the results by Circles, the Central Circle shows a small increase of outturn under timber and a notable falling off under firewood and minor produce (which is here made to include bamboos). The falling off under fuel was due in part to an assumed over-estimate in 1894-95 of the quantities of firewood removed by right-holders and in part to large purchases of wood for charcoal manufacture having been made by the contractor employed on that account in the Naini Tal division towards the close of the previous year, with the result that the returns of this division for 1894-95 show an abnormal increase in the outturn at the expense of the ensuing year. This decrease under fuel in the Central Circle is consequently more fictitious than real.

The smaller outturn of minor produce in this Circle occurs under bamboos from the Ganges and Garhwál divisions, and had in part been anticipated and prepared for, as the exports of the previous two years were known to have been on an excessive scale; but the bad harvests and consequent inability of the ryots to make purchases under this head tended to still further reduce the outturn.

The Oudh Circle returns show considerable decreases, under every head—timber, fuel, and minor produce.

The decrease under timber and fuel amounts to 4,730,780 cubic feet, and is made up of—

	C. ft.
Material removed by purchasers	—4,041,195
Material removed by right-holders and under privileges, &c.	—833,122
Material removed by departmental agency ...	+143,537

In explanation of the large decrease in the outturn by purchasers, it is pointed out that the figures of the previous year were inflated to an unnatural extent by the incorporation in the returns of fuel properly belonging to the year 1893-94, and by the sale of improvement fellings in the Gorakhpur division, which were not sold either in 1893-94 or in 1895-96.

The decreased outturn by rightholders, privileged persons, and others is explained by the stricter definition of the concessions in this circle.

The decrease under minor produce is almost wholly confined to "grazing," and is attributed to the exclusion of goats and sheep from the Bahraich forests and to the restriction of grazing privileges in the same charge.

In the School Circle diminished outturns occur under timber and minor produce, while a considerable increase (276,000 cubic feet) took place under fuel. Fewer deodár and chír trees were sold during the year in the Jaunsár division, and there was a reduction in the number of Jammu Gújars' cattle admitted into the forests, and a falling off in the prices realized for minor produce disposed of by auction in the Dehra Dún and Saháranpur divisions.

Financial.—The financial results of the year were—

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts		14,66,862
Expenditure—		
A.—Conservancy and works	5,29,088	9,31,868
B—Establishment	4,02,780	
Surplus ...		5,34,994

These figures compare, circle by circle, with the figures of 1894-95, and with the average of the three previous forest years (1892-93 to 1894-95) as follows :—

Circle.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Surplus.		
	Average of three forest years, 1892-93 to 1894-95.	Forest ear, 1894-95.	Forest year, 1895-96.	Average of three forest years, 1892-93 to 1894-95.	Forest year, 1894-95.	Forest year, 1895-96.	Average of three forest years, 1892-93 to 1894-95.	Forest year, 1894-95.	Forest year, 1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	5 99,882	6,20,783	5,67,242	3,23,757	3,61,682	3,20,670	2,76,125	2,59,101	2,46,572
Oudh	6,78,717	6,09,509	4,98,648	3,41,870	3,12,659	3,01,272	3,36,847	2,96,850	1,97,376
School	4,03,979	4,34,451	4,00,972	2,94,509	2,94,870	3,09,926	1,09,470	1,39,581	91,046
Total for the Province.	16,82,578	16,64,743	14,66,862	9,60,136	9,69,211	9,31,868	7,22,442	6,95,532	5,34,994

The gross receipts have thus decreased, the surplus of the year under review being Rs. 1,60,538 less than that of the previous year, and Rs. 1,87,448 less than the average of the triennial period beginning with 1892-93 and ending with 1894-95. In the School Circle, if account be taken of the fact that large quantities of firewood made over to the Commissariat Department towards the close of the year had not been paid for, and that the season was an unfavourable one for trade, the falling off is perhaps no more than can be reasonably expected; and for the last-named reason the decline in the Central Circle may be similarly dismissed from discussion. But in the Oudh Circle matters wear a different aspect. Compared with the triennial period the gross revenue decreased in that Circle by Rs. 1,80,000 and the surplus by Rs. 1,39,000 while the surplus of 1895-96 is less by Rs. 99,000 than the surplus of 1894-95. This state of things is principally due to the gradual disappearance of the valuable timber stocks accumulated in former years by departmental agency, of which the sale, counterbalanced by no corresponding outlay, had for some years past given to the Oudh Circle revenues a fictitious and unreal appearance of prosperity, having no connection with the normal productive capacity of its forests and normal conditions of working. But the bad harvests and consequent depression in the timber trade already noticed had an important influence on the returns of the Oudh Circle for the past year.

The value of timber and other forest produce in stock at the beginning and close of the year, and the net summary of the year's financial transactions, are shown in the following two statements :—

	Central.	Oudh.	School.
Timber and other produce in stock.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At beginning of year	22,866	83,204	2,27,738
At close of year	6,264	61,699	2,12,517
Total ...	—16,602	—21,505	—15,221
Net summary of the year's financial transactions.			
Cash surplus	2,46,572	1,97,376	91,046
Increase or decrease of stocks in hand ...	—15,565	—5,673	—11,365
Ditto debts due	+530	—37,911	+10,851
Total ...	+2,31,537	+1,53,792	+90,532

The accumulated stocks of the Oudh Circle were thus diminished by Rs. 21,505, and the value of the stock in hand at the close of the year declined to Rs. 61,699. The estimated loss of income involved by free grants, removals by rightholders, under privileges, &c., has been estimated at—

	Rs
Central Circle	1,54,000
School ditto	76,000
Oudh ditto	47,000
Total ...	2,77,000

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MINES AND QUARRIES.

	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
Stone quarry receipts—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mirzapur	57,948	57,948	...
Almora	37	37	...
Total ...	57,985	57,985	...
Water mills' rents—			
Naini Tal	1,726	1,726	...
Almora	9,650	9 612	38
Garhwál	2,960	2,960	...
Total ...	14,336	14,298	38
GRAND TOTAL* ...	72,321	72,283	38

TRADE.

Registration of Traffic.

The following traffic was registered during the year :—

(1) Traffic with Tibet and Nepál.

(2) Internal traffic by road and river of the districts of Rae Bareli, Sultánpur, Partábgarh, Fyzabad, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gházipur, and Ballia.

(3) Traffic by rail with the ports, native states, and other British Provinces.

Foreign Traffic.

The amount and value of the foreign trade of these provinces as returned during the year under report are detailed below and contrasted with the returns for the two preceding years :—

Amount.

	Tibet.			Nepál.			Total.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports from ...	70,263	52,712	57,605	1,673,333	1,841,535	1,987,967	1,743,596	1,894,247	2,045,572
Exports to ...	41,865	47,148	69 626	229,560	214,598	220,201	271,425	261 746	289,827
Total ...	112,128	99,860	127,231	1,902,893	2,056,133	2,208,168	2,015,021	2,155,993	2,335,399

Value.

	Tibet.			Nepál.			Total.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	R .	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports from ...	7,13,425	6,36,066	5,16,332	49,94,339	52,12,043	59,76,144	57,07,764	58,48,109	64,92,476
Exports to ...	2,77,541	2,47,032	4,14,244	30,26,913	39,66,927	31,86,826	33,04,454	42,13,959	36,01,070
Total ...	9,90,966	8,83,098	9,30,576	80,21,252	91,78,970	91,62,970	90,12,218	1,00,62,068	1,00,93,546

The total foreign trade has improved both as regards weight and value during each of the past two years. In the details however there have been variations; which may be briefly referred to.

* Inclusive of arrear balances.

Trade with Tibet.—The trade with Tibet is of comparatively small extent and value. The import trade shows an increase of 4,893 maunds in weight and a decrease of Rs. 1,19,734 in value; while an increase of 22,478 maunds in weight and of Rs. 1,67,212 in value is noticeable in the export trade. The small expansion in the volume of imports took place in the receipts of salt; while the decrease in the value was caused by diminished imports of borax, wool, horses, and cattle. The substantial improvement in the export trade occurred in the despatch of larger quantities of cotton-goods, grain, and sugar. The trade in borax is gradually declining; while that in salt and wool shows no marked variation. The export trade in grain has perhaps been depressed by the high prices prevalent in Himalayan districts for the past few years. In cotton-goods and sugar the exports for 1895-96 are the highest on record—for sugar they are nearly three times as high as during the best of the past twelve years, and more than four times higher than the average for that period. Little reliance can be placed on the record of export of silver. The export this year, when the balance of value is but little against these provinces, is double what it was last year with a large excess of imports over exports.

Trade with Nepál.—The trade with Nepál is far more considerable than that with Tibet. It comprises about 95 per cent. of the total external trade of these provinces. In 1894-95 there was some revival in the import trade from Nepál. In the year under report a further improvement took place both in the weight and value of the articles imported; the increase in weight over last year being 146,432 maunds and in value Rs. 7,64,101. The expansion in the import trade is shared by all the chief articles of import except timber and, as it chiefly occurs under the head grain and oil-seeds, it may be attributed partly to the short crops harvested in these provinces in 1894-95; and partly to the fact that grain was less freely exported from Nepál in the preceding year owing to a tour of the Rája in the western lowlands of Nepál. The import trade in hides of cattle, which had undergone a diminution to the extent of over a lakh of rupees in value in 1894-95, recovered slightly during the year under report owing, it is said, to the great mortality among cattle which prevailed during the year in the Nepál Tarái. The trade in timber on the other hand which rose by over 2½ lakhs of maunds in 1894-95, diminished by over one lakh of maunds during the year under report. The exports to Nepál in 1894-95 exhibited a decline of 15,000 maunds in weight, and a rise of about 9½ lakhs of rupees in value. In 1895-96 they increased by 5,603 maunds in weight and fell off by nearly eight lakhs of rupees in value. The slight increase in the weight of exports occurred under salt and sugar while the very large decrease in value was caused by diminished despatch of cotton-goods, the export of which was unusually large in 1894-95, and which more than sufficed for local consumption in that year. Traders with Nepál complain of the impost of local taxes both on imports and exports, but it does not appear so far that the volume of trade has been materially affected.

Rail-borne traffic.

The total rail-borne traffic of the year 1895-96 is compared below with that of the preceding two years :—

	Weight in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895 96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Imports... ...	2,56,79,962	3,94,76,973	3,50,59,695	13,67,10,073	15,59,26,358	14,99,77,247
Exports	2,77,47,597	2,67,24,171	2,54,22,478	18,58,10,580	20,09,51,497	18,97,16,134
Total ...	5,34,27,559	6,62,01,144	6,04,82,173	32,25,20,653	35,68,77,855	33,96,93,381

The extension of the import traffic and decline in exports, which were the marked features in the statistics of 1894-95, have been maintained, though not to the same amount, during the year under report. In 1895-96 the crops in the Panjáb were not plentiful and the imports were consequently on a much smaller scale than in the previous abnormal year. The total imports have, however, far exceeded the average imports of the past five years. The volume of the export trade shows a continuous decline during the past two years. The value of exports in 1894-95 exceeded that of the exports of the previous year owing to a higher value having been assigned to opium in that year.

The following table compares the traffic in each of the principal articles of export and import in the year under report with their traffic in the preceding two years:—

Articles.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Import.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton	2,02,674	2,00,162	2,33,061
Wheat	11,02,790	31,05,056	14,33,991
Other grain	27,12,550	1,43,19,809	78,07,020
Cotton goods	10,69,487	8,99,856	8,36,155
Wool	19,057	16,881	15,681
Woollen goods	13,256	12,376	9,954
Coal	95 26,300	1,06,87,456	1,32,65,111
Metals	17,80,150	9,33,105	10 15,962
Salt	41,13,930	38,93,842	40,67,201
Kerosine oil	4,68,801	5,15,646	4,90,410
Stick-lac	1,18,202	1,85,874	2,34,867
Export.			
Cotton	10,03,908	5,64 577	16,49,137
Wheat	31,34,212	37,15,970	35,80,712
Other grain	40,24,105	39,58,837	23,88,114
Oil-seeds	66,00,064	41,76,931	26,51,524
Sugar	55,56,934	53,43 562	47,13,996
Tea	21,227	22,497	22,919
Hides and skins	2,48,819	4,62,509	4,07,264
Ghí	2,89,447	2,59,368	2,71,058
Indigo	61,379	48,600	68,838
Shell-lac	92,117	1,13,323	1,00,136
Saltpetre	1,44,576	1,50,094	2,82,215
Opium	65,998	64,274	55,592
Cotton and woollen goods	1,36,536	1,75,498	1,75,781
Metals	3,13,710	2,96,300	1,94,156

In 1895 the cotton crop was sown over a comparatively small area; but the light autumn rains proved very beneficial, and an unusually good crop was harvested. The export of cotton rose from 5,64,577 maunds to 16,49,137 maunds, the largest figures during the last six years. The imports at the same time rose from 2,00,162 to 2,33,061 maunds to meet the demands of local mills. The value of the net exports amounts to about two crores and twenty-eight lakhs of rupees as compared with about sixty lakhs of rupees in the year before, showing an increase of one crore and sixty-eight lakhs of rupees which the province realized from this crop.

The area under wheat harvested in 1895 was about 5 per cent. below that of the preceding year. The crop was planted in an unusually moist soil and early began to shown signs of injury from disease. The continuance of wet and cloudy weather throughout the season and the strong winds that blew while the crops were ripening seriously reduced the produce and shrivelled the grain in all parts of the province, except the Meerut and Agra Divisions, where the yield was good. The exports of wheat accordingly declined from 37,15,970 to 35,80,712 maunds. The imports, however, fell from 31,05,056 to 14,33,991 maunds, so that the net export rose from 6,10,914 to 21,46,712 maunds.

The imports of grain other than wheat declined from 143 to 78 lakhs of maunds; and the exports from 39 to about 24 lakhs of maunds. The net imports retained for local consumption amounted to 54 as compared with 103 lakhs of maunds. The net exports of all kinds of food-grains, which in 1892-93 amounted to 1,43,87,006 maunds, sunk to 33,42,977 maunds in 1893-94. In 1894-95 when the imports of

food grains were the largest on record, there was a net import of food grains to the extent of 97,50,058 maunds. In 1895-96 there was also a net import of food grains to the amount of 32,72,185 maunds. An examination of the value of the trade in food-grains shows that while the province realized about four crores of rupees in 1892-93 and one crore in 1893-94 by sale of its surplus food stocks it had to pay about one and-a-half crores of rupees in 1894-95 and sixty-two lakhs of rupees in 1895-96 to bring its food-supply up to the requirements of the people.

The quantity of oil-seeds exported during the year under report declined from 41,76,931 to 26,51,524 maunds, while the imports rose from 3,51,582 to 5,37,980 maunds. The exports are about half the average of the last five years, which amounts to 50,21,711 maunds. The decrease in the export trade is entirely due to the linseed and rapeseed crops harvested in 1895 having been attacked by fungoid diseases in nearly all districts owing to the continuance of wet and cloudy weather.

The light rains of 1895 proved very beneficial to indigo, and the produce was the best that has been known for some years past. The export rose from 48,600 to 68,838 maunds; the average annual exports of the past five years being 44,709 maunds. The price realized amounted to one crore and twenty-nine lakhs of rupees as compared with 86¾ lakhs of rupees in the preceding year, showing an increase of 42¼ lakhs of rupees. The decline in the imports of cotton-goods and metals other than iron was owing to Agricultural depression.

Road and river traffic.—The posts located in 1894 for the registration of road traffic in the districts of Meerut, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Moradabad, Shâhjahânpur, Pilibhît and Naini Tal, were maintained during the year under report. As compared with last year there has been a small decrease in imports to Pilibhît and in exports from Shâhjahânpur. Elsewhere an increase took place in the import and export trade carried by road. The increase is partly due to the fact that the figures for 1894-95 were for eleven months only, while those for 1895-96 are for the full year; and partly to the abnormal nature of the season which led to the movement of grain on an extensive scale to neighbouring districts where supplies were deficient.

The registration of three years' traffic in Rohilkhand will be completed on 31st March 1897, and it is intended to move the registration staff next year to the Meerut Division in compliance with the wishes of the Public Works Department.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(a)—Buildings and Roads.

The following is a review of the operations in each of the three Circles of Superintendence during the year.

FIRST CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

Civil Works.

No important works were undertaken under this head.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Bijnor district.—Constructing a new tahsîli at Nagina.

The girders and racks for the work were obtained from the Roorkee Workshops, but the work was stopped for want of funds. An expenditure of Rs. 4,968 was incurred against an estimate for Rs. 16,942.

Medical.

Agra district.—Additions and alterations to the Medical School buildings at Agra.

There are four works comprised under this head, *viz.*, the dissecting room, remodelling the lecture room, the examination hall, and the tincture room. The two former were completed last year, and the latter two buildings have practically been completed during the year under report, with the exception of a few small items. The allotment for 1895-96 was Rs. 20,000, but it was subsequently reduced by Rs. 1,000. The construction of these buildings has supplied a want long-felt at the Medical School at Agra, and forms a suitable addition to the surrounding buildings.

Agra district.—Constructing four nurses' quarters in the Maternity Hospital at Agra.

This work was fully noticed in last year's report. It has been completed this year at a cost of Rs. 8,617 against an estimate of Rs. 8,382.

Monuments.

Agra district.—Conservation of certain buildings of historical architectural interest at Fatehpur-Sikri.

This work was noticed in last year's report. The estimate amounts to Rs. 8,860, and of this amount Rs. 2,352 were spent in 1894-95. An allotment of Rs. 5,800 was made for 1895-96, but was reduced to Rs. 3,800, which sum was fully utilised.

Agra district.—Restoration of certain buildings of historical interest at Fathpur-Sikri.

The estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 12,013, and the allotment of Rs. 4,730 made during the year has been utilised, as far as possible, towards restoring to their original state a few of the most important buildings.

COMMUNICATIONS.

1ST CLASS ROADS.

Dehra district.—Collection of materials in connection with the raising, bridging and metalling of the Dehra and Rámpur Mandi road.

The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 44,531, and from this amount Rs. 8,000 have been expended during the year on the collection of stone metal required for the first eight miles of the road.

Saháranpur district.—Repairing the damage done to the Kandhour bridge.

The damage to the Kandhour bridge caused by the heavy flood of 1894, and the protective works it was decided to carry out, were fully dealt with in last year's report.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 31,394 was sanctioned in July 1895, but the work had been put in hand in anticipation of sanction during the cold weather of 1894-95. The work was completed in June 1895 at a cost of Rs. 32,658.

Saháranpur district.—Protective works in the Mohan Pass.

The damages to the road through the Mohan Pass resulting from the floods in July 1894 were detailed in the report of 1894-95, and reference was made to the protective works of a permanent nature that were to be carried out in 1895-96. An estimate amounting to Rs. 26,127 was sanctioned for these works, which were really put in hand in March 1895, in anticipation of sanction. The works included in this estimate were the construction of *(a)* retaining walls, *(b)* breast walls, *(c)* cisterns on the up-stream side of the culverts, *(d)* falls on the down-stream side of a few of the culverts, and (*e*) cutting catch-water drains where they were required. The whole of the works were completed by July 1895 at a cost of Rs. 24,419.

Saháranpur district.—Widening the Mohan Pass.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 12,889 was sanctioned for the work, which consisted in increasing the width of metal from 16 to 20 feet. A 9″ coat of metal was laid down on all the seven miles of road through the Pass for a width of 20 feet. The work was commenced in July 1895, and completed in September 1895 at a cost of Rs. 12,909.

Dehra district.—Certain protective works in the Mohan Pass.

These works were undertaken with a view to prevent the recurrence of the serious slips which blocked the road through the Mohan Pass in 1894, and were practically finished by the setting in of the rains of 1895. These works consisted of constructing revetment walls, drains and cisterns in the culverts. The estimate amounts to Rs. 3,186, and the work was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,178.

Meerut district.—Constructing left approach road to the Rámganga Railway bridge on the Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly road.

Noticed in last year's report. The work has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 29,997 against an estimate of Rs. 31,706.

Moradabad district.—Constructing right approach road to the Rámganga Railway bridge on the Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly road.

The estimate for this work has been revised and now amounts to Rs. 13,355. An expenditure of Rs. 8,952 has been incurred during the past year, and the work has been completed up to the year's allotment.

Moradabad district.—Renewing the roadway of the Gangan Nadi bridge on the Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly road.

This work was fully noticed in last year's report. The work has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 24,263 against an estimate of Rs. 26,311.

Moradabad district. Raising the Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly road in mile 14 near the Kosi Railway bridge.

The estimate amounts to Rs. 6,890 and an expenditure of Rs. 6,144 has been incurred on the work up to 31st March 1896. The work has been completed, but consolidation of one coat of metal remains to be done.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

Civil Buildings.

Educational.

Meerut district.—Constructing a Tahsíli School at Hápur.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,839 has been incurred during the year on the connection of materials. The estimate as originally sanctioned amounts to Rs. 7,068, but a supplementary estimate for the compound wall and compensation for land has been submitted for sanction.

Etáwah district.—Constructing a new Tahsíli School at Aheripur.

This work has been fully noticed in last year's report. The remaining works have been carried out this year.

Contribution Works.

Sháhjahánpur district.—Constructing a new dispensary at Tilhar.

This work was noticed in last year's report. It has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 10,894 against an estimate of Rs. 10,895.

Dehra district.—Additions and alterations to the Great Trigonometrical Survey Office at Dehra Dún.

Noticed in last year's report. The work which consists chiefly in re-arranging the accommodation in the east half of the main block to suit present requirements and in substituting jack arched roofs on rolled-iron beams for the old terraced roofing on wooden beams, which had for some time been in a more or less rotten and unsafe condition, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 10,516 against an estimate of Rs. 10,000.

Bareilly district. Reroofing and rebuilding parts of the Aonla dispensary at Bareilly.

Work completed for Rs. 8,582 against an estimate of Rs. 8,283.

Communications.

Moradabad district.—Raising from 2nd to 1st class the last 18 miles of the Moradabad and Sambhal road.

Mentioned in last year's report. Work completed at a cost of Rs. 50,421 against an estimate of Rs. 49,988.

Bijnor district.—Converting the Chandpur, Nurpur, Tajpur and Seohara road from 3rd to 2nd class.

The estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 43,278, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,659 has been incurred during the year on collection of materials for a dip.

Budaun district.—Metalling the Ujhani and Sahaswán road.

This work was noticed in last year's report. The estimate amounts to Rs. 38,950—out of 15½ miles 11½ have been completed at a cost of Rs. 32,962.

Muzaffarnagar district.—Metalling six miles of the Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor road.

The estimate amounts to Rs. 38,350 and an expenditure of Rs. 23,315 has been incurred on the work Nothing however has been done during the year, as the allotment made for the work was transferred to other more important works.

Aligarh district.—Reconstructing the Chatree bridge over the Kali Nadi on the Sasni, Nanu, Dádon and Sankra road.

Noticed in last year's report. An expenditure of Rs 27,676 has been incurred on the work against an estimate of Rs. 46,345.

All wells of the piers, abutments and wing-walls sunk to full depth. The corbelling of new pier walls has been completed, and eight feet superstructure on it. The coffer damming of new abutments and wing-walls' wells is in progress to admit of corbelling work being done.

Aligarh district.—Restoring the Kali Nadi bridge on the Aligarh and Rámghát road.

This work was noticed in last year's report. The work has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 29,733 against an estimate of Rs. 29,529.

Meerut district.—Metalling the Meerut and Bághpat road.

The estimate amounts to Rs. 33,419 and an expenditure of Rs. 18,927 has been incurred on the work, Rs 8,016 of which have been expended during the year. The road has been completed up to the 22nd mile, and the collection of metal for the 23rd, 24th and 25th miles is in hand. The work was noticed in last year's report.

Bulandshahr district.—Improving the Khurja and Pahasu 3rd class road.

This work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 9,262 against an estimate of Rs. 8,477.

Agra district.—Metalling the Agra and Fatehabad road.

This work was noticed in last year's report. Out of the 18 miles of the road which it was proposed to metal, 13 miles have been completed in all respects. Five miles of consolidation and one mile of collection remain to complete the whole project. The total expenditure to the end of 1895-96 has been Rs. 27,499 out of an estimate of Rs. 30,950.

Etáwah district.—Providing additional waterway in mile 16 of the Etáwah, Bewar and Fatehgarh road.

Noticed in last year's report. The work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 6,426 against an estimate of Rs. 6,636. The entire mile has been raised, and two new culverts besides an additional arch to an old culvert provided.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Etah district.—Improving the drainage of the town of Kásganj.

The Municipal Board of Kásganj having deposited Rs. 10,428 to the credit of the Public Works Department for this work towards the close of the financial year 1895-96, the work was undertaken by this department, and every effort was made to

push on the work as fast as possible. The excavation of the two main drains has been completed, and good progress has been made on the masonry works. An expenditure of Rs. 5,037 has been incurred during the year on collection of materials, and carrying out the work above referred to. The project will probably be completed during 1896-97, and when completed will, it is hoped, considerably improve the sanitary condition of Kásganj.

Moradabad district. Draining the town of Amroha.

This work was mentioned in last year's report. The work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 7,192 against an estimate of Rs. 7,747.

SECOND CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL WORKS.

Opium.

Sitapur district.—Constructing an opium godown at Khairabad.

This work was noticed in the last year's report. It has been completed at a cost of Rs. 16,619 against an estimate of Rs. 16,161.

Postal.

Lucknow district.—Re-roofing out-houses attached to the Hazratganj Post-office, Lucknow.

This work was noticed in the last year's report. It was postponed for want of funds, and has been completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,513 against an estimate of Rs. 8,610.

Minor Departments.

Naini Tal district.—Constructing a Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar.

The work, which has been noticed in the last year's report, had nearly been completed with the exception of tanks for gas-holders and shed for producers. The total expenditure on the main buildings was Rs. 66,905 up to 31st March 1896, against an estimate of Rs. 83,109. An estimate for furniture and fittings required for these buildings was sanctioned in Government of India No. 509B., dated 16th December 1895, for Rs. 19,279 against which an expenditure of Rs. 5,325 only was incurred during the year under review.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Naini Tal district.—Conversion of "Sherwood" House into a suitable residence for His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Naini Tal.

The observations, showing that the old cracks had enlarged, and new ones having appeared in the walls and floors of the old Government house, as also in the surrounding hills, it was evident that some movement was taking place in the foundations. The building was accordingly considered dangerous and vacated by His Honor and "Sherwood" House taken over as a residence. Certain additions and alterations were necessary before "Sherwood" could be rendered suitable for its new purpose, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 18,000 was sanctioned to carry out what was necessary. At the close of the year the private appartments in "Sherwood" had been completed, the public reception room was approaching completion, the roof girders in the ball room were in position and materials for the work had been collected. The total expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1896 was Rs. 5,491 against an amount of Rs. 18,000 then sanctioned for these works.

Naini Tal district.—Additions and alterations to the building formerly occupied by the Diocesan Girls' School at Naini Tal for the accommodation of the Secretariat Offices.

The work, which has been fully noticed in the last year's report, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 23,115 against an estimate of Rs. 17,833.

Naini Tal district.—Purchase of one block of Municipal barracks at Talli Tal for the accommodation of Secretariat chaprasies.

This barrack was purchased from the Naini Tal Municipality at a cost of Rs. 13,275. The work was sanctioned for Rs 13,275 and completed at a cost of Rs. 13,329.

Naini Tal district.—Constructing new Kutchery buildings at Naini Tal.

This work has been nearly completed. The total expenditure up to 31st March 1896 was Rs. 1,03,301 against an estimate for Rs. 1,09,370. With the exception of the tower and turrets, the other works were practically finished and the building occupied by the Secretariat at the end of March.

Lucknow district.—Laying on Municipal water to the Government House, Lucknow.

This work has been completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,273 against an estimate of Rs. 7,856.

Law and Justice.

Lucknow district.—Additional accommodation for the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, Lucknow.

The work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 7,818 against an estimate of Rs. 7,856.

Hardoi district.—Construction of a Civil Court House at Hardoi.

This work has been stopped for want of funds. The fair estimate is not yet sanctioned, but materials have been collected up to the value of Rs. 9,418 against estimate of Rs. 9,500 sanctioned for their collection.

Gonda district.—Constructing a new Judge's Court at Gonda.

The estimate amounting to Rs. 31,004 was sanctioned in June 1895. The work is in abeyance pending an allotment of funds. The expenditure up to the end of March 1896 on the collection of materials was Rs. 10,063. Record racks have also been completed for this building under a separate estimate amounting to Rs. 4,826.

Unao district.—Constructing a Sessions Court house at Unao.

This work was noticed in last year's report, but the work was stopped for want of funds; no expenditure appears to have been incurred during the year under review.

Communications.

Naini Tal district.—Remodelling the new Tonga road from the Brewery to Naini Tal.

This is a work of some importance, and was described in last year's report. The work has been completed except the protective works at a slip in chains 402 and 403 and some work on mile and furlong stones.

Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1896, Rs. 76,316, and the amount required to complete the work during 1896-97, and to settle outstanding accounts will be about Rs. 23,700, making a total expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,13,000.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Naini Tal district.—Protective measures for the safety of the Sher-ka-Danda hill, Naini Tal.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 87,712 was sanctioned. Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1896, Rs. 41,126. This work was well advanced. It consisted principally in lining ravines with masonry, strengthening weak places by building breast wallin , and careful attention to all questions of drainage. Funds for this work were provided by Government.

Contribution Works.

Lucknow district.—Constructing the Quinton Memorial wing in the Dufferin Hospital at Lucknow.

The work has been noticed in the last year's report. It has been completed during the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 15,039 against an estimate of Rs. 14,276.

The building was constructed to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Quinton, C. S. I., who was killed at Manipur, and the money was contributed by the Oudh Taluqdárs. It consists of three wards for European and Eurasian patients, quarters for a resident nurse and suitable out-offices. The buildings, which are surrounded by an enclosure wall, are in the immediate vicinity of the Dufferin Hospital.

Lucknow district.—Special repairs to La Martiniére Boys' School, Lucknow.

The following works in connection with these buildings, for which separate estimates were sanctioned, were, with the exception of item VIII, which was still in progress, completed during the year:—

	Estimate. Rs.	Cost. Rs.
I—Repairs to Bath house	... 6,355	7,109
II—Repairs to Stable and Coach house ...	... 4,943	4,762
III—Repairs to Constantia	... 21,550	20,575
IV—Repairs to Park house	... 4,608	5,903
V—Re-constructing latrine for Boys' School ...	... 1,890	2,057
VI—Repairs to Hospital	... 9,628	9,128
VII—Repairs to the straight portion of wing ...	... 18,228	17,629
VIII—Repairs to the roads and culverts, and improving drainage	6,293	3,521
IX—Construction of a new latrine	... 1,890	3,030
X—Repairs to the circular portion of the wing	... 44,501	39,595
XI—Re-roofing portions of, and providing iron gratings to, bath house.	... 962	887

Bahraich district.—Constructing a Memorial Church at Bahraich.

This building is erected in honor of the late Col. F. Maynard, and the money was contributed by the Rája of Nanpara. The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 6,196, and subsequently revised to Rs. 7,493. The work is approaching completion. Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1896, Rs. 6,596.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Medical.

Sultánpur district.—Constructing a new dispensary at Sultánpur.

The work which was noticed in the last year's report, was completed during the year under review, at a total expenditure of Rs. 15,955 against the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 16,765. The work was started in December 1894, and the building was occupied in February 1896.

Communications.

Garhwál district.—Repairing damages done to roads and bridges by the Gohna flood.

The repairs rendered necessary by the injury done by the Gohna flood, which were noticed in full detail in the last year's report, were completed during the year under review, at a total cost of Rs. 91,638, only six miles of the road which is 6 feet wide remaining to be widened. Several bridges remain, however, to be rebuilt or re-erected.

Lucknow district.—Metalling the Lucknow and Hardoi road from Kakori to Maliabad.

This work, which was noticed in the last year's report, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 11,683 against an estimate of Rs. 12,385. Prior to the sanction of this estimate, the road was only maintained as 1st class from Lucknow to Kakori, a distance of 8 miles. It has now been continued on to Maliabad, the headquarters of a tahsíl, a further distance of 15 miles.

Lucknow district.—Raising and metalling the Lucknow and Muhammadabad road.

An estimate for this work was sanctioned in August 1894 for Rs. 14,985, and an outlay of Rs. 4,698 was incurred on it up to 31st March 1896. Raising and bridging has been completed and the collection of kunker is well in hand.

Unao district.—Metalling and raising to 1st class the Ajgain and Mohan 2nd class road.

This work is now nearly completed. Outlay incurred up to 31st March 1896, Rs. 25,314 against an estimate of Rs. 26,704.

Hardoi district.—Metalling Hardoi and Farukhabad road.

Outlay to end of March 1896, Rs. 10,744 against an estimate of Rs. 11,811. The work was practically completed with the exception of some payments for land compensation.

Hardoi district.—Raising and metalling Hardoi and Farukhabad road.

An expenditure of Rs. 3,557 had only been incurred up to 31st March 1896 against an estimate of Rs. 12,166. The work was suspended for want of funds,

Fyzabad district.—Raising and bridging the Daulatpur and Sohawal road.

An estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 11,857. The amount allotted for this work was only sufficient to take up the Tillai bridge, which had only been completed. The outlay incurred on the work at the close of the year was Rs. 2,008.

Gonda district.—Construction of a screw pile bridge over the Soan river on the Gonda and Balrámpur road.

Completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 23,215 against an estimate of Rs. 23,864. A sum of Rs. 1,422 has been contributed by the Rája of Balrámpur for this work. The work was practically completed, except the fixing of the side struts, but the bridge was opened to traffic.

Sultánpur district.—Special repairs to the pile bridge at Amghát.

An estimate for this was sanctioned by the Commissioner for Rs. 7,085, and the work completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 7,292. The work was started in May 1895, and notwithstanding obstacles met with in driving the piles, the special repairs were completed and the bridge opened to traffic in September 1895.

THIRD CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL WORKS.

Opium.

Ghâzipur district.—Converting the Factory Engineer's compound at Ghâzipur into an Abkari drying yard in the Opium Factory.

This work was put in hand in anticipation of sanction to estimate, as it was considered urgent. Practically completed at a cost of Rs. 6,868, excluding percentages on account of establishment and tools and plant.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Cawnpore district.—Additions and alterations to the Collector's kutcherry at Cawnpore.

Completed at a cost of Rs. 9,779 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,322.

Ghâzipur district.—Constructing a new office block in the tahsíli at Muhammadabad—

An expenditure of Rs. 6,189 was incurred against an estimate amounting to Rs. 12,053.

Ghâzipur district.—Constructing a new tahsíli at Saidpur.

This is an unfinished work of previous year. Collection of materials was in progress when orders were received to suspend operations, and funds to the extent of Rs. 6,500 were withdrawn by Government from current year's grant of Rs. 7,000. Nothing has been done towards actual construction of the work up to date. The outlay during 1895-96 on collection of materials was Rs. 703, and the total outlay up to end of March 1896 Rs. 2,228 against an estimate of Rs. 21,929.

Ghâzipur district.—Constructing a new tahsíli at Zamánia.

This is also an unfinished work of previous year. Collection of materials was in progress when orders were received to suspend operations. Funds to the extent of Rs. 7,500 were withdrawn by Government from the current year's grant of Rs. 8,500. Nothing had been done towards actual construction of the work up to the end of March 1896. The outlay during the year on collection of materials was Rs. 837, and the total expenditure to end of March 1896 was Rs. 1,968 against an estimate of Rs. 26,404.

Gorakhpur district.—Constructing the Commissioner's Kutcherry at Gorakhpur.

This was completed for Rs. 34,622 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 28,604.

The work was completed during 1894-95, but final payment was made in 1895-96.

Law and Justice.

Benares district.—Additions and alterations to district court buildings at Benares.

This is an unfinished work of the previous year completed during the current year, with the exception of the new iron record racks. Funds to the extent of Rs. 12,500 were withdrawn by Government from the current year's grant. The outlay during the year was Rs. 7,714, and up to date Rs. 16,388 against an estimate of Rs. 30,000.

Jails.

Ballia district.—Constructing a Sadar havalat at Korantadih.

An unfinished work of the previous year. The fair project amounting to Rs. 19,646, submitted for sanction in 1894-95, has been abandoned by Government, pending settlement of the question relating to the permanent location of the head-quarters of this district. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 8,037, has, however, been submitted for sanction for work urgently required to be done. Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 3,596 and up to date Rs. 7,936.

Police.

Ghâzipur district.—Constructing new reserve police lines at Ghâzipur. Completed for Rs. 19,474 against a sanctioned estimate for Rs. 19,297.

Ballia district.—Constructing new reserve police lines at Korantadih.

Rs. 11,720 were expended on this work against a sanctioned estimate for Rs. 34,077.

Contribution Works.

Ballia district.—Constructing a branch dispensary at Bansdih.

The outlay during the year was Rs. 654 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,230. Funds to the extent of Rs. 3,000 have been contributed by the Maháráni Surnomoyee.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Azamgarh district.—Protective works, Azamgarh City.

The city being liable to sudden inundation by the rising of the Tons river, much damage has been done to house property in past years. The last heavy flood occurred

in 1894. On the occasion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Azamgarh in November 1895, the Municipal and District Boards brought the matter to His Honor's notice, and asked that measures be adopted for protection of the town from future inundations. The work being considered urgent, it was put in hand in February 1896, in anticipation of sanction to the estimate. Work was approaching completion, about three quarters of the earthwork having been finished up to the end of March 1896.

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

1st Class Roads.

Cawnpore district.—Raising and metalling the 2nd class road from Akbarpur to Rura.

Rupees 3,872 were expended on this work during the year, the outlay to date being Rupees 7,555 against an estimate amounting to Rs. 23,500.

About 1,300,000 cubic feet of earthwork done against estimated quantity of 1,999,208 cubic feet. First coat of metal collection in miles 1, 2, 3 and 4 completed. Collection in the 5th mile in progress. Consolidation of first coat will be done next rains.

Fatehpur district.—Raising to 1st class the existing 2nd class road from Khaga to Kishenpur.

Rupees 7,352 were expended on this work during the year. The outlay incurred up to date amounts to Rs. 20,512 against an estimate of Rs. 30,143.

Earthwork completed. Collection, miles 5 to 10 completed. Consolidation, miles 6 to 10 completed. Culverts all completed.

Bánda district.—Constructing a metalled road from Attara to Naraini.

Rupees 6,191 were expended on this work against an estimate of Rs. 37,868.

This road is one of the important roads required as a feeder to the Railway Station at Attara, Indian Midland Railway, connecting it with the rising bazár at Naraini. The embankment is practically finished. Work in progress.

Hamírpur district.—Metalling a portion of the Maudha-Muskara road.

This is a very useful bit of road. It connects the small town and tahsíl of Maudha with the metalled road to Hamírpur and to Mahoba. Completed at a cost of Rs. 4,991 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,005.

Hamírpur district.—Constructing a metalled road from Mahoba to Louri (in the Chatterpur State) to the border of the district.

An expenditure of Rs. 13,674 was incurred against an estimate of Rs. 16,635.

Work in progress. Will be finished during the rains of 1896-97. This is a useful feeder road to the Indian Midland Railway, Mahoba. The metalled road to Louri, lying in the Central India Agency, has been metalled. The connection with Mahoba will be completed by the end of September 1896.

Jhánsi district.—Constructing a metalled road from Mau to Púnch.

Rupees 15,925 were expended on this work against an estimate of Rs. 1,55,921.

This road is an important railway feeder to the Indian Midland Railway at the stations of Púnch and Mau Ránipur, a distance of 43 miles from each other.

Earthwork and soling has been finished on miles 1 to 6, also the collection of stone metal on these miles. The embankment from Gursarai to Púnch, a length of 17 miles, has nearly been finished by famine labour.

Jalaun district.—Converting the Orai-Kunch road to 1st class.

This important road connects the station of Orai with the largest town in the district: completed at a cost of Rs. 37,950 against an estimate of Rs. 39,008.

Jalaun district.—Constructing Jalaun-Mádhogarh road. Rs. 20,722 were expended on this work against an estimate of Rs. 49,950.

Miles 3 to 7 metalled, with the exception of the bit lying on either side of the Cheria Nala. Kankar collection partially done in miles 8 and 9.

Gorakhpur district.—Metalling Deoria and Barhaj road.

An expenditure of Rs. 17,446 was incurred against an estimate of Rs. 42,293.

Metalling of miles 1, 2 and 3 completed. Collection completed in miles 6, 7, 8, 9 and 18, and partly done in miles 4 and 5. The whole road will be finished in 1896-97 if funds are given.

Gorakhpur district.—Metalling Deoria and Padrauna road.

Work completed at a cost of Rs. 11,375 against an estimate of Rs. 11,795.

Azamgarh district.—Metalling Azamgarh and Mau road.

This work was completed for Rs. 55,635 against an estimate of Rs. 56,029.

Ballia district.—Raising and bridging the road from Rasra to Mau *vid* Haldharpur.

The outlay during the year was Rs. 7,513 and up to date 17,429 against an estimate of Rs. 39,421.

Gorakhpur district.—Constructing Ganeshpur-Senduria road.

Rs. 38,453 were expended on this work against an estimate of Rs. 44,942.

Earthwork practically completed as well as some of the culverts, the remainder will be done in 1896-97 if funds are available.

Basti district.—Raising and bridging Khalilabad and Mendhawal road.

Work completed at a cost of Rs. 25,683 against an estimate of Rs. 26,073.

Bánda district.—Constructing road from Oran to Badosa.

This work was put in hand as a famine relief work by order of the Collector and an expenditure of Rs. 10,585 incurred against an estimate of Rs. 3,811, the adjustment of which will be made in due course. The road is important as it connects Oran, a small bazár, with the Badosa railway station, Indian Midland Railway.

Contribution Works.

Gorakhpur district.—Constructing 1st class road from Salempore to Majhauli.

Work completed at a cost of Rs. 55,635 against an estimate of Rs. 56,029, but compensation for land not paid yet. Steps have been taken for adjustment of the charge.

Ganges Navigation Works.

The usual operations were undertaken for maintaining a navigable channel for cargo boats and steamers over that portion of the Ganges which lies between its junctions with the Gogra and the Jumna. The minimum depth of the channel is fixed at from four to five feet. The works for this purpose carried out during the year were of the usual nature and were successful. No accidents occurred. The expenditure up to 30th June 1896 was Rs. 10,137. The season last year was an exceptionally dry one, the river during the months of April, May and June 1896 having been from two to four feet below normal. There being a smaller volume of water in the river, its velocity was less, and it was less able to shift sandbanks, so that spurs had either to be made of a greater length than usual or else maintained for several months where it was found necessary to deepen the channel without obstructing navigation. The work of keeping the channel open was therefore more difficult and more expensive than in other years. In addition to this,

steamers have now commenced plying regularly between Calcutta and Gházipur and for some time came up to Benares. No damage was done either to steamers or boats, and a navigable channel was kept open the whole time.

Government Workshops at Roorkee.

The operations of the year have been of an ordinary nature. Work was done for Government departments and private customers of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,83,037, comprised in the following:—

	Rs.
Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial ...	55,117
Ditto other Provinces, Provincial and Military Works ...	62,880
Ditto North-Western Provinces and Oudh and other Provinces, Irrigation	63,468
Ditto State Railways	17,693
Commissariat and Ordnance Departments	37,647
Miscellaneous	15,200
Government and Private customers, for cash	59,781
Manufactures for stock	59,700
Maintenance and sundry work for shops	11,551

The Gross Revenue was Rs. 82,137; deducting therefrom Rs. 45,360, cost of establishment and repairs, there remains a net profit of Rs. 36,777.

The stock on 31st March 1896 was Rs. 3,93,922. In March 1886 this was Rs. 8,76,144, showing a reduction in the period of 10 years of Rs. 4,82,222.

Works carried out by the Agency of the Jail Department.

The following statement shows the works carried out by the Agency of the Jail Department:—

Serial number	Project and work.	Budget item.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Expenditure up to 31st March 1895.	Allotment during 1895-96.	Expenditure during 1895-96.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Constructing a Civil Jail in the Jail at Moradabad.	36	3,236	...	3,200	3,199 1 7	Completed.
2	Constructing a Mill-house in the Jail at Moradabad.	37	2,609	...	2,600	1,593 5 4	In progress.
3	Remodelling barracks Nos. 5 and 6 in the Jail at Kheri.	38	3,118	...	3,100	3,100 0 0	Completed.
4	Constructing officials' quarters and warders' lines in the Central Prison at Allahabad.	40	32,293	21,000 0 0	4,345	4,344 9 8	Ditto.
5	Adding verandahs to one side of all sleeping barracks in the Central Prison at Benares.	41	13,842	11,000 0 0	2,800	2,797 1 6	Ditto.
6	Constructing a new Jail at Gorakhpur.	42	1,33,921	1,15,544 8 11	10,000	9,999 15 0	Ditto.
7	Ditto a block of godowns in the District Jail, Bareilly.	35	3,745	...	3,745	3,745 0 0	Ditto.
8	Ditto cell barracks Nos. 2, 4 and 5 in the Central Prison at Allahabad.	Government reserve 70	25,033	10,000 0 0	15,000	15,000 0 0	Ditto.
9	Constructing offices, godown, &c., in the Jail at Etah.	38	7,018	2,002 8 11	5,018	5,015 6 0	Nearly completed.
10	Additions and improvements to the Jail at Mirzapur.	44	48,643	47,710 1 7	1,948	1,948 4 2	Completed.
11	Constructing superior officials' quarters in the Jail at Muzaffarnagar.	Appendix 35	3,189	...	1,100	1,100 0 0	Material collected.

Works of Public utility.

Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 75,287 or Rs. 21,425 more than the previous year's outlay, was incurred during 1895-96 on works of public utility by private individuals and from private contributions.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue realized during the year 1895-96, as compared with the revised estimate for that year and the actuals for 1894-95, are given below :—

	Service.	1895-96. Revised estimate.	1895-96. Actuals.	1894-95. Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.	Military Works	1,000	1,034	626
	Civil „	...	244	...
	Total ...	1,000	1,278	626
Provincial.	Rent of buildings	26,000	30,868	25,193
	Sales of buildings, lands, &c.	6,300	7,274	24,455
	Ditto tools and plant	2,500	2,425	784
	Ditto produce	17,000	13,636	16,854
	Ditto old materials	4,000	3,125	6,133
	Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Indian (Civil) Engineering College.	...	...	...
	Fines, refunds and miscellaneous	2,500	5,908	2,799
	Profits from Roorkee Workshops	69,200	(a) 55,637	44,805
	Ferry receipts	30,000	31,740	30,052
	Unclaimed deposits	300	...	...
	Thomason Civil Engineering College receipts ...	28,200	26,793	27,007
	Total ...	1,86,000	1,77,406	1,78,082
Incorporated Local Funds.	Rent of buildings	2,700	2,897	2,789
	Sales of buildings	...	2,700	...
	Ditto tools and plant	2,500	2,426	757
	Ditto produce	7,000	6,628	6,830
	Ditto old materials	200	649	308
	Value of old materials received from old buildings ...	100	...	153
	Fines, refunds and miscellaneous	1,500	4,892	328
	Unclaimed deposits	...	—4	8
	Arboriculture	9,000	6,879	9,060
	Total ...	23,000	27,067	20,233

(a) Gross Revenue Rs. 82,137 less Rs. 26,500 written off to reduce value of surplus stock.

The actuals for the year were less by Rs. 4,249 than the revised estimate and more by Rs. 6,810 than the actuals for 1894-95.

The Budget grants, as finally revised, were as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military Works	21,000	
	Civil „	1,60,000	
			1,81,000
Provincial		25,74,000	
Local		17,21,000	
			42,95,000
	Grand Total ...		44,76,000

The actual expenditure of the year, distributed by funds, was :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military Works	20,285	
	Civil „	1,49,981	
			1,70,266
Provincial		25,97,482	
Local		17,06,389	
			43,03,871
Contributions		1,45,291	
			1,45,291
	Grand Total ...		46,19,428

and classified by service and main heads of accounts, the expenditure was as under :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Public Works Department establishment.	Thomason Civil Engineering College and Roorkee Workshops.	Tools and plant.	Increase or decrease in suspense balances.	Profit and loss.	Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works ...	6,238	10,538	3,299	...	210	...	...	20,285
Civil „ ...	68,162	52,555	27,471	...	1,793	...	...	1,49,981
Total ...	74,400	63,093	30,770	...	2,003	...	...	1,70,266
Provincial.								
Civil buildings ...	4,80,153	2,96,745	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications ...	2,21,128	7,64,745	6,72,374	1,49,913	14,504	—94,647	...	25,97,482
Miscellaneous public improvements.	84,601	7,966	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,85,882	10,69,456	6,72,374	1,49,913	14,504	—94,647	...	25,97,482
Local (Incorporated).								
Civil buildings ...	95,604	60,533	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications ...	2,94,393	8,26,679	4,00,000	...	11,000	...	...	17,06,389
Miscellaneous public improvements.	1,589	16,591	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,91,586	9,03,803	4,00,000	...	11,000	...	...	17,06,389
Contributions ...	1,19,528	23,784	1,865	...	114	...	...	1,45,291
Grand Total ...	13,71,396	20,60,136	11,05,009	1,49,913	27,621	—94,647	...	46,19,428

The variations between actual outlay and the final grants are shown below :—

Service.	Final grants.	Actual outlay.	Outlay compared with grants.		Percentage of excess or short outlay.
			More.	Less.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial { Military	21,000	20,285	...	715	—3·40
Imperial { Civil	1,60,000	1,49,981	...	10,019	—6·26
Provincial	25,74,000	25,97,482	23,482	...	+0·91
Local	17,21,000	17,06,389	...	14,611	—0·89
Total ...	44,76,000	44,74,137	23,482	25,345	—0·04
			—1,863		

' The greater part of the excess outlay shown under Provincial is due to the revised estimates having been reduced by Rs. 20,000 late in the year.

(b)—*Railways.*

The control of Provincial Railways was transferred to the Director-General of State Railways from the 1st January 1891.

(c).—*Canals.*

SECTION I.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year.—The direct and indirect Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year is shown for each work in the following statement :—

Class.	Work.	During the year. Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges to end of 1895-96.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (Account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	7,334	232	7,566	42,36,154
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	3,60,785	16,060	3,76,845	2,96,32,128
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	1,88,573	12,448	2,01,021	3,44,94,808
	Agra Canal	1,19,379	—7,661	1,11,718	94,63,063
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	1,77,382	4,646	1,82,028	37,39,306
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	4,11,059	10,703	4,21,762	4,85,098
	Total, Major Works ...	12,64,512	36,428	13,00,940	8,20,50,557
Minor Works.					
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).					
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals... ...	8,692	227	8,919	6,86,851
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	1,894	735	2,629	17,31,641
	Bijnor Canals ...	1,141	492	1,633	1,38,239
	Bundelkhand Lakes ...	...	...	...	82,398
	Total ...	11,727	1,454	13,181	26,39,129
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	196	...	196	1,75,894
	Sarda Canal ...	...	...	...	49,572
	Total ...	196	...	196	2,25,466
	Total, Minor Works ...	11,923	1,454	13,377	28,64,595
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,76,435	37,882	13,14,317	8,49,15,152

The total expenditure to the end of the year includes Rs. 7,94,76,930 direct, and Rs. 54,38,222 indirect charges. Of the direct charges, Rs. 7,65,18,522 have been provided from Imperial, and Rs. 29,58,408 from Provincial Funds.

Profit or loss based on realizations.—The revenue actually realized and the charges against Revenue during the last two years are shown below :—

	1894-95. Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	1895-96. Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	Increase or decrease in 1895-96.
Receipts—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rate and miscellaneous revenue.	58,944	56,23,502	1,50,481	58,32,927	25,861	36,72,268	1,37,183	38,35,312	—19,97,615
Indirect revenue ...	...	11,74,982	86,284	12,61,266	...	11,74,982	86,284	12,61,266	...
Total ...	58,944	67,98,484	2,36,765	70,94,193	25,861	48,47,250	2,23,467	50,96,578	—19,97,615
Charges—									
Direct charges ...	89,812	23,69,675	1,59,269	26,18,756	87,449	20,08,015	1,45,511	22,40,975	—3,77,781
Indirect ditto ...	8,077	1,72,897	13,290	1,94,264	7,624	1,55,085	13,019	1,75,728	—18,536
Total ...	97,889	25,42,572	1,72,559	28,13,020	95,073	21,63,100	1,58,530	24,16,703	—3,96,317
Net revenue ...	—38,945	42,55,912	64,206	42,81,173	—69,212	26,84,150	64,937	26,79,875	—16,01,298
Interest charges ...	1,60,365	28,49,284	...	30,09,649	1,60,675	28,87,838	...	30,4,8513	+38,864
Profit or loss ...	—1,99,310	14,06,628	64,206	12,71,524	—2,29,887	-2,03,688	64,937	-3,68,638	—16,40,162

The net results for the two years are shown below :—

Class of works.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works	—1,99,310	—2,29,887
Productive Do.	14,06,628	—2,03,688
Minor Do.	64,206	64,937
Total Profit ...	12,71,524	—3,68,638

The general result of the operations of the year is a loss, after paying interest charges of Rs. 3,68,638 against a profit of Rs. 12,71,524 in the previous year. The falling off in receipts of nearly 20 lakhs is due altogether to the heavy rainfall of the winter season of 1894-95 ; the assessments of that season coming into the realizations of 1895-96. The working expenses are four lakhs less than in the previous year, and are lower than they have been for many years past. In accordance with the orders of Government, every endeavour was made to keep expenditure down to the lowest possible limit. Outlay on repairs was confined strictly to such works as were absolutely necessary for the maintenance of a working supply in all channels.

Total receipts, charges and interest to the end of the year.—The following shows the total receipts (realizations), charges and interest from the opening of the canals to the end of 1895-96 :—

	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct and indirect receipts to end of 1895-96 ...	6,17,086	15,18,85,756	64,74,173	15,89,77,015
Direct and indirect revenue charges to end of 1895-96.	10,24,861	6,35,98,469	46,02,172	6,92,25,502
Net revenue	—4,07,775	8,82,87,287	18,72,001	8,97,51,513
Interest charges to end of 1895-96 ...	19,95,849	7,48,26,870	...	7,68,22,719
Net revenue deducting interest charges ...	—24,03,624	1,34,60,417	18,72,001	1,29,28,794

The charges incurred on the Betwa Canal from its opening to the end of the year exceed the receipts by nearly 24 lakhs ; from Productive works the net revenue to the end of the year exceeds the charges, including interest, by over 134½ lakhs ; in the case of Minor works the receipts exceed the charges by nearly 18¾ lakhs.

Provincial Contract.—Under the contract entered into with the Government of India on 1st April 1892, the Provincial Government retains the *direct* revenue from Major Productive and Minor Irrigation works, but pays interest to the Imperial Government on the total Capital outlay from all sources on works of the former class ; and also on the Capital outlay (Rs. 23,35,555) from Imperial Funds on Minor works and Navigation.

The results for the past four years are shown in the following table :—

Finanancial results of the Provincial contract.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works, gross earnings	55,99,355	57,71,147	56,23,502	36,72,268
Minor works	1,86,634	1,74,368	1,50,481	1,37,183
Total ...	57,85,989	59,45,515	57,73,983	38,09,451
Expenditure (Provincial)—				
Productive works working expenses ...	24,29,258	24,38,835	23,69,675	20,08,015
Minor works, Capital Account	49,025	37,964	18,344	11,923
Ditto working expenses	1,61,970	1,44,210	1,59,269	1,45,511
Ditto neither Capital nor Revenue ...	96,067	70,393	90,809	57,369
Total ...	27,36,320	26,91,402	26,38,097	22,22,818
Net Revenue	30,49,669	32,54,113	31,35,886	15,86,633
Interest charges payable to Government of India	29,00,916	29,17,772	29,42,706	29,81,260
Surplus or Deficit ...	+1,48,753	+3,36,341	+1,93,180	−13,94,627

The exceptionally wet weather of the winter season of 1894-95, and the consequent decrease in the area irrigated, has caused a loss to the Provinces of nearly 14 lakhs. The surpluses of the three previous years of the current contract aggregate Rs. 6,78,274 ; the net deficit is therefore Rs. 7,16,353.

Area irrigated and details of gross revenue assessed.—The area irrigated and details of the gross revenue assessed for the past 11 years are given in the following statement :—

Year.	Area irrigated.	Direct revenue assessed.							Indirect revenue.	Total revenue.
		Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86 ...	1,709,676	43,21,185	4,42,866	1,58,165	85,950	26,181	49,038	50,83,385	9,49,631	60,33,016
1886-87 ...	1,363,815	35,31,976	3,15,094	1,76,098	78,666	31,022	50,959	41,83,815	9,57,155	51,40,970
1887-88 ...	1,517,288	39,03,962	3,93,463	1,80,953	71,242	25,576	50,349	46,25,545	9,58,660	55,84,205
1888-89 ...	1,604,753	41,80,276	4,06,792	1,86,649	71,075	26,530	50,804	49,22,126	9,60,417	58,82,543
1889-90 ...	1,879,403	46,58,828	4,05,347	1,99,394	78,451	28,263	52,522	54,22,805	10,64,710	64,87,515
1890-91 ...	2,014,114	51,42,352	4,17,418	1,55,741	71,053	19,612	56,935	58,63,111	11,93,253	70,56,364
1891-92 ...	2,045,030	53,06,234	4,09,170	2,14,090	71,422	21,982	65,150	60,88,048	12,32,091	73,20,139
1892-93 ...	1,799,846	47,83,006	3,20,751	1,72,586	72,530	18,498	69,090	54,36,461	12,61,266	66,97,727
1893-94 ...	1,645,197	52,66,886	3,12,737	1,72,177	73,705	17,331	57,648	59,00,484	12,61,266	71,61,750
1894-95 ...	929,461	33,89,917	1,98,406	2,12,054	75,719	19,361	65,731	39,61,188	12,61,266	52,22,454
Average for 10 years ending with 1894-95.	1,650,858	44,48,462	3,62,204	1,82,791	74,981	23,436	56,823	51,48,697	11,09,971	62,58,668
1895-96 ...	2,010,021	60,46,630	3,80,303	1,90,447	85,782	18,023	62,937	67,84,122	12,61,266	80,45,388

The increase of Rs. 28,22,934 in gross revenue compared with the previous year is distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Occupier's rate	+26,56,713
Owner's rate	+1,81,897
Plantations	—21,607
Water-power	+10,063
Navigation	—1,338
Miscellaneous	—2,794
Total ...	+28,22,934

The direct revenue assessed during 1894-95 is the lowest recorded since 1879-80. In marked contrast to this, the direct assessments of the year 1895-96 exceed those of any previous year by nearly five lakhs.

SECTION II.—AGRICULTURAL.

Nature of the seasons, demand for water, &c. Kharif—There were light showers in April, and the month was exceptionally cool. Throughout May, however, very strong hot west winds prevailed, and the temperature throughout the month was excessively high. The rains broke in the middle of June, and the rainfall of that month largely exceeded the normal, especially in the tracts commanded by the Upper Ganges, Eastern Jumna, and Rohilkhand Canals. There was a long break during the first three weeks of July, and the total rainfall was much below the average for the month. In August the normal amount of rain fell, and it was generally well distributed throughout the month ; but on the 13th a fall of fourteen inches in thirteen hours was recorded at Jauli, in the Muzaffarnagar district. The rains ceased early in September, and after the 4th of that month practically no rain fell over the canal-irrigated tract.

In Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Farukhabad, and in the sub-montane districts the total rainfall of the season exceeded the normal ; in all other canal-irrigated districts there was a deficiency.

Owing to the late spring harvest, demand for canal water did not become strong until late in April. It became very strong in May, and continued so until the rains broke. Water was again required in the middle of July, but the demand was checked by general rain between the 21st and 24th of the month. During August and for the first half of September practically no irrigation was done ; but the early cessation of the rains caused a heavy demand to spring up at the end of the season, and a large area of late rice was secured, chiefly on the Lower Ganges Canal.

Rabi.—The rains ceased unusually early. There was good general rain during the first few days of September, but on the 4th of the month the rains practically ceased over the area commanded by canals. There was no rain in October and November, and during the remainder of the season only a few showers fell. The season therefore was exceptionally dry—in marked contrast to the rabi of 1894-95.

The demand for canal water commenced early in October and grew stronger as the season advanced ; but, except in one or two Divisions, it never became very intense. As regards area irrigated, the results of the half-year's operations are therefore somewhat disappointing, and expectations based on the results of previous dry seasons have not been fully realized. The area sown with rabi crops, especially barley, was smaller than usual ; and the area requiring canal water was still further reduced by the intense heat at the beginning of November, which baked the soil and burnt up the young crops before they were sufficiently advanced to stand a first watering. In some cases the fields were resown with the aid of canal water, but in many instances the time for resowing had passed. So great was the reduction in area under rabi crops that but little difficulty was experienced throughout the season in meeting the demand for canal water.

It may be thought that the recent enhancements of the rates for "flow" irrigation on the Upper Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals, and in the older branches of the Lower Ganges Canal had some effect on the demand for canal water. But if this were so, the proportion of area irrigated "flow," compared with that irrigated "lift," should show a marked decrease on these canals. This is not the case—the proportion on each canal remains much the same as it was before the enhancement of the "flow" rates.

Area irrigated by canals.—The following statement shows the areas irrigated during the last 11 years:—

Year.	Ganges Canal.	Ganges Lower Canal.	Agra Canal.	Jumna Eastern Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes. Jhánsi.	Bundelkhand Lakes. Hamírpur.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1885-86 ...	741,636	462,302	176,721	215,356	12,356	12,306	79,927	6,588	996	1,488	1.709.676
1886-87 ...	574,440	359,003	122,096	203,429	8,608	12,472	78,554	4,183	309	721	1,363,815
1887-88 ...	601,904	470,942	124,557	176,243	24,135	15,398	93,694	8,510	589	1,316	1,517,288
1888-89 ...	628,260	519,022	124,434	185,026	32,609	15,138	89,193	7,643	1,567	1,861	1,604,753
1889-90 ...	807,574	499,894	178,254	243,817	24,282	19,220	95,140	9,262	474	1,486	1,879,403
1890-91 ...	821,652	642,632	152,118	237,422	33,953	16,984	98,272	8,730	673	1,678	2 014.114
1891-92 ...	832,864	660,963	164,981	223,437	30,606	20,521	96,914	11,970	1,148	1.626	2,045,030
1892-93 ...	722,478	584,009	107.054	227,430	22,422	15,190	105,737	12,474	1,548	1,504	1,799,846
1893-94 ...	656,757	525.853	165,220	201,664	18,804	9,659	62,705	2,487	941	1,107	1,645,197
1894-95 ...	351,637	231,143	139,166	125,260	8,041	9,470	59,276	4,610	562	296	929,461
Average for 10 years ending with 1894-95.	673,920	495,576	145,460	203,908	21,582	14,636	85,941	7,646	881	1,308	1,650,858
1895-96 ...	759,297	666,880	184,502	222,476	35,292	16,027	108,789	12,809	1,942	2,007	2,010,021

Compared with 1894-95 there is an increase of 1,080,560 acres, due entirely to the nature of the seasons.

Kharíf and rabi areas.—The next table shows the kharíf and rabi areas irrigated during the last 11 years:—

Year.	Kharíf. April to September.	Rabi. October to March.	Total area.	Percentage. Kharíf.	Percentage. Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1885-86	702,259	1,007,417	1,709,676	41·08	58·92
1886-87	541,821	821,994	1,363,815	39·73	60·27
1887-88	612,436	904,852	1,517,288	40·36	59·64
1888-89	653,443	951,310	1,604,753	40·72	59·28
1889-90	649,737	1,229,666	1,879,403	34·57	65·43
1890-91	727,489	1,286,625	2,014,114	36·12	63·88
1891-92	766,215	1,278,815	2,045,030	37·47	62·53
1892-93	706,221	1,093,625	1,799,846	39·24	60·76
1993-94	744,381	900,816	1,645,197	45 25	54·75
1894-95	777,913	151,548	929,461	83·70	16·30
Average for 10 years ending with 1894-95,	688,191	962,667	1,650,858	41·69	58·31
1895-96	716,756	1,293,265	2,010,021	35·66	64·34

The rabi area is the highest recorded since 1883-84. The falling off in kharíf is due to a decrease in the area under indigo.

Crops irrigated.—The areas of the different crops, kharíf and rabi, irrigated during the last 11 years are shown below :—

Crops.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95	Average for the past 10 years.	1895-96.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Annual—												
Sugarcane ...	175,944	168,452	197,532	224,245	158,484	198,577	245,667	216,362	207,537	218,006	201,080	214,529
Kharíf—												
Rice ...	100,706	109,513	102,367	110,137	132,554	167,868	149,045	174,843	138,875	126,826	131,273	150,106
Maize ...	17,236	13,554	9,330	14,439	24,070	15,034	35,157	32,946	18,429	8,895	18,909	21,861
Millet ...	6,062	4,297	4,426	3,874	6,363	9,331	17,158	11,640	6,393	7,024	7,707	9,499
Indigo ...	297,314	164,013	212,756	224,177	223,633	224,663	174,546	138,521	264,652	308,832	223,311	223,441
Cotton ...	60,601	41,835	47,912	35,990	62,967	69,887	88,647	68,690	63,776	50,378	59,068	45,550
Other crops ...	44,706	40,316	38,332	40,804	41,826	42,081	56,107	63,331	44,939	58,065	47,051	52,232
Total, Kharíf ...	526,625	373,528	415,123	429,421	491,413	529,364	520,660	489,971	537,064	560,020	487,319	502,689
Rabi—												
Wheat ...	550,891	495,370	508,263	545,153	713,199	736,297	755,786	655,116	558,126	83,973	560,217	728,163
Barley ...	118,569	70,881	79,937	92,142	113,505	107,352	108,821	68,963	56,439	6,385	82,300	74,091
Gram ...	42,087	27,793	33,091	32,279	70,960	57,158	55,557	34,510	32,640	18,689	40,476	79,625
Peas ...	20,979	27,634	22,461	13,066	16,629	26,092	25,778	30,297	23,630	1,674	20,824	33,480
Other food-grains,	221,209	160,520	217,877	221,763	251,337	296,480	282,272	265,249	196,391	23,591	213,669	307,854
Poppy ...	15,629	14,679	12,957	8,819	10,847	12,744	11,290	9,816	10,149	5,812	11,274	20,864
Other crops ...	37,743	24,958	30,047	37,869	53,029	50,050	39,199	29,562	23,221	11,311	33,699	48,726
Total, Rabi ...	1,007,107	821,835	904,633	951,091	1,229,506	1,286,173	1,278,703	1,093,513	900,596	151,435	962,459	1,292,803
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,709,676	1,363,815	1,517,288	1,604,757	1,879,403	2,014,114	2,045,030	1,799,846	1,645,197	929,461	1,650,858	2,010,021

The decrease in indigo is ascribed partly to a falling off in prices and partly to deterioration of seed in the previous wet winter. The areas under wheat, gram and other food grains are exceptionally large ; and under the influence of better prices there is a considerable increase in the area under poppy.

For all the principal crops the outturn of the year was somewhat below that of a full average crop.

In the Meerut and Muzaffarnagar districts the yield of sugarcane was much below the average. The damp of the previous winter had injured the seed, and during the rains the crop in places suffered severely from floods.

Good prices were obtained for all crops, but especially for cotton and indigo and food grains.

SECTION III.—NAVIGATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The gross revenue (realizations) and expenditure during the past two years were as follows :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Revenue.		
	Rs.	Rs.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canal	12,851	11,930
Agra Canal...	7,084	5,654
Total Receipts ...	19,935	17,584
Expenditure.		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canal	12,119	12,071
Agra Canal...	10,575	6,792
Total Expenditure ...	22,694	18,863
Excess of expenditure over receipts	2,759	1,279

There is again a satisfactory decrease in expenditure. The falling off in receipts is due chiefly to the fact that tolls are no longer assessed on Government boats plying on Government work.

Traffic Statistics.—Some details of traffic are given in the following statement:—

	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Traffic in tons	124,473	35,397	159,870	141,287	28,153	169,440
Ton mileage	6,793,804	1,765,332	8,559,136	7,234,265	1,604,610	8,838,875
Value of goods carried	24,17,966	5,49,341	29,67,307	30,55,364	6,98,418	37,53,782
Number of passengers	...	404	404	...	552	552

SECTION IV.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

Direct outlay of the year compared with grants.—In the following statement the total outlay of the year under the several service sub-heads included in the Budget Estimate of the Irrigation Branch is compared with the original and final grants of the year :—

Head of service.	Outlay.	Budget grant.	
		Original.	Final.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works (Account head 35)	7,334	8,000	8,000
Major works—Working expenses (Account head 42)	87,462	96,000	96,000
Ditto of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	12,57,178	12,10,000	12,50,000
Total Imperial ...	13,51,974	13,14,000	13,54,000
Provincial.			
Major works—Working expenses (Account head 42)	20,15,158	23,42,000	20,89,000
Minor works (Account head 43), Capital account	11,923	49,000	19,520
Ditto working expenses	1,45,620	1,58,000	1,52,046
Ditto works of which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.	57,369	1,08,000	74,440
Total Provincial ...	22,30,070	26,57,000	23,35,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	35,82,044	39,71,000	36,89,000

Under "Provincial" the outlay is much below the final grant for the year. With orders to reduce expenditure to a minimum, it was difficult to estimate the probable expenditure with any exactness.

Capital outlay on works.—The Capital outlay on "Works" shown in the above table was distributed as below :—

Class.	Work.	Head works.	Main canal and branches.	Distributaries.	Drainage works.	Total.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works (Account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	...	4,857	2,885	...	7,742
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	34,509	32,734	78,757	71,902	2,17,902
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	25,047	70,497	83,479	8,170	2,07,193
	Agra Canal ...	...	31,655	289	64,141	96,085
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	93,039	10,031	5,667	37,287	1,46,024
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	1,73,450	...	...	1,73,450
	Total, Major Works ...	1,52,595	3,23,224	1,71,077	2,01,500	8,48,396
Minor Works.						
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (Account head 43).	Dún Canals ...	...	...	7,068	...	7,068
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	...	...	104	...	104
	Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	1,010	...	1,010
	Total ...	...	...	8,182	...	8,182
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	196	...	...	...	196
	Total, Minor Works ...	196	...	8,182	...	8,378
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,52,791	3,23,224	1,79,259	2,01,500	8,56,774

Betwa Canal.—On the Betwa Canal the outlay was incurred on pitching the slopes of Main canal, miles II-7 to III-3; on widening the Umri minor; and on completing the Ziladár's office at Jalaun.

Ganges Canal.—On the Ganges Canal the total outlay on works amounted to Rs. 2,17,902.

Northern Division.—Outlay Rs. 88,652. The following works were completed :—Motichur spur; extending the right flank, Hardwár dam; Motichur diversion channel; protective works on the Pathri and Ránipur torrents. Good progress was made on the Pur and Muzaffarnagar drainage cuts, and a commencement effected on the Harsauli drain. As explained in last year's report, the estimate for a new lock and regulator at the head of the canal was closed; serviceable materials, valued at Rs. 39,813, being written back to stock.

Anúpshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 12,469. The Raidhana drainage cut was practically completed, and the important work of improving the channel of the Nim nadi was commenced.

Meerut Division.—Outlay Rs. 11,994. The new fall in the Jani escape was commenced, and progress made on the improvements of the Nagan nadi, Sardhana drain and Kadírabad drain.

Bulandshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 87,914. No less than 46 estimates were current in this Division. A new flour mill at Sanauta was commenced, finished, and set running; several miles of new minors and drains were completed, and important improvements were effected on the Dasna and Barál arterial drains. A good start was made on the Khurja diversion cut. On the old distributaries considerable advance was made in equipping them with discharge sites, masonry outlets, and bed-bars.

Aligarh Division.—Outlay Rs. 16,396. The Borah and Kotla minors were got ready for the rabi, and a considerable area of new irrigation was effected from these channels.

Lower Ganges Canal (including the new Fatehpur Branch).—The outlay of Rs. 207,193 against the Open Capital account of the canal was incurred chiefly on the extension of the Ghátampur distributary; on a lock below the head of the new Fatehpur Branch; on permanent river training works in connection with the Narora weir; on constructing new drainage and minor distributary channels, and on improving existing distributaries. In addition to the above, an expenditure on works of Rs. 1,73,450 was incurred against the general estimate for constructing the Fatehpur Branch.

Narora Division.—Outlay Rs. 51,524, of which Rs. 25,047 were spent on permanent river training works above Narora weir. During the year the headquarters of the Division were transferred from Narora to Aligarh, where a house was purchased as a combined office and residence for the Executive Engineer. The Mohanpur distributary was completed, and the Mohanpur drain nearly so. In the matter of the Rudain drain, referred to in last year's report, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways ruled that the reconstruction of the railway culvert through which the drain passes should be carried out at the expense of the railway.

Mainpuri Division.—Outlay Rs. 16,133. The raising and strengthening of the main canal banks have steadily progressed; work on all important reaches has now been completed, and the canal rendered perfectly safe. The following works were completed: Ziladár's office on the Bewar branch; construction of new outlets on the Nagaria distributary; constructing the Mahaut minor and extending the Banakia distributary. For the last, land charges remain to be adjusted. Under drainage cuts—a drainage inlet at Jera; the Bhagwantpur drain, and the Sarabpur drain were completed. Land charges for the last still have to be adjusted. The excavation of the Balua drain was held in abeyance as Provincial funds were not obtainable.

Cawnpore Division.—Outlay Rs. 18,668 incurred in completing a 2nd class inspection-house at Halkapur and two Ziladár's offices; also in completing the Saraya and Lakh drainage cuts. In the case of the last, land charges remain to be adjusted. Progress was also made and an expenditure of Rs. 13,452 incurred on the remodelling of the Right Ranjitpur distributary.

Etáwah Division.—Outlay Rs. 35,073. Of this Rs. 28,323 were spent on constructing new bridges and masonry outlets on distributary channels: the expenditure on these improvements is now drawing to a close. The Takha escape from the Gangsi distributary was completed. Under Drainage Works, good progress was made on the Ber and Bhadwan drain, and the following were completed: Kothipur, Balapur, and Sehwan; Dohin, Chandkora and Bharthna drains.

The estimate (Rs. 4,26,230) sanctioned by the Government of India for extending the Ghátampur distributary of the Etáwah Division has been dealt with by the newly-constituted Fatehpur Construction Division noted on below.

Bhognipur Division.—Outlay Rs. 13,295. The following works were practically completed:—Lakhna inspection-house, Mahewa Ziladár's office, the Takpura drain, and the Patsoi drain. The Akorhi inspection-house and the Akbarpur drainage cut were commenced, and the Amarpur minor is well in hand. A large share of the small Capital grant in this Division was allowed to lapse.

Fatehpur Division.—The estimate for extending the Cawnpore branch of the Lower Ganges Canal through the district of Fatehpur into the south-eastern corner of the Allahabad district received the sanction of the Secretary of State in January 1893 (*Despatch No. 2, dated 25th January 1893*). The estimate amounts to Rs. 37,25,000, of which Rs 34,20,000 are for direct, and Rs. 3,05,000 for indirect, charges. The branch will, it is estimated, irrigate annually 116,000 acres and yield a net annual revenue of Rs. 3,04,500 or 8·17 per cent. on the Capital cost. The grant of Rs. 3,50,000 in the budget for 1895-96 enabled the work to be put in hand at the beginning of year. A new division known as the Fatehpur Division was constituted for the construction of this work and of the Ghátampur distributary extension, the estimate for which, amounting to Rs. 4,26,230, was sanctioned by the Government of India in October 1894. The outlay for the year in this division on works amounts to Rs. 2,45,219, of which Rs. 1,73,450 were spent on the Fatehpur branch; Rs. 38,362 on the Ghátampur distributary extension; and Rs. 33,407 on works on the Cawnpore navigation, rendered necessary by the construction of the new branch. Expenditure on these works, and on the Ghátampur distributary, is chargeable against the Open Capital account of the Lower Ganges Canal.

On the Fatehpur Branch.—The progress of work was as follows:—

(*a*) *Head works.*—Lock and Byewash, Cawnpore Branch—masonry completed; lock gates and fittings awaited.

(*b*) *Head regulator.*—Masonry completed.

(*c*) *Gujeni Escape.*—Head completed to canal bed level; excavation of falls started.

(*d*) Regulating bridge at mile 0-1 practically completed.

(*e*) *Pandu aqueduct.*—Excavation of foundations in progress, foundation proving dry and good.

(*f*) Culvert over Ramaipur nála completed.

(*g*) Two 1st class road bridges and 15 district and village road bridges practically completed.

(*h*) Two inspection-houses approaching completion.

(*i*) Earthwork in first 55 miles of channel commenced, of which 28 miles approaching completion.

(*k*) Channel alignment completed to mile 80. Distributary surveys of all systems down to mile 77 in progress, much of the alignment completed and lock-spitted.

On the Ghátampur extension.—The main channel was aligned and lock-spitted to mile 47 ; the Paras and Bhadwara distributaries were also lined out. The channel was completed to mile 38 with masonry works, excepting foot bridges and aqueduct The alignment of the remaining main and distributary systems is in progress.

Agra Canal.—Outlay Rs. 96,085 incurred on the new lock and regulator at mile 31, on a stop-dam at mile 38-3 ; on the Western depression, Tilpat, and Chhota Kosi drainage systems, and on a number of minor works.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—The outlay of Rs. 1,46,024 was incurred chiefly on work in connection with the Naogaon dam, and on drainage works.

Upper Division.—Outlay Rs. 98,024. The new retaining weir below the Naogaon dam was completed by June 1895, in time for the floods. The waterway of the existing dam having proved insufficient, it was decided, in October 1895, to increase the length of crest by 50 per cent. The sanction of the Government of India was accorded to the estimate (Rs. 46,223) for this work. The work was practically completed by the end of March 1896. The Landhaura drain was completed in time for the rains.

Lower Division.—Outlay Rs. 48,000. A new regulator and new heads for the Bijwara and Ramala distributaries were put in hand and completed. Good progress was made on the Basi, and Lumb drains and on the diversion of the Kandla drain. The widening of the Baraut drain was completed.

Dún Canals.—Outlay Rs. 7,068 incurred on lining with masonry the Badripur branch of the Kalanga canal, and on constructing an escape and drain in connection with this canal.

Extensions and improvements.—The expenditure under this sub-head was as follows :—

						Rs.
Protective works.	Betwa Canal	...	...	...	...	2,539
Productive works.	Ganges ...	...	...	...	...	39,669
	Lower Ganges	...	...	...	...	53,019
	Agra ...	...	...	...	...	2,699
	Eastern Jumna	...	...	...	...	16,005
				Total	...	1,11,392
Minor works	Dún ...	...	...	...	...	779
	Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	...	5,081
	Bijnor ...	...	...	...	...	386
	Jhánsi Lakes	...	...	...	...	342
	Hamírpúr ...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total	...	6,588
				Grand Total	...	1,20,519

The expenditure is nearly Rs. 60,000 less than last year. Owing to lack of funds but few new works were started during the year.

Ganges Canal, Northern Division.—Outlay Rs. 11,716. Incurred chiefly on works of protection for the Pathri superpassage ; providing additional gates to the Myapur regulator ; and on alteration to the Myapur dam.

Anúpshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 1,462 on miscellaneous works.

Meerut Division.—Outlay Rs. 5,268. The widening of the Sardhana drain was completed.

Bulandshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 17,081. Estimates for over 70 works of extension and improvement, chiefly in connection with drainage and distributary channels, were open during the year, but owing to tightness of funds a number of these works had to be postponed.

Aligarh Division.—Outlay Rs. 4,719, incurred chiefly on remodelling the Pilkhatra distributary and on the construction of the Gangaoli drainage cut and inlet. Both of these works were practically completed.

Lower Ganges Canal, Narora Division.—Outlay Rs. 41,732, incurred in connection with the head works at Narora, chiefly in remodelling the noses of the river-training groynes to the new or Denehy pattern with a view to reducing the cost of annual repairs.

In all other divisions of this canal owing to want of funds the expenditure has been small.

Agra Canal.—Outlay Rs. 2,699, incurred on petty works.

Eastern Jumna Canal, Upper Division.—Outlay Rs. 13,655. The down-stream floor of the retaining weir below the Maskhara dam was protected by laying six lines of concrete blocks. The masonry revetment at the Naogaon dam, through which the torrent breached in 1880, was rebuilt. Three lines of concrete blocks were added below the downstream floor, and heavy boulder pitching laid on the flanks of the old retaining dam.

Lower Division.—Outlay Rs. 2,350, incurred on petty works.

Repairs and maintenance.—The following table shows the expenditure on repairs and maintenance during the year :—

Class of works.	Canal.	Expenditure on repairs.	
		1894-95.	1895-96.
		Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	Betwa	30,202	29,598
Productive	Upper Ganges	3,93,130	3,43,729
	Lower Do.	2,93,192	2,44,586
	Agra	94,397	72,819
	Eastern Jumna	1,30,674	91,593
Minor	Dún	21,900	19,181
	Rohilkhand	23,393	19,987
	Bijnor	2,457	2,101
	Bundelkhand Lakes	3,693	3,085
Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	Upper Ganges	9,008	9,499
	Lower Ganges	6,211	7,205
	Eastern Jumna	2,267	1,457
	Betwa	746	...
	Dún	...	15
	Jhánsi Lakes	...	671
	Total ...	10,11,270	8,45,476

The total expenditure under this head is Rs. 1,65,794 less than in the previous year, a decrease of over 16 per cent. The orders to reduce the expenditure to the lowest possible limits were carried out with results which, so far as the expenditure of the year is concerned, are disclosed by these figures. But such a large curtailment of expenditure on the repairs and maintenance of Irrigation Works cannot be made without reducing the efficiency of the works and interfering with the proper distribution of the water. In the interests of the Canals and of the cultivators dependent on them, it is to be hoped that the conditions which rendered necessary such a large reduction in the amount available for annual repairs will not recur for many years to come.

Minor Works, neither Capital nor Revenue.—The following statement shows the outlay for each canal under "new works" on minor (agricultural) works of which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept:—

	Outlay. Rs.
Ganges Canal	15,263
Lower Ganges Canal	11,579
Agra Canal	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	685
Total ...	27,527

The expenditure is about half that of the previous year, as but few new works were put in hand.

Ganges Canal, Northern Division.—Outlay Rs. 5,077, incurred on a new drain in the Solani khádir; on diverting the Dhandera drain, and on remodelling the Muzaffarnagar drain, half the cost of which is debited to this head.

Anúpshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 5,222 on the Raidhana and Kithor drains and and on the improvement of the Nim nadi.

Meerut Division.—Outlay Rs. 1,068, all on the Nagan nadi improvement, one-fourth of the cost of the works being debited to this head.

Bulandshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 1,705, chiefly on the Somna, Nahraula and Chandhana cuts, half the cost of which is debited to this head.

Aligarh Division.—Outlay Rs. 2,164. The Agsoli drain and the Akrabad drain extension were completed.

Lower Ganges Canal.—Outlay Rs. 11,579, all on drainage works, the cost of which is charged partly against Capital and partly against this head.

Contribution Works.—Under this head the outlay was Rs. 14,311, and was incurred chiefly in the Northern Division on works for the protection of the town of Kankhal from the encroachment of the Ganges river, and on constructing an incinerator for the Hardwár Municipality.

Mileage of channels.—One hundred and eighty-one miles of new channels were opened during the year: of these one hundred and twenty miles are drainage cuts.

The total mileage of channels completed at the end of the year was as follows:—

	Miles.
Main Canals and Branches	1,403
Distributaries	6,942
Drainage cuts	2,638
Navigation, escape and mill channels	258
Total ...	11,241

(*d*)—*Telegraphs.*

The following statement shows the mileage of telegraph lines and of wires in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of 1895-96, and the extensions made during the year:—

Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
At the end of 1894-95.	Added during 1895-96.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of 1895-96.	At end of 1894-95.	Added during 1895-96.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at end of 1895-96.
4,976	62	...	5,038	17,482	397	...	17,879

During the year five Government telegraph offices were opened. Statistics regarding telegraph offices generally are given in the following table :—

Description of office.	Number open at end of 1894-95.	Opened during 1895-96.	Closed during 1895-96.	Number open at end of 1895-96.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. a. p.
Government offices ...	156	5	*4	157	3,02,740	9,322	3,53,393 15 1
Railway and Canal offices ...	310	9	†37	282	...	...	...
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	166	27	5	188	...	...	...
Total ...	632	41	46	627	...	...	...

* Hodal and Palwal transferred to Panjáb account and Rewah and Sutna to Central India agency account.
† Thirty-seven Bengal and North-Western Railway offices transferred to railway management.

Post Office.

(a) Imperial Post.

The year was one of steady progress in all branches. The progress was most noticeable in the money-order branch, the increase in the value of money-orders paid being represented by the enormous sum of 46 lakhs. Uninterrupted progress took place in the Land Revenue money-order system. Beginning with 1886-87, when there were 57,888 money-orders, aggregating nearly 11 lakhs, the business has steadily risen during the 10 years that have since elapsed to 165,829 money-orders, aggregating in the year 1895-96 more than 37½ lakhs in value. Similar advance marks the history of the Miscellaneous Revenue money-order system. The working of these two systems during the past year resulted in a credit to Government of over Rs. 53,000 in commission. On the other hand, the rent money-order system has declined during the past two years; but so long as landlords regard this system with disfavour, there is no likelihood of any development taking place.

The most important measure carried out during the year was the extension of the local money-order audit system to all the districts of the United Provinces. There were during the year under review 327,972 money-orders representing Rs. 41,90,388 locally audited.

A scheme for the sale of quinine through the agency of the sub and branch post-offices in all the districts of the Meerut Division, the district of Pilibhít, and the Tárai parganas of Kichha, Kilpuri, and Káshipur in the Naini Tal district was introduced on the lines of the arrangement already working in Bengal: as the packets of quinine were not distributed to the selected post-offices till towards the close of the year, it is not possible to say whether the scheme proved a success. An experiment was also made in the Benares and Kumaun Divisions of obtaining on every money-order drawn in favour of natives of the lower classes the impression of the inside of the end joint of the left thumb of the payee, in addition to the signature or mark required by the rules. The experiment had also been tried in the previous year in the Agra, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Lucknow head offices. Particular instructions were issued to the Divisional Superintendents concerned to put the scheme to a practical test at the first opportunity.

The following statement shows the number of post-offices of all classes and of letter-boxes which existed at the beginning and close of the year 1895-96 and the postmen and village postmen employed :—

Particulars.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1895 ...	1,283	2,133	1,606	532	5,554
Opened or entertained in 1895-96 ...	63	197	14	62	336
Closed or discontinued in 1895-96 ...	9	50	16	3	78
Balance on 31st March 1896 ...	1,337	2,280	1,604	591	5,812
Increase or decrease ...	+54	+147	−2	+59	+258

The entire strength of the delivery staff, including the district staff, was one man for every 15,644 of the population.

The following statement shows the distance over which mails were conveyed by railway, mail carts, and runners as compared with the mileage under each of these heads for the previous year :—

Railways		Mail carts.		Runners.		Total.	
1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
3,017	2,988	697½	719¾	2,091¾	2,060¼	5,806¼	5,768

The decrease of 29 miles of railway was nominal, being due to a transfer to another circle.

Village delivery work shows the following result as compared with the previous year :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Number of articles issued for delivery	53,329,146	54,853,786
Ditto returned undelivered	101,6,548	11,650,34
Ditto actually delivered	52,312,598	53,688,752
Percentage of undelivered articles	1·906	2·123

The total number of articles given out for delivery during the year 1895-96 was nearly 55 millions as against 53⅓ millions in the previous year, the difference being an increase of about 1½ millions or 2·85 per cent. in the year under review. The number of articles undelivered was 1,165,034 or 2·12 per cent. as against 1,016,548 or 1·90 per cent. in the previous year.

The number of insured articles sent through the post as compared with those of the previous year was as under :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Number of articles	25,620	26,344
Amount of insurance fee	Rs. 15,686	Rs. 16,097

The money-order transactions of the post-office in these Provinces during 1895-96 are compared with those of the previous year in the following statement :—

Year.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money-orders.	Value.	Commission charged.	Number of money-orders.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1894-95	1,347,285	2,49,05,605	3,31,220	2,028,555	3,81,56,596
1895-96	1,437,535	25,608,487	3,32,375	2,266,350	4,28,34,431
Increase or decrease ...	+90,250	+702,881	+1,155	+237,795	+46,77,835

The number of British postal orders of all classes was 9,357, aggregating in Indian currency Rs. 1,05,926, and the commission realized amounted to Rs. 564.

The savings banks transactions of the post-office compare as follows with those of the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of accounts.		Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	23,649	17,186	129,543	55,57,580	87,585	54,40,574	81,05,627
1895-96	23,052	17,043	129,701	54,83,649	90,805	55,59,239	81,66,569
Increase or decrease ...	−597	−143	+158	−73,931	+3,220	+118,665	+60,942

The total number of complaints received during the year under review was 771 against 346 in the previous year, but including those reported by Divisional Superintendents and 1st class Postmasters amounted to 1,352 : of these 530 were groundless, and of the 822 remaining, 560 were well-grounded. In 132 the inquiries were unsuccessful and in 130 the inquiries were still in progress at the close of the year. Compared with the number of articles, nearly 55 millions given out for delivery, the number of complaints, excluding those which proved to be groundless, was far from excessive.

The number of cases proved against postal servants guilty of offences punishable by law in the year under review was 61 compared with 57 in the previous year. The legal convictions were 31 against 30 in the previous year.

There were seven cases of highway robbery. Of these six occurred in British territory and one in the Gwalior state, as against seven in British territory only in the previous year.

Four hundred and twenty-five articles containing valuable property, amounting to Rs. 25,989, were received in the Dead Letter Office during the year under review ; and the Dead Letter Office was successful in delivering to the addressees and to the senders property to the value of Rs. 25,411. The balance was in deposit at the close of the year.

(b) District Post.

The subjoined table shows the total number of post-offices and letter-boxes which existed and of village postmen employed at the commencement and close of the year 1895-96 :—

	District post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1895 ...	354	736	50	714	1,854
Opened or entertained in 1895-96 ...	5	45	...	17	67
Closed or discontinued in 1895-96 ...	53	23	...	55	131
Balance on the 31st March 1896 ...	306	758	50	676	1,790
Increase or decrease ...	−48	+22	...	−38	−64

Five district post-offices were opened during the year, and fifty-three were closed or transferred to the Imperial establishment. Forty-five letter boxes were set up in new localities or transferred to the district post from the Imperial establishment, and twenty-three letter-boxes were closed or transferred from the District Post to the Imperial Department.

The total length of district post lines in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year was 9,191¼ miles, against 9,165¼ miles during the previous year.

The subjoined statement shows in abstract the total number of articles posted at and delivered from district post-offices during the year 1895-96 and the previous year :—

Year.	Articles received from district post-offices for despatch by imperial post-offices.			Articles sent from imperial post-offices for delivery by district post-offices.		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
1894-95	2,536,346	19,992	2,862	3,677,801	55,980	17,292
1895-96	2,493,276	47,168	3,676	3,754,626	77,942	26,506
Increase	...	27 176	814	76,825	21,962	9,214
Decrease	−43,070	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of increase ...	...	135·9	28·4	2·0	39·2	53·2
Percentage of decrease	1·6	...	...	...	...	...

The total number of articles received for delivery and posted for despatch during the past two years was as follows :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Received for delivery	3,751,073	3,859,074
Posted for despatch	2,559,200	2,544,120

The above shows an increase of 2·8 per cent. in the number of articles received for delivery as compared with the figures for 1894-95 and a decrease of 0·5 per cent. in the number of those posted for despatch.

The total number of articles returned undelivered during the year was 207,378 or 5·3 per cent. on the total number received for delivery.

The total cost of maintenance of the district post in the United Provinces was Rs. 1,87,239.

	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	1,46,630
Oudh	40,609

The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 1,89,000.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The year was remarkable for wet and cloudy weather. The monsoon of 1894, which began in June, was fairly continuous until the beginning of September but in July the rainfall was unevenly distributed, and in the autumn it was heavy and prolonged, while during the winter months it was generally in excess. The average rainfall over the entire provinces was 65·4 inches, or 20 inches above the average of the past five years. This incessant rain caused serious injury to the autumn harvests generally, and the outturn in the greater part of the provinces was exceptionally poor. Rice and sugarcane gave a fair yield; but the sowings of the spring crops were retarded by the excessive moisture; in many cases they had to be repeated; and finally rust, blight, and high winds shrivelled the grain when ripening, and reduced the produce. With the exception of the Meerut and Agra divisions, where the outturn on the whole was not unsatisfactory, the year must be regarded as one of bad harvests and agricultural depression—a fact of great significance in estimating the effect on the agricultural population of the unseasonable character of the current year. The poorer classes suffered most, and distress would have been actually felt, but for large importations of grain from the western districts and the Panjáb.

In many districts serious injury was caused by floods to crops and both private and Government property, and relief had to be afforded by remissions and suspensions of revenue. Severe hailstorms, moreover, occurred in nine districts, and their effect was most marked in Hamírpur and Lalitpur. In the former district the loss of revenue amounted to Rs. 35,492; while in Lalitpur, in addition to revenue being remitted, relief works had to be undertaken in the vicinity of the injured villages.

Although the excessive rainfall of 1894 and the deficient harvests were detrimental to public health, especially in the eastern and southern districts, still on the whole the year was less unhealthy than its predecessor. There was a diminution in the mortality from cholera, small-pox, and fever. It is hoped that the measures taken for the sale of quinine in five-grain packets may result in reducing the heavy mortality from malarial fever. It will be interesting to learn to what extent those measures have been carried into effect, how far quinine has been brought within the reach of the mass of the population, and whether the boon is appreciated by them.

While in these provinces generally the mortality among cattle was less than in the previous year, still it was very great. Rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, and dysentery were rife, and a few cases of glanders and farcy were reported among horses on the Saháranpur-Dehra road. The loss of cattle was greatest in the three northern districts of the Lucknow Division, especially in Sitapur, where over 1,00,000 cattle are said to have perished. The aid of the Veterinary Assistants attached to District Boards was enlisted in some districts, and steps taken for the segregation of diseased cattle and the destruction of the carcasses and skins of dead animals; but the people are said to be generally apathetic in this matter, although they do not object to the treatment of their sick animals if medicines are supplied gratis. Liberal advances were made in districts where the loss of cattle was heaviest, to enable cultivators to replace their stock.

Owing to deficient harvests, the prices of food grains were high as compared with the previous year. But for the large importations of food grains and seeds from the Panjáb and the Meerut and Agra divisions into districts where the local produce

was insufficient, prices would have been exceptionally high, and in parts of the country would no doubt have reached famine level.

Of the arrears of previous years on account of land revenue on the roll, amounting to Rs. 2,37,837, no less than Rs. 1,65,586 were remitted. The real balance is shown as Rs. 70,039, of which Rs. 62,290 were collected during the year and Rs. 62 shortly after its close, leaving a sum of Rs. 7,687 for future realization. The greater part of this balance is said to be due from estates under attachment where bad seasons have interfered with the collections, or from properties in which farm or sale has been proposed.

The collection of arrears under other heads of revenue calls for no remarks.

The current demand of revenue on the roll amounted to Rs. 5,98,48,332, of which Rs. 5,89,26,331 or 98·5 per cent was collected. Of the balance, Rs. 6,14,991 is classed as recoverable, Rs. 1,91,938 as irrecoverable, and Rs. 1,08,767 as nominal. Rs. 1,74,486 of the recoverable balance was collected shortly after the close of the year, and the greater part of the money outstanding (Rs. 3,76,450) represents revenue suspended or postponed on account of the unfavourable seasons. The irrecoverable balance consists of remissions on account of destruction of crops by rust, hail, and floods. The largest remissions were granted in the Bundelkhand districts, where the linseed and wheat crops had failed, and severe damage was caused by a hailstorm in Hamírpur. The nominal balance is made up of reductions and remissions of revenue on account of deterioration and other causes. The recoverable arrears are heavy in the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Fyzabad divisions; but the circumstances of the year required that consideration should be shown in the collection of the revenue, and time allowed for payment to the poorer landholders. Discrimination was generally exercised in realizing the Government demand and no undue severity was employed. The results are creditable to the District Officers concerned, who discharged their duties well in an exceptionally difficult year. The deteriorated tracts in Farukhabad, Mainpuri, and Etah which suffered from agricultural depression, and in which it was necessary to make large reductions of revenue, are recovering. The wire fence erected on the boundary between Muttra and Agra and the Bhartpur State has proved successful in keeping out wild cattle, and it has been found possible to enhance the revenue in some of the border villages adjoining the fence in the Agra district by 23 per cent. A noticeable feature in the year's administration was the falling off in the advance collections by nearly 21 lakhs as compared with the previous year.

On 1st October 1894 the land revenue on the roll was Rs. 5,98,48,332; on 1st October 1895 it amounted to Rs. 6,03,07,924, being an increase of Rs. 4,59,592, due chiefly to the enhancement of revenue at the regular revision of settlement in portion of Garhwál, Unao, Rae Bareli, Sultánpur, Partábgarh, and Bara Banki.

The unusually heavy rainfall during the winter months affected the canal revenues to a very large extent.

In occupier's rate alone there was a decrease of over 18 lakhs; the demand being Rs. 32,49,360 as compared with Rs. 50,95,938 in the previous year. The owner's rate was similarly affected, and the demand fell from Rs. 2,59,494 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,52,726 in the year under review.

In State properties the total demand, including outstandings, was Rs. 7,58,048, of which Rs. 7,10,215 or 94 per cent. were collected. But a large falling off was observable in the current rental demand of the estates in the Naini Tal district, which was due to successive bad seasons and to heavy mortality among cattle. In the Tarái estate alone there was a decline in the rent-roll to the extent of Rs. 22,260. The Bánda estates were again responsible for the heavy arrears, but little more than half the total demand having been collected. Measures were undertaken for having these arrears carefully classified and tested; but it appeared that a very great proportion of them would have to be written off, as, owing to a succession of bad harvests and the

existing agricultural distress in Bánda, the chances of recovery were small. The outstanding balances in Jhánsi, Lucknow, and Hardoi were also large and were said to be the result of bad harvests. In the Garhwál-Bhábar the revision of rents was not completed in time, and the total rental and cesses remained uncollected. After payment of land revenue and rates, the income from State properties was Rs. 5,34,143; the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,24,869, leaving a net profit for Government of Rs. 2,09,274.

The system of remitting revenue by money-orders maintained its popularity. The total number of money-orders issued was 154,699 and their value Rs. 33,45,331, as compared with 150,303 and Rs. 32,78,485, respectively, in the previous year. The largest increases both in number and value occurred in the Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Cawnpore, Hamírpur, and Gorakhpur districts. In contrast to the general increase in the use of money-orders for this purpose, it is not easy to account for the falling off in this respect in the Agrá and Benares divisions, in each of which, however, it was confined to some only of the districts contained in them; the number and amount of the money-orders having increased in others.

There was in the North-Western Provinces an increase of 15,013 in the number of suits instituted, but the number of applications fell from 176,754 to 145,094. The total of suits and applications has, however, decreased from 271,592 to 254,945; the figures for the year 1892-93 being 255,765. The number of suits (109,851) in the year under review was the highest on record since the Rent Act (XII of 1881) was passed. Suits for arrears of rent rose from 85,257 to 99,246 and were 90 per cent. of the total number of suits instituted as compared with 89·8 and 89·7 per cent. of the two previous years. All divisions save Gorakhpur showed an increase for which various reasons were assigned. The explanation suggested for the increase in suits coupled with a decrease in applications is that in a year of indifferent harvest the landholders take the opportunity of securing decrees for arrears of rent against occupancy-tenants, with a view to their ejectment; while they cannot afford to eject the tenant-at-will. The phenomenon of an increase in suits (7·22 per cent.) accompanied by a decrease in applications (2·55 per cent.) occurred also in 1886-87; while the reverse was the case in 1893-94, when suits fell by 0·39 per cent. and applications rose by 4·94 per cent. There would seem then to be some ground for accepting this explanation. At the same time there have been instances in which an increase in suits was contemporaneous with an increase in applications as in 1884-85, and also in which both classes of proceedings decreased together as in 1885-86 and again in 1890-91. The file of cases which were pending for more than three months, which had diminished in the preceding year to 84 cases, has now risen to 184. The numbers were highest in the Meerut (67) and Gorakhpur (51) districts, and the attention of the Collectors was invited to the matter.

There was a marked decrease in the number of applications to eject tenants-at-will, the figures being 53,955 as compared with 72,105 in the previous year. The Board of Revenue made the following remarks in explanation of this decrease:—

"These figures afford a strong indication of the correctness of the explanation which has been advanced before, and which many officers again advance in their present reports, —that notices of ejectment against tenants-at-will are less numerous when the seasons are unprosperous, differing in this respect from notices of ejectment against tenants with rights. Briefly put, in poor years the difficulty landholders find is not in ousting tenants, but in retaining them. The fact that in the Meerut and Agra divisions, where the harvests were comparatively favourable, the falling off in the issue of notices of this kind was proportionately less than elsewhere, presents a further confirmation of this view. In Hamírpur, Allahabad, Mirzapur, and Gorakhpur the number of applications of this class was less than half of that in 1893-94, and in Budaun, Moradabad, Fatehpur, Bánda, Benares, Gházipur, Ballia, and Azamgarh also the decrease was proportionately very great In the Bundelkhand districts the effects of the unfavourable seasons in discouraging evictions are accentuated by the fact that land is plentiful and cultivators few, and ejectments are only resorted to in the case of thriftless and persistently recusant tenants. In

the Benares division the fact that twelve years have now elapsed from the revision of records is given as a reason in several districts for a falling off in the number of notices. The Collector of Mirzapur is silent as to the very pronounced decrease in his district, where the notices issued were less than a third of those in the preceding year."

The tenants contested 28 per cent. of the notices, as in the preceding year. The area affected fell from 477,996 in 1893-94 to 260,555 acres in the year of report. The Benares and Gorakhpur divisions are remarkable for the large proportion of contested applications. The proportion of success obtained by the tenants in resisting ejectment (in 52 per cent of the applications) fell slightly below that of the preceding year (55 per cent). Gorakhpur, and next to it Rohilkhand, show a large number of attempted ejectments successfully defeated.

The number of applications to enhance the rent of occupancy-tenants was less by 1,731 than in the previous year (a fall of 22·57 per cent). On the other hand, the number of applications under section 35, Act XII of 1881, to eject protected tenants for non-payment of rents rose by 5,178 or 28·70 per cent. The increase was general in every district, but most marked in the Rohilkhand and Benares divisions and in Saháranpur, Cawnpore, and Gorakhpur. Ejectment actually took place in the case of 38·85 per cent. of the notices issued as compared with 38·98 per cent. in 1893-94 and 36·29 per cent. in the previous year. The area affected rose from 40,502 acres in 1893-94 to 55,559 in the year under review. The number of resignations of occupancy holdings shows an increase of 12,604 as compared with the previous year's figures, and is attributed to agricultural depression. Many of these resignations are doubtless forced on the tenants, who thus forfeit their occupancy rights, but are let in again as tenants-at will.

While the tenant area has risen by over 133,000 acres, the protected area shows a decrease of nearly 40,000 acres, following an increase of 20,000 acres in the previous year. Although the area recorded as held with rights decreased from 10,283,657 to 10,243,839 acres, on the other hand the area held by tenants over 12 years, in which they could assert and maintain a right of occupancy, increased from 3,215,575 to 3,395,290 acres, an increase of nearly 180,000 acres, which, if only recorded as occupancy, would far more than compensate for the decrease of 40,000 acres in the recorded privileged and occupancy area.

In Oudh there was a falling off in the number of suits instituted from 35,431 to 33,909; the most marked decrease occurring under the head of suits to contest enhancement or ejectment. Eviction actually took place from 8,306 holdings with an area 55,717 acres, and about one-third of this area was relet to new tenants. The average rise in the rent of lands relet from which statutory tenants were ejected, was a little more than 7 per cent or slightly above the percentage allowable by law in individual cases. A special report was submitted by the Board of Revenue in the course of the year on the subject of illegal enhancement; but as sufficient trustworthy evidence had not been adduced to warrant a recommendation for the immediate amendment of the enhancement sections of the Rent Act, the Government approved the proposal of the Board that District Officers should continue to watch the working of the Act, and to scrutinize more carefully reported cases of illegal enhancement. It would appear that, in the year under review, the devices used to evade the law were less widely resorted to than in previous years, owing possibly to the difficulty landlords had in realizing even the existing rents in full; and although the practice undoubtedly still prevails, no authenticated case came to light in which a premium was levied on the grant or renewal of a tenancy.

There were 3,559 appeals for disposal by Judges, of which 57 per cent. (2,049) were decided. The pending file, though still heavy, was reduced in both provinces, and the figures are 517 in the North-Western Provinces and 1,002 in Oudh. The Judicial Commissioner was requested in 1895 to suggest means for the disposal of the heavy arrears in the appeals to Judges in suits under the Oudh Rent Act, and he reported that the District Judges of Fyzabad, Gonda, and Rae Bareli in whose courts

the pending files of rent appeals were heavy, had been directed to apply for the transfer of civil appeals to the courts of Subordinate Judges. The average duration in the North-Western Provinces has been reduced from 7 months, 18 days to 6 months, 11 days; but in Oudh it continues very high, being 11 months and 5 days.

Excluding the figures for Kumaun, appeals in rent cases to Commissioners diminished by 1,115 cases. The number of pending cases was greatly reduced, there being only 833 at the close of the year as compared with 2,207 when it began, and 85 cases only were pending over 3 months against 591 in the previous year.

The cases for disposal by the Board fell from 3,441 to 3,237, and those decided from 2,796 to 2,205. The distribution of judicial work between the members was more equal than in the previous year, but the pending file is large; being 1,032 cases against 645 in 1893-94.

The falling off in the total number of processes, and in the arrears for the recovery of which they were issued, was due to a decrease in the minor processes of writs and arrests, which were employed more sparingly than usual on account of the poor harvests. Care and discrimination were generally exercised in the issue of processes for the collection of the revenue, and due allowance made for the circumstances of the people in parts where the harvests were seriously deficient. On the other hand, attachments of movable property considerably increased, and the number of sales more than doubled. Sales were largely resorted to in the Allahabad and Lucknow divisions, and emphasise the difficulty experienced in collecting the revenue. A large reduction in the number of arrests and attachments is observable in most of the districts that were singled out for mention last year. In Meerut alone the writs diminished from 705 to 22, owing to the introduction by the Collector of a system he found to work well in Basti some years ago, by which patwáris were required to prepare statements of the demand for distribution to the lambardárs, 15 days before the revenue instalments fell due.

There would appear to be considerable difference of opinion as to the results of the experiment, which has been introduced, of utilising the post for the service of writs. In some districts the system has been attended with much success, while in others it is unhesitatingly condemned. There is no doubt that the circumstances of the year were not favourable for working the system, and that it deserves a further trial even in the districts where it has been pronounced a failure. The fact that it prevents the employment of temporary process-servers, who are necessarily less under restraint than the permanent staff, is a strong recommendation of the system.

The statistics of transfers showed in the North-Western Provinces a decrease in the number of transfers by public and private sale, but an increase in the number of mortgage cases. But in neither case was the change very remarkable. Whether the increase in mortgages be due or not to bad harvests, it is satisfactory to note that the number of mortgages fell below what it was in the prosperous year, 1893-94.

In Oudh, on the other hand, sales have increased in number, notably those by order of the courts, in which the increase is relatively large. The only satisfactory feature is an increasing number of redemptions.

The statistics given of the sales, compulsory and voluntary, in the united provinces distinguish between those which have taken place on land assessed to revenue from those of land free of revenue.

In the North-Western Provinces there occurred in revenue-paying land:—

In 1893-94	20,895 sales.
„ 1894-95	20,485 „

whereas in land free of revenue there were:—

In 1893-94	1,334 sales.
„ 1894-95	1,176 „

The proportion of sales in the former to those in the latter class of land was as 16 to 1 in 1893-94 and as 17 to 1 in 1894-95.

The areas of the two classes of land are given on page 22, Form D, of the Appendix to the Administration Report for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1894-95 as follows:—

	Acres.
Revenue-paying land (under headings 1 to 5)	42,036,120
Revenue-free land (under headings 6 and 7)	2,003,656

The area which pays revenue is to the area free of revenue as 21 to 1.

In Oudh the statistics yield still more remarkable results. The sales of land paying revenue in that province were to those of land free of revenue:—

In 1893-94 as 32 to 1
„ 1894-95 „ 37 „ 1

The area of the former class of land as shown in the statement quoted above is to that of the latter class as 75 to 1.

As far then as these statistics go, they afford at any rate some negative evidence that the revenue demand has had no effect in increasing the alienation of land. If it had had any such effect, it might be reasonably expected that the sales in land assessed to revenue, would have been proportionately more frequent in such land than they were in land which is not liable to such a burden. This, at any rate judging by the relative frequency of the sales in the two classes of land, has not been the case. The statistics unfortunately do not show the areas transferred, but it may be presumed that they bear appproximately the same proportion to one another as is borne by the numbers of the sales that took place.

The disposal of partition work was satisfactory, only five districts showing cases pending over three years. The number of applications was large in the Gorakhpur and Meerut divisions, but more than half were disposed of. There was an increase of nearly 6,000 in the number of mahâls, or 4 per cent. on the total number. In the draft Bill to amend the Land Revenue Acts of both provinces, proposals were formulated for the encouragement of imperfect partitions, and the discouragement of the formation of very minute properties by perfect partition.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, although higher by over Rs. 11,000 than in the previous year, are still small, amounting in the year under report to only Rs. 77,781. In the North-Western Provinces the Allahabad division showed a large increase, but elsewhere there was a general decrease, which was most marked in Meerut and Benares. In Oudh the figures nearly doubled; but were still below those of previous years, and it is probable that extension of settlement operations here has reduced the demand for loans. The Board of Revenue have remarked that there is no "persistent and spontaneous demand for Government aid." The connection between this fact and the degree of security of tenure enjoyed in the Provinces, is a matter which the Lieutenant-Governor will pursue on a convenient occasion.

It was suggested last year that loans might usefully be given for drainage works. The only hindrance in the way of carrying out this suggestion is said to be the difficulty of combined action among landowners, and of reconciling conflicting interests, as well as that of obtaining competent engineering advice. The question of amending the law with a view to promoting drainage works, is under the consideration of the Local Government.

There was a marked increase in the advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The figures are the highest on record since the Act was passed, and amounted to Rs. 6,77,280 as compared with Rs. 1,97,983 in the previous year. The largest increases were in the Allahabad, Lucknow, and Fyzabad divisions, where the effects of the bad seasons were most severely felt and where in some districts there was a heavy mortality among cattle. The money distributed was of material assistance to the agricultural classes, whose resources were, owing to the character of the year greatly reduced. The Collector of Bânda believing that

too high a standard of security was exacted before advances were made, introduced a system of making several cultivators jointly and severally responsible for the advances made to each without any other security. That system has been, within the Lieutenant-Governor's knowledge, tried with excellent results in other parts of India; but it must be judged in these provinces by its result, and its working will be carefully watched. Mr. Rose, the Commissioner of Agra, has not yet formulated his proposals for improving the method of advances under this Act, although he promised to have them ready in March 1896. Mr. Harington, the Commissioner of Meerut, discussed at length a scheme for advancing money for seed and cattle through selected landholders, and this will be taken into consideration along with Mr. Rose's proposals.

An interesting note has been prepared by the Director of Land Records on agricultural depression during recent years. The remedy suggested is the drainage of depressed areas, and although much has been done in this direction in the canal-irrigated districts, there are many others in which schemes could be carried out with advantage.

2.—Canal Revenue.

[*Note.*—See Chapter IV, Public Works, (*c*) Canals.]

3.—Customs.

Blank.

4.—Opium.

Blank.

5.—Salt.

Blank.

Note.—Headings 3 and 5 are blank; as "Customs" is an Imperial head of account, and "Salt" is under the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. For "Opium" see under "Excise."

6.—Excise.

The total real receipts of the year, that is, the gross receipts, inclusive of the amounts credited in 1893-94 on account of the year under report and exclusive of refunds and advance payments made on account of 1895-96, amounted to Rs. 56,48,608 as compared with Rs. 58,52,663 in the previous year, when the receipts were the highest on record. There was thus a falling off of 3½ per cent. in the income as compared with the previous year; but the receipts were somewhat higher than those realized in 1892-93, and considerably in excess of those of the two years preceding. The charges at the same time fell from Rs. 1,33,507 to Rs. 1,23,396, owing chiefly to the closing of certain distilleries. There was an increase in the charges for district office establishment owing to the changes introduced by Mr. Alexander's scheme; but such charges will not in future appear, as the Government of India has ruled that the cost of the joint establishment employed on the work of several departments shall in future be debited to the head of Land Revenue.

	1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
Country liquor ...	38,50,765	36,20,838
English ditto ...	3,62,777	3,88,261
Drugs	7,57,958	7,83,060
Opium	7,90,097	7,68,736
Tari	89,246	85,812
Fines and miscellaneous,	1,820	1,901
Total ...	58,52,663	56,48,608

Throughout the central and western parts of the Provinces, including all the more fully-developed and thickly-populated districts, the distillery system was in force, the modified distillery system having altogether disappeared. The outstill and farming

systems were in force only in the thinly-populated and frequently-inaccessible tracts on the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of the Province. On the north and east the area under these latter systems formed, except in the north of the Gonda and Bahraich districts, a continuous tract extending from near Hardwár to Ballia. On the southern border the uplands of Mirzapur, and the whole of the country south and west of the Jumna, except small portions of the districts of Allahabad, Etáwah, and Muttra, were under the outstill or farming systems. The total area in which outstills were allowed either under direct management or with the intervention of a farmer was 38,000 square miles, with a population of 8,750,000, while over an area of 68,500 square miles, with a population of 38,000,000, the liquor traffic was under the strict control of the central distillery system.

There were no changes in the area under the distillery system during the year. A suggestion made by the Commissioner of Excise for the experimental opening of bonded warehouses as a check on the illicit distillation of liquor was considered by the Government, and orders were issued for the trial of the plan in the portion of the Ballia district that was still under the distillery system, where it had hitherto been found impossible to prevent the smuggling of cheap liquor from the outstills in the adjoining tracts. Considerable progress was made in the closing of the smaller distilleries—a measure that is not only desirable in the interests of economy, but is likely to lead to the introduction of improved methods of manufacture. The permission given during the last six months of the year to distil proof spirit on payment of a still-head duty of Rs. 2 per gallon was not taken much advantage of, the amount of spirit of this strength issued being less than 1 per cent. of the whole. There was not apparently much demand for the stronger liquor except in a few of the western districts.

The total decline in the receipts from country liquor was about 2¼ lakhs of rupees, from 38½ to 36¼ lakhs. At the time at which the sales of the fees for licensed shops were held there was nothing to indicate the approach of unfavourable seasons, and the prices paid were, on the whole, higher than in the previous year, a fall of Rs. 21,000 in Oudh being more than compensated for by an increase of Rs. 72,000 in the North-Western Provinces. But the seasons proved unusually unfavourable; the prosperity of the agricultural and labouring classes, especially in the eastern districts, was seriously affected by the partial failures of successive harvests; and there was a great decrease in the consumption of liquor. The receipts from still-head duty fell off by about a lakh in the North-Western Provinces and two lakhs in Oudh.

The question of the effect on the excise revenue of the octroi taxation imposed in many municipalities on the materials used in the manufacture of spirits had been under discussion for some years past. The taxation of *mahúa* was in many cases excessive, but steps were taken during the year to have it reduced; and further examination of the question has shown that the taxation imposed was not such as to seriously affect the price of country spirits, and thus to increase the income of municipalities at the expense of the excise revenue. The grant of refunds on exported liquor, on account of the taxation on raw material, would involve complicated arrangements, and it was decided that no further action was required.

There was an increase of Rs. 24,000 in the receipts from still-head duty on rum and spirits of wine, and a slight increase in the license fees for the sale of European spirits.

The administration of hemp drugs has been put on a new footing from the commencement of the current excise year, in order to give effect to the recommendations of the Hemp Drugs Commission by which the administration of this branch of Excise is brought under much stricter control. The receipts from the fees for the sale of these drugs rose from Rs. 7,57,958 to Rs. 7,83,060, and were the highest ever obtained. The increase was coincident with a slight reduction in the number of shops, and a very considerable decrease in the recorded imports of the drugs. These figures are, however, untrustworthy.

The total excise on opium fell from Rs. 8,88,730 to Rs. 8,77,997, but these figures include the total price at which opium is sold to vendors, a part of which is credited in the Opium Department. The gross receipts credited to the Excise Department were Rs. 7,65,000 as compared with Rs. 7,94,000 in the previous year. License fees rose from Rs. 1,65,000 to Rs. 1,69,000 (the rise in real receipts under this head being apparently considerably more) ; but the receipts from the sale of opium fell from Rs. 6,27,000 to Rs. 5,95,000, partly owing to diminished sales, but chiefly to the raising of the price at which opium is supplied to the Excise by the Opium Department. The decrease in the sales, which was chiefly in those to non-official vendors, was possibly owing to the unfavourable conditions of the year, but appeared also to be connected with the extension of the area under poppy, which rose from 358,000 to 462,000 bighas. Very small success was attained in checking the smuggling of opium by cultivators, the prevention of such practices being a matter of unusual difficulty.

The enhancement of the price at which opium is issued from the treasuries did not have the effect of diminishing the fees paid for licenses of vend, nor was the small decline in consumption attributable to the rise in price.

Prosecutions for offences were less numerous and less successful than in the previous year, and in many of the districts in which statistics showed that there was most reason to suspect the existence of illicit practices little activity was exerted in bringing offenders to justice. The police were reported to be apathetic in this matter.

7.—STAMPS.

The gross receipts are compared below with those of the two preceding years :—

Year.	Non-Judicial stamps.	Court-fee stamps.	Copy stamps.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	17,74,956	50,73,200	3,96,706	72,49,862
1894-95 ...	18,68,343	48,30,059	3,78,832	70,77,234
1895-96 ...	18,65,509	50,48,338	3,86,161	73,00,008

The total income from non-judicial and court-fee stamps was the highest on record, the incidence falling at Rs. 147 per mille of population as against Rs. 142 in 1894-95. The explanation of the large increase in the receipts from court-fee stamps probably is that a considerable increase in obligations renewed or incurred, such as is indicated by the figures of the past few years, naturally led to an increase in litigation. In particular districts a large part of the increase was assignable to special causes, as in Aligarh, where a rise of 29·85 per cent. (Rs. 53,531) in the receipts from court-fee stamps was mainly due to the appointment of an Additional Judge.

The receipts from the stamping of skeleton forms increased from Rs. 6,111 to Rs. 9,444, *i.e.* by 54 per cent. There was a nominal decline of Rs. 1,064 (from Rs. 1,00,288 to Rs. 99,224) in the sale of receipt stamps. This was more than accounted for by a falling off of Rs. 3,403 in the Agra district, due to the prevention of the exportation of these stamps to the Bombay Presidency, where the rate of discount is lower than in these Provinces. The revenue under this head might have been improved. Sales of *húndi* stamps rose by Rs. 9,039 or 9 per cent., the increase being generally assigned to speculations in grain.

Sales of document stamps fell by Rs. 14,631 or ·89 per cent. The decrease exceeded Rs. 1,000 in twenty-two districts, including almost the whole of the Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions. The decrease was also general throughout Oudh. The decrease which was variously explained was in some cases attributed to special and local conditions as in Mirzapur and Sultánpur, where the liberal grant of *takávi* advances perceptibly diminished the professional money-lender's loans.

The receipts from the sale of copy stamps rose by Rs. 7,329 or 1·94 per cent. The increase was chiefly due to the revised scale of fees sanctioned by the High Court or the North-Western Provinces, and introduced in October 1894. The Board of

Revenue contemplate the introduction of a similar system of fixed fees to the revenue courts. The question of facilitating and cheapening the grant of copies in the courts continued to receive attention.

The gross charges of the Department fell from Rs. 1,54,071 to Rs. 1,33,815. The decrease was mainly due to the cost of the establishment being debited to the Revenue Department, except in Dehra Dún and the Kumaun Division. An increase under the head "Contingencies" was also largely nominal. Refunds of the value of spoiled stamps showed a considerable increase.

The amount realized by Collectors as stamp duty under sections 37 and 38 of the Stamp Act rose from Rs. 7,066 to Rs. 10,578, while the amount of penalties realized under section 37 fell off from Rs. 4,325 to Rs. 3,285.

The percentage of documents held to have been wrongly impounded slightly increased. Prosecutions were less numerous, but more successful, the percentage of acquittals being 11·2 as against 18·4 in the previous year.

With few exceptions inspections were regularly made and note-books maintained.

8.—Income-Tax.

The following table compares the receipts from the tax in the year under report and the three preceding years:—

Year.	Salaries, pensions, and annuities.		Profits by companies.		Interest on securities.	Other sources of income.		Fines and penalties.	Total collections.	
	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1892-93 ...	8,708	3,99,528	38	81,321	33,463	66,865	17,33,256	657	75,611	22,48,225
1893-94 ...	8,897	4,31,736	37	83,821	33,840	67,332	17,70,122	728	76,266	23,20,247
1894-95 ...	8,873	4,47,659	44	86,290	40,373	67,759	18,96,964	705	76,676	23,81,991
1895-96 ...	9,317	4,55,848	45	96,900	29,150	68,864	18,30,631	1,274	78,226	42,13,803

Receipts continued to increase under every head except Part III (Interest on Securities). The decline under this head amounted to 27 per cent., and was perhaps due to the reduction in the rate of interest on securities of the Government of India and the consequent withdrawal of large sums. The total amount of Government securities on which the tax was paid fell from 12 to 8 crores. The fall in receipts from local securities was, however, equally marked.

The figures marginally noted show that the income from this source, which might be expected to be steadily progressive, is liable to considerable fluctuations.

Receipts under Part III.				
	Rs.			Rs.
1886-87 ...	30,176	1891-92 ...		36,949
1887-88 ...	37,903	1892-93 ...		33,463
1888-89 ...	46-453	1893-94 ...		33,840
1889-90 ...	61,285	1894-95 ...		40,373
1890-91 ...	52,642	1895-96 ...		29,150

The improvement under Part II (Profits of Companies) was mainly due to the growing prosperity of the Cawnpore manufacturing companies.

The increase under "other Sources of Income" (Part IV) amounted to Rs. 23,667 or 1·3 per cent., as against 2 per cent. in the preceding year, and was thus distributed:—

	Number of assessees in—			Receipts in—			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	
Incomes of under Rs. 1,250.	51,294	52,175	881	6,38,072	6,52,210	14,138	or 2·2 per cent.
Incomes of Rs 1,250 and over.	16,465	16,689	224	11,68,892	11,78,421	9,529	„ ·8 ditto.

The increase in penalties (from 36 to 140 cases) and in coercive processes generally was somewhat noticeable. The rise, however, in the assessments on the lowest class of incomes (those of under Rs. 750 per annum) amounted to Rs. 939 only, which represents an average of about two new assessees of the lowest class per district, and the sum raised from that class continued to be 17 per cent. of the total receipts under Part IV, Probably therefore the tax did not fall with undue weight on the poorest assessees.

The incidence of the tax rose from Rs. 43 per thousand of the population in 1894-95 to Rs. 44 in 1895-96. One person in every 648 of the population was assessed as against one person in every 661 in the previous year, and the average amount of tax paid by each person assessed was Rs. 28, as in the previous year.

The number of objections rose from 19,823 to 22,153, *i.e.* by 11 per cent. Twenty-nine per cent. of the objections were successful, and the original demand was reduced by Collectors on revision by Rs. 96,441, the figures for 1894-95 being 31 per cent. and Rs. 97,483 respectively. Appeals to Commissioners increased by 42 per cent., and the percentage of success rose from 25 to 26, Rs. 8,751 being remitted by Commissioners in 1895-96 as against Rs. 5,711 in 1894-95. The final demand, after the disposals of objections and appeals, stood at 94·5 per cent. of the original demand as compared with 94·6 per cent. in the preceding year.

The figures for individual districts showed considerable variations, which were seldom entirely traceable to changes in trade conditions. A decline in the total assessment of 31 per cent. in Pilibhít and of 6 per cent. in Bareilly was attributed to the poorness of the sugarcane crop, on the success of which income tax receipts in the Rohilkhand Division are largely dependent; and agricultural distress explained a falling off in four districts of the Allahabad Division. In the assessments in the Partábgarh, Sitapur, and Gházipur districts there was a heavy fall due to different causes. In Sitapur the assessments had been unduly raised in the previous year, and in Partábgarh and Gházipur the initial assessments appeared to have been injudiciously made in view of the large remissions subsequently allowed on objection and appeal. In Basti, where the incidence of the tax was extremely low, the assessment was raised by 30 per cent.; but the increase was mainly obtained from the lowest class of incomes, and the objections were in consequence numerous and successful, 16 per cent. of the initial demand being ultimately remitted. In Mirzapur the assessment was raised by 19 per cent. Numerous cases from this district examined by the Board showed that the majority of objections had been disposed of on inadequate reports submitted by Táhsíldárs, and owing to the late disposal of objections, a balance of Rs. 2,340 was left outstanding at the close of the year. In the districts of Dehra Dún, Moradabad, Ballia, and Lucknow, and in several districts of the Allahabad Division the initial assessments appeared to have been framed with insufficient care, as a very large proportion of the new assessees had to be struck off. Similar results in Azamgarh and the improper taxation of the poorest classes in Bara Banki and Etáwah were due to the indiscreet action of Tahsíldárs and a sufficiently effective supervision over the administration of the Act was not exercised in the Etah, Mainpuri, and Naini Tal districts.

Elsewhere the results were more satisfactory. In the Meerut Division the percentages of objections to assessees and of total remissions to original assessments were 20·3 and 1·9 respectively, the provincial averages being 30·2 and 4·9 per cent. These results were due to greater care in framing the initial assessments, for the incidence of the tax in this division was generally high and rose during the year under report in every district except one. In the Meerut district in which the incidence of the tax was twice the provincial average and the final demand rose by Rs. 2,143, only 19 out of 328 new assessments and 7 out of 547 new enhancements had to be struck off. In the Agra Division, the districts of Agra and Farukhabad were well administered and in the Muttra district a substantial increase in the initial demand was accompanied by a falling off in objections. Large remissions were, however, made on objection and appeal. In Allahabad the reductions which the prevailing distress necessitated

were carefully considered when the initial assessment was framed, and out of 276 new assessees added to the list only eight had to be removed in consequence of successful objections. The large rise of Rs. 8,144 in Jhánsi in the same division was due to an unusual increase of trade. In Unao and Bahraich, where the demand was raised by 4 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively, objections and appeals were not unusually numerous or successful and the assessments were carefully framed. The worst results from this point of view were shown by the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, as appears from the following figures :—

Division.	Percentage of objections to number of assessees.	Percentage of more or less successful objections.	Number of appeals.	Number of more or less successful appeals.	Percentage of total reductions to original assessment.
Benares	40·3	35 9	416	76	9·2
Gorakhpur	48·1	29·5	475	123	7·8
All Divisions	30·2	26·9	2,527	646	4·9

9.—Currency.

There was a considerable decrease in the demand for currency notes during the year: the average monthly circulation falling from Rs. 1,44,67,940 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,23,69,009 in 1895-96. Local remittances from other treasuries to the Allahabad Treasury amounted only to Rs. 39,55,000 as compared with Rs. 88,95,000 in the previous year. There was, however, an increase in the value of foreign circle notes cashed to the extent of Rs. 56,78,000. The figures at the close of the year show a decrease in notes of all denominations above Rs. 20, with the exception of notes for Rs. 1,000, as indicated by the following figures:—

	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000
Opening balance ...	15,530	52,165	26,640	21,105	29,831	4,154	3,341	70
Closing balance ...	14,819	60,597	28,853	20,196	28,421	3,914	3,713	13
Differences ...	−711	+8,432	+2,213	−909	−1,410	−240	+372	−57

Temporary currency agencies continued to be largely utilized for the transfer of funds between treasuries. Six currency chests were opened during the year for the collection of shroff-marked coin for transfer to the mint. A sum of Rs. 2,18,00,000 was remitted to other Provinces from the currency agencies as under:—

	Lakhs.
To Calcutta.	
Lucknow	30
Agra	10
Fyzabad	28
Aligarh	5¾
Etáwah	6
To Bombay.	
Lucknow	15
Cawnpore	18
To the Panjáb.	
Lucknow	11
Fyzabad	19
Meerut	40
To Rangoon.	
Benares	20
Gorakhpur	15¼

A total sum of Rs. 24,50,000 was remitted between agencies within the Provinces. The local receipts at agencies in the year amounted to Rs. 2,12,25,000 as compared with Rs. 2,63,75,000 in the previous year, and the closing balance was reduced to Rs. 37,00,000. This decrease was due to heavy remittances to other Provinces.

There were four cases of forged notes during the year:—

(1) a note purporting to bear the No. $\frac{R.}{85}$49884 for Rs. 10 of the Calcutta Circle was presented at the counter of the Currency Office by the Agent of the Bank of Bengal;

(2) a note purporting to bear the No. 75496 for Rs. 100 of the Bombay Circle was presented at the Cawnpore Railway goods shed;

(3) two notes purporting to bear the Nos. $\frac{E.}{42}$68310 and $\frac{E.}{42}$68,810, for Rs. 5 each, of the Lahore Circle were paid in at the Debai Railway Station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; and

(4) a note purporting to bear the No. $\frac{V.}{18}$43722 for Rs. 1,000 of the Calcutta Circle was presented for payment at the Basti treasury.

These cases are still under investigation.

No notes of the Allahabad Circle bearing advertisements on the reverse were presented, and such notes appear practically to have been withdrawn from circulation.

No remittances were made from other circles, but one of fifty lakhs was made to Calcutta in November 1895, and a remittance of shroff-marked coin to the amount of Rs. 10,92,440 was forwarded to the mint in January 1896.

Home notes of the value of Rs. 2,85,35,800 were cancelled during the year. The value of these notes was less than in the previous year (the number of notes of high denominations cancelled showing a considerable decrease) but the total number of notes cancelled was larger.

Fifteen notes of an aggregate value of Rs. 335 were credited to Government, *viz.*:—

		Rs.
5	Half notes, value	90
10	Mismatched notes, value...	245

No credit, however, was afforded to Government on account of the value of fraudulently altered notes.

A large surplus of coin was available for cashing Calcutta and Lahore Circle notes: the amount on the 31st March being Rs. 1,08,61,942.

B.—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1895-96.

In the budget of the year as originally framed the receipts were taken at 3,25,52,* and the opening balance at 32,09, making a total of 3,57,61,. The estimates provided for an expenditure (including contributions to Local Funds) of 3,37,61, and for a closing balance at the end of the year of 20 lakhs, the amount which the Provincial Government is under an obligation to maintain as a minimum balance.

In the revised estimates the receipts, including the opening balance, were taken at 3,47,36, or less by nearly 10 lakhs than in the budget estimate. The expenditure was put at 3,30,25, showing reductions of over seven lakhs on the original estimates, and the closing balance was estimated at 17,11, instead of 20 lakhs. The actuals of the year proved worse by Rs. 64,000 than the revised estimates, receipts being less by Rs. 28,000 and expenditure greater by Rs. 36,000 than had been anticipated when these were prepared.

The falling off in the receipts was owing chiefly to the exceptionally small income from Irrigation, and the decline in the total expenditure was caused by the retrenchments made, especially in the Public Works Department, with a view to avoiding a deficit on the year's transactions if possible.

* These figures, when not preceded by "Rs.," represent thousands of rupees.

The original budget estimates under provincial heads compare with the actual receipts and charges as follows :—

	Budget.	*Actuals.*
Opening balance	32,09,	30,45,
Receipts	3,25,52,	3,16,63,
Total	3,57,61,	3,47,08,
Expenditure	3,37,61,	3,30,61,
Closing balance	20,00,	16,47,

The actual receipts of the year thus proved worse than the estimate by 8,89,. The falling off is more than accounted for by the failure of the irrigation revenue, which fell short of the very moderate estimate made by 9,53,. This deficiency was owing to the exceptionally low demand for water during the wet cold weather of 1894-95, the charges for water supplied then being realized in the financial year 1895-96. The area irrigated during that season from the principal canals was only 151,548 acres as compared with an annual average of over a million acres in the years 1886-87 to 1893-94. But for a large demand for water for irrigation of rice in the autumn of 1895, the deficiency would have been still more serious. The Excise revenue also fell short of the estimates by three-quarters of a lakh, owing partly to adverse agricultural conditions and partly to the enhancement of the cost price of opium, which had the effect of reducing the gain on sales of Excise opium. The receipts of the Forest Department fell short of the estimate by 49, and those of the Jail Department by 42,. On the other hand, the receipts were improved by the repayment of the contribution of five lakhs made in the previous year to the Imperial Government. The repayment was made by an alteration in the adjusting figure, and had the effect of raising the provincial share of receipts from Land Revenue above the budget figure by 89, though there was a considerable deficit in the total collections of Land Revenue, owing to unfavourable agricultural prospects towards the close of the year. The receipts under the heads of "Stamps," "Assessed Taxes," "Interest," "Police," "Miscellaneous," and "Civil Works" were somewhat better than the estimates.

On the expenditure side there was a saving under the great majority of heads, owing chiefly to retrenchments made by Government during the year, in order to economize expenditure as far as possible in view of the anticipated falling off in receipts. The rise in the rate of exchange at the same time lowered the charges for exchange compensation allowance, and allowed of savings in establishment budgets. Under the head of "Assignments" the expenditure was less than the estimates by 43, owing to the non-payment of certain allowances pending settlement of a dispute as to the title to them: and under the head of "Land Revenue" the charges fell short of the estimates by over a lakh (1,05,), owing to the reduction of expenditure on survey and settlement. In the Police Department the Inspector-General was requested to make such savings as he could, and retrenchments to the extent of 81, were effected. The stress, however, of financial pressure fell chiefly upon the Public Works Department, where the allotments were retrenched from time to time as the deficit in receipts threatened to become more serious. The actual expenditure of the Irrigation Department fell short of the estimates by four and-a-quarter lakhs (4,27,); in Civil Works (Provincial) there was a saving of 2,30, and the contribution to Local was reduced, partly by postponement of Local Public Works, partly on account of the improved collections from Local Rates, by 2,53,. These extensive retrenchments would, with the aid of the repayment of five lakhs by the Government of India, have sufficed to maintain the provincial balance at the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs but for excess expenditure under the following three heads, the full extent of which was not foreseen when the revised estimates were prepared :—

Jails	1,98,
Stationery and Printing	1,68,
Famine Relief...	1,77

The jail population, owing to the pressure of hard times, increased rapidly during the year, and an overflow jail had to be opened in the Fort at Chunár. The increase in numbers, combined with high prices, necessitated a large increase in expenditure. The receipt of large supplies of stationery from Calcutta for the Government Press, the stocks of which had been reduced in the preceding year, is chiefly responsible for the increase under Stationery and Printing. The failure of the cold weather rains caused great distress in various parts of the Province in the early months of 1896, especially in Bundelkhand, where the people were suffering from the effects of a series of bad years, and before the end of March measures for their relief on an extensive scale were necessary.

On the Local side of the accounts the receipts (exclusive of the provincial contribution) were estimated at 84,83; but the actuals, owing chiefly to an improvement in the collection of Local Rates, amounted to 85,46,. The expenditure, which was estimated at 1,09,60, amounted to 1,06,73, the difference being partly owing to savings in the charges met from the Patwári Fund and partly to the postponement of Local Public Works already referred to. The balance at credit of the Local Funds, which chiefly belongs to the Patwári Fund, stood at 9,05, instead of 8,20, the estimated closing balance of the year.

The following table compares the general financial results of the year with those of the year 1894-95 :—

	1895-96.			1894-95.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	30,45,376	10,67,975	41,13,351	47,05,000	12,84,000	59,89,000
Receipts	3,16,63,510	1,05,99,997	4,21,73,507	3,17,52,000	1,04,82,000	4,22,34,000
Total ...	3,47,08,886	1,15,77,972	4,62,86,858	3,64,57,000	1,17,66,000	4,82,23,000
Expenditure	3,30,61,493	1,06,73,120	4,37,34,613	3,34,12,000	1,06,98,000	4,41,10,000
Closing balances ...	16,47,393	9,04,852	25,52,245	30,45,000	10,68,000	41,13,000

The differences of over half a lakh between the receipts of the two years were as under :—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	—	+	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	16,40,000	...	...	...
Stamps	1,67,000	...	...	...
Excise	...	63,000	...	...
Provincial Rates	...	...	2,78,000	...
Interest	2,03,000	...	...	...
Irrigation, Major Works— ...				
In charge of Civil Officers		1,14,000	...	...
Ditto Public Works officers		18,40,000	...	...

The collections of land revenue in the previous year were unusually low, and the contribution of five lakhs made in that year to the Government of India was deducted under this head. The decrease under "Excise" and "Irrigation" has already been explained. The increase under "Interest" was due to the general expansion of loan business, and to payments in liquidation of loans being made in 1895-96 that would in ordinary course have fallen due in 1894-95.

The total expenditure of the year, notwithstanding the exceptional charges for "Jails," "Stationery and Printing," and "Famine Relief," was less than that of the previous year by over three and-a-half lakhs, amounting to 3,30,61, under

Provincial heads as compared with 3,34,12,. The following statement shows the more important differences in the charges of the two years :—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+ Rs.	— Rs.	+ Rs.	— Rs.
Land Revenue	...	...	69,000	...
Interest	43,000	...	...	...
General Administration	73,000	...	...	...
Jails	1,59,000	...	...	...
Police	...	46,000	...	...
Education	...	...	...	22,000
Political	...	22,000	...	...
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions,	29,000	...	...	...
Stationery and Printing	1,07,000	...	...	...
Famine Relief	1,77,000	...	...	...
Subsidized Companies	...	40,000	...	...
Major Works: Interest on Debt ...	39,000	...	...	...
Ditto in charge of Public Works officers	...	3,62,000	...	...
Minor Works in charge of Public Works officers	...	53,000	...	...
Civil Works in charge of Civil officers ...	...	46,000	...	...
Ditto Public Works officers	...	1,47,000	84,000	...

The increase under "Interest" was due to the grant of further loans to Municipalities, and that under "General Administration" to accidental causes, such as the payment during the year of arrears of salary owing to the late Officiating Lieutenant-Governor and the absence of a number of Commissioners on privilege leave. The high prices of food grains and the growth of the prison population led to the increase under "Jails." The increase under "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" represents the ordinary growth of these charges; and the decrease under "Subsidized Companies" is accounted for by the discontinuance of the payment of the annual subsidy of Rs. 40,000 to the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company. The other differences of importance are owing to causes already referred to.

As regards the variations under "Local," the increase under "Land Revenue followed on extended operations in connection with Land Record Surveys. The decreases under "Education" and "Civil Works" were due to retrenchments made in the expenditure of these Departments in consequence of the general financial position.

Cash balances and resource operations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1895-96.

I.—*Cash balances.*—The following table shows in lakhs the estimated minimum balance of the Province, and the actual cash balance on the first day of each month of the last two years, with the minimum proposed for 1896-97 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
First of—	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.
	Estimated minimum.	Actual cash balance.	Estimated minimum.	Actual cash balance.	Estimated minimum.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
October	131	212	134	170	136
November	100	179	100	122	100
December	106	202	106	131	106
January	134	256	134	163	134
February	166	320	166	176	166
March	161	244	161	162	163
April	163	209	163	166	163
May	143	145	143	177	143
June	191	204	191	203	191
July	218	269	220	253	221
August	212	238	215	225	216
September	169	201	172	178	174

The year 1895-96 opened with a balance of 36 lakhs in excess of the minimum, and the balances continued high till January. They were high again during May to July, and then began to fall rapidly. During August and September there was a small nominal excess above the prescribed minimum which could not be utilized as it represented the inefficient balance due to withdrawal from circulation of 1835 coins. From October onwards and during the year 1896-97 there was a continuously increasing deficiency, involving the transfer of large sums from the currency balance to meet the requirements of treasuries.

The amounts taken over from surplus balances by the Comptroller-General during 1895-96 were as follows:—

In	November	14 lakhs.
,,	December	21 ,,
,,	January	30 ,,
,,	February	10 ,,
,,	May	13 ,,
,,	June	5 ,,
,,	July	33 ,,
	Total ...	126 ,,

The total sum made over to banks or remitted to other Provinces in actual coin was 328 lakhs, distributed as follows:—

By transfer to banks—

From	treasuries	19 lakhs.
,,	currency	23 ,,
	Total ...	42 ,,

By actual coin remittances (from treasuries and currency)—

To	the Panjáb	20 lakhs.
,,	Calcutta	225 ,,
,,	Burma	35 ,,
,,	Nowgong	6 ,,
	Total ...	286 ,,

II.—*Movement of funds.*—The following table gives details of local remittances for the past 10 years, showing both the nominal and actual coin and currency note movements required within the Province to keep deficit treasuries supplied with funds, or to draw off and accumulate the balances of surplus treasuries. The figures are all in lakhs:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Year.	Whole rupees.			Small silver including half-rupees.	Copper.	Currency Notes.		Total fund movements.		
	Actually moved.		Transfers through currency.			Home Circle.	Foreign Circle.	Coin.	Notes.	Grand Total.
	Current.	Uncurrent.								
1886-87 ...	383	15	...	5	4	25	31	407	56	463
1887-88 ...	316	11	...	9	4	26	33	340	59	399
1888-89 ...	397	9	...	8	4	23	39	418	62	480
1889-90 ...	410	7	...	9	6	22	35	432	57	489
1890-91 ...	392	10	10	10	7	25	62	429	87	516
1891-92 ...	382	4	82	12	6	21	94	486	115	601
1892-93 ...	360	3	71	13	6	37	102	453	139	592
1893-94 ...	334	3	88	11	7	44	35	443	79	522
1894-95 ...	318	1	67	9	4	35	49	399	84	483
1895-96 ...	335	14	86	12	6	36	53	453	89	542

The figures vary a good deal from year to year as might be expected; the most important details are those given in columns 2 and 4 above. The object in view is to keep down as far as possible the local movements of whole rupees, both on account of the considerable cost of carriage of coin, and of the trouble involved in the examination of coin remittances in remitting and receiving treasuries. Every unnecessary remittance,—that is, every movement of coin from a treasury where it will be afterwards required,—is an evil involving extra trouble and expenditure, and a waste of power in the Police Department for escort duties. Looking at the figures as they stand, it cannot be said that any considerable success has yet been achieved in keeping down remittances. Notwithstanding the facilities given by the introduction of the currency transfer system (column 4) in 1890-91, there has not yet been so marked a decrease in the actual coin movements (column 2) as might reasonably have been hoped for. The question has now, however, been taken up systematically, and an attempt made to draw up what may be used as a practical substitute for a Resource Manual for the Province, until a manual of the kind can be written. The normal cash surplus or deficit of each treasury has been worked out month by month on the basis of the actuals for the past three years. From this the normal surplus or deficit for the year has been deduced, and a standard scheme laid down fixing the amounts to be transferred to or from each treasury in the year with the minimum of disturbance. Arrangements have also been made for keeping up a continuous record of actual remittances by districts, so as to show how far the standard plan is departed from, and facilitate its future revision in the light of further experience. The Resource Department of the Accountant-General's Office is now in a position to say approximately how much each surplus treasury can really spare during the year, and where that surplus should be sent, and when. During the short time the scheme was in force towards the close of the year it answered well, and it is calculated that when fully working under normal conditions, the movements of rupees within the Province will be reduced by over a 100 lakhs a year. It is possible that to make the scheme fully effective some slight alteration of the minimum cash balances hitherto adopted may be required, but it is too soon to say this yet. It is recognised that the arrangements are only tentative, and unfortunately the altogether abnormal features of the year 1896-97 threaten to upset all calculations, and to prevent a fair trial of the scheme till 1897-98.

There is nothing to specially notice in the figures for small silver, copper coin, or currency note remittances during the year. Large supplies of copper were required in April and May for famine relief works in the Allahabad Division, but these were principally obtained from Calcutta, and do not affect the figures for local remittances.

The figures for uncurrent silver coin represent mainly the amounts of 1835 coin withdrawn from circulation and collected for remittance to Calcutta. The actual sums so withdrawn in each month since the orders issued have been as follows:—

	Rs.
In February 1896	33,134
„ March „	2,27,039
„ April „	2,08,790
„ May „	2,81,700
„ June „	2,62 069
„ July „	2,06,903
„ August „	1,27,628
„ September „	95,172
Total to 30th September 1896 ...	14,42,435

III.—*Supply bills.*—The local supply bills granted during the year amounted to Rs. 21,83,925. The figures for the last ten years, in thousands, compare as follows:—

1886-87 ...	27,02
1887-88 ...	17,66
1888-89 ...	12,14
1889 90 ...	10,77
1890-91 ...	16,11
1891-92 ...	34,35
1892-93 ...	42,81
1893-94 ...	35,34
1894-95 ...	24,52
1895-96 ...	21,84

No explanation is forthcoming of the falling off in the last two years, and it would seem that the supply-bill system might be more freely used than it is in order to do away with the necessity for remittances of coin. The districts in which supply-bills are drawn most are Cawnpore and Naini Tal, and these two accounted for about half the total sum drawn in the Province. Endeavours were made to encourage the use of these bills, and with some success, but under present circumstances every district has become temporarily a deficit district to a greater or less extent, and there is not likely, for some time to come, to be any available surplus to draw off by supply bills.

The foreign supply-bills issued amounted to the following sums, in thousands:—

Drawn by—	On India.	On Panjáb.	On Bombay.	Total.
Dehra Dún	2,53	97	2,29	5,79
Naini Tal	1,25	83	1,14	3,22
Roorkee	...	38	47	85
Allahabad	1,41	...	...	1,41
Fyzabad	...	1	...	1
Total ...	5,19	2,19	3,90	11,28

The Allahabad drawings were special, and the remaining figures are about normal. The following table gives the excess of foreign supply-bills issued over those drawn on the Province for the last five years. It will be observed that the amount drawn by the Province is always largely in excess. Enquiries are being made as to whether larger sums could be drawn off from the Province by the grant of supply bills on easier terms in the Panjáb.

Thousands.

Year.	Bills drawn by North-Western Provinces on other Provinces.	Bills drawn by other Provinces on North-Western Provinces.	Excess drawn by North-Western Provinces.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	6,17	22	5,95
1892-93 ...	6,00	51	5,49
1893-94 ...	10,30	5,19	5,11
1894-95 ...	18,11	4,63	13,48
1895-96 ...	11,28	2,11	9,17

IV.—*Shroff-marked coin.*—The figures are normal, and the coin did not accumulate to an inconvenient extent.

V.—*Absorption of small coin.*—The following statement shows in thousands the receipts and issues of small silver and copper coin during 1895-96:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	Eighth rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pie pieces.	Total.
Opening balance on 1st October 1895.	2,67	4,68	2,95	61	7,90	26	7	19,14
Receipts from other Provinces, 1895-96.	1,75	25	75	...	4,26	...	5	7,06
Total ...	4,42	4,93	3,70	61	12,16	26	12	26,20
Remitted to other Provinces, 1895-96.	5	6	5	...	2,26	...	...	2,42
Net receipts ...	4,37	4,87	3,65	61	9,90	26	12	23,78
Closing balance on 30th September 1896.	2,27	3,61	3,05	71	6,60	25	11	16,61
Receipts from the public ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
Issues to the public ...	2,10	1,26	60	...	3,30	1	1	7,28

In 1894-95, for the first time during a very long period, there was an increase in the net receipts of all small coin except half rupees and pie pieces. This departure from normal conditions lasted, however, only for the year 1894-95, as in 1895-96 the amount absorbed was again large. The unusually large amount of copper coin absorbed is due to the famine relief works of the spring of 1896. The following table is interesting as showing the absorption of coin during the last 10 years :—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Year.	Silver absorbed.			Copper absorbed.				Total absorbed.		
	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	Eighth rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pies.	Silver.	Copper.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1886-87 ...	4,10	2,60	1,26	—11	2,34	2	3	7,96	2,28	10,24
1887-88 ...	4,54	2,56	65	—13	2,91	1	2	7,75	2,81	10,56
1888-89 ...	2,73	2,68	1,21	—12	2,30	2	2	6,62	2,22	8,84
1889-90 ...	2,81	1,81	60	—15	1,95	1	2	5,22	1,83	7,05
1890-91 ...	1,81	1,48	47	—14	2,81	2	3	3,76	2,72	6,48
1891-92 ...	2,35	2,09	1,01	—16	3,45	...	2	5,45	3,33	8,76
1892-93 ...	2,08	1,96	61	—16	2,74	1	3	4,65	2,62	7,27
1893-94 ...	1,77	61	27	—15	1,68	1	3	2,65	1,57	4,22
1894-95 ...	1,04	—13	—10	—17	—1,64	...	2	81	—1,79	—98
1895-96 ...	2,10	1,26	60	—10	3,30	1	1	3,96	3,22	7,18

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(*Vide* Chapter VI, pages 241 to 252 of Report for 1892-93.)

2.—Births and Deaths.

[See Sanitation Section.]

3.—Emigration.

(*a*) *Inland Emigration.*

Emigrants were registered only in one district during the year, *viz.* Gházipur.

The subjoined table shows the number of emigrants, garden *sardárs*, and local agents :—

District.	Emigrants.		Dependants.		Garden *sardárs*.	Local agents.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Gházipur	154	98	...	...	9	2	
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	*1	...	* This garden *Sardár* appeared before the Magistrate of Allahabad, by whom his name was registered, but he did not recruit any labourers.
Total ...	154	98	...	...	10	2	

The total number of emigrants enlisted during the year was 252 against 372 recruited in 1894, showing a decrease of 120. This was due mainly to the fact that free emigration in terms of Resolution of the Government of India, Nos. 16 to 18E. of 27th January 1882, had been more extensively carried on in the chief recruiting centres instead of emigration under the provisions of the Inland Emigration Act.

All of the emigrants recruited during the year from Gházipur were reported to have been medically examined and asked as to their willingness to accept the contract, before they were allowed to proceed to Assam. In that district the garden *sardárs* are now establishing regular depôts, and the defects noticed last year have been partly removed.

The total reported number of free emigrants recruited otherwise than under the provisions of the Inland Emigration Act was 690, of which 150 emigrated from Basti and 540 from Allahabad. The Magistrate of Gházipur reported that he could give no definite information as to the number of free emigrants sent out from his district during the year, but he believed that emigration outside the Act was carried on to a very large extent in his district. The same remarks apply to Benares. In the last mentioned district a depôt for free emigrants was opened during the year by a recruiter who held a license countersigned by the Magistrate of Benares, and the depôt was reported to have been inspected by the officer in charge of emigration in the district. Complaints that the free recruiters abducted girls and minors from their parents or guardians and dissatisfied women from their homes, and that sanitary rules were neglected were almost general from the districts in which free recruitment was carried on.

The enforcement of the Gorakhpur rules, the further extension of which has been approved by Government, has begun to produce favourable results in districts where they have been introduced, and it is hoped that a more strict and regular working of the rules will soon put a stop to the defects still existing.

Two cases of wrongful confinement and abduction came under the notice of the Magistrate of Ghâzipur. In one case the licensee of a Calcutta firm was found to have decoyed a woman and subsequently concealed her. His license was cancelled. In the other case another free recruiter was prosecuted for abducting and illegally confining a woman and convicted; but he was acquitted by the Sessions Court in appeal.

The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure :—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
Heads.	Amount.	Heads.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs. a. p.
1. Fees from licenses of recruiters ...	...	1. Refund of emigration fees ...	...
2. Fees from registration of emigrants...	243	2. Establishment	29 12 0
		3. Contingencies	...
Total ...	243	Total ...	29 12 0

The total receipts were Rs. 243 against Rs. 359 in the last year, and the expenditure was Rs. 29-12-0 against Rs. 44-14-0. There was a decrease of Rs. 116 in receipts and of Rs. 15-2-0 in expenditure as compared with the preceding year.

(*b*) *Emigration beyond India.*

The following abstract gives the results of registration in the two years 1894 and 1895, and shows a decrease of 9,392 in the number of emigrants recruited in 1895. The largest number of labourers for the colonies was again recruited in the North-Western Provinces :—

	1894.	1895.
Bengal and Behar	6,220	3,094
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,487	14,221
Total ...	26,707	17,315

The returns for the various districts of these Provinces show the following numbers of recruits :—

Fyzabad	2,471	Gonda	583
Benares	1,938	Agra	289
Cawnpore	1,643	Bara Banki	157
Ghâzipur...	1,436	Bánda	119
Basti	1.162	Fatehpur	110
Allahabad	1,095	Rae Bareli	59
Azamgarh	832	Bareilly	40
Jaunpur	815	Partábgarh	36
Gorakhpur	740	Bahraich	14
Lucknow...	680	Ballia	2
		Total ...	14,221

As in the previous year Fyzabad, Benares, and Cawnpore stand first, second, and third on the list respectively as yielding the largest numbers of recruits in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The statement below shows the actual number of natives of these Provinces who were registered during the years 1894 and 1895 :—

	1894.	1895.
North-Western Provinces	13,541	10,163
Oudh	8,908	5,710
Total ...	22,449	15,873

Classifying the total number of persons that were registered in 1895 from all parts of India for emigration to the colonies according to place of birth, 58 per cent. were natives of the North-Western Provinces and 32 per cent. natives of Oudh, against 50½ per cent. and 33 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of natives of each district who were registered as emigrants:—

Azamgarh	...	...	2,456	Lucknow	...	...	131
Basti	...	...	2,323	Sitapur	...	...	89
Gonda ...	...	...	1,627	Hamírpur	...	...	82
Fyzabad	...	...	1,149	Bareilly	...	...	68
Jaunpur	...	...	1,004	Agra	...	...	62
Ghazipur	...	...	984	ánda	...	...	62
Allahabad	...	...	763	arukhabad	...	...	58
Gorakhpur	...	...	656	ainpuri	...	...	58
Sultánpur	...	...	581	Etáwah	...	...	56
Partábgarh	...	...	545	Etah ...	...	...	40
Rae Bareli	...	...	531	Sháhjahánpur	...	...	36
Ballia ...	...	...	370	Jalaun ...	...	...	32
Benares...	...	...	319	Muttra ...	...	...	31
Bara Banki	...	...	294	Jhánsi	...	...	26
Unao ...	...	...	293	Aligarh	...	...	23
Bahraich	...	...	278	Budaun	...	...	18
Mirzapur	...	...	195	Moradabad	...	...	14
Fatehpur	...	...	194	Kheri ...	...	...	13
Cawnpore	...	...	187	Bijnor ...	...	...	12
Hardoi ...	...	...	179	Meerut ...	...	...	12
				Other districts	...	...	22
				Total		...	15,873

The number of emigrants from these Provinces who proceeded to the several colonies during the year was 9,838 against 12,986 in the preceding year. The colonies to which the emigrants proceeded are shown in the following statement:—

	Demerara.	Trinidad.	Jamaica.	Mauritius.	Natal.	Fiji.	Surinam.	Grand Total.
North-Western Provinces ...	1,433	1,440	253	526	736	755	852	5,995
Oudh	774	614	185	415	606	622	627	3,843
Total ...	2,207	2,054	438	941	1,342	1,377	1,479	9,838

4.—Dispensaries.

The period under report was one of rapid progress, as appears from the table subjoined, in which the more important figures relating to civil hospitals and dispensaries for 1895 are compared with those for 1892:—

Year.	Number of civil hospitals and dispensaries.		Number of patients.		Accommodation.	Income from subscriptions.		Invested capital.	Total expenditure.
	Total.	Reserved for women.	Out-door.	In-door.	Number of beds.	For general hospitals and dispensaries.	For women's hospitals and dispensaries.		
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892	289	27	3,376,125	56,226	3,158	76,099	1,52,739	10,76,600	7,28,352
1895	315	38	3,955,681	61,514	3,473	1,20,495	25,643	12,33,000	7,55,252
Increase ...	26	11	579,556	5,288	315	44,396	...	1,56,400	26,900
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,27,096	...	...

These figures are for the dispensaries for which detailed statistics are returned. The 315 dispensaries comprised two State (Class I), 263 district board (Class II), 22 private (III-A), and 28 State-aided (III-B) institutions.

The 28 new hospitals and dispensaries reported to have been established during 1893-95 are classified as follows :—

	General.	For women.
Under district boards	13	3
Private	3	2
State-aided	1	6

Much, moreover, was done in extending and improving existing buildings. Among general hospitals the most important work undertaken was the Crosthwaite Hospital at Naini Tal for natives. It was necessitated by the reluctance of native patients to resort to the Ramsay Hospital, which they found inconveniently distant from the bazár and the private contributions towards its construction, amounting to Rs. 38,298, were mainly obtained from native gentlemen. The Crosthwaite Hospital was not opened till after the close of the period under report.

The following figures show that in the course of nine years the total number of persons in receipt of medical relief almost doubled :—

Year.	Number of patients treated.	Increase.
1886	2,109,478	
1889	2,640,093	530,615 or 25 per cent. (on 1886).
1892	3,432,351	792,258 ,, 30 ditto (,, 1889).
1895	4,017,195	584,844 ,, 17 ditto (,, 1892).

In this comparison it may be observed that the year 1892 was a very unhealthy year, and the year 1895 a healthy one. That there should be an increase of 17 per cent. is, under the circumstances, indicative of the growing popularity of our dispensaries. If the comparison be made between the two triennial periods 1889—92 and 1892—95, the increase in the latter of the two periods over the former is found to be 24 per cent.

It is noticeable that while the number of general hospitals and dispensaries increased during the past nine years from 226 to 277, that is by 22 per cent., the number of patients annually treated at them rose from 2,109,478 to 3,698,849, *i.e.* by 1,589,371, or 75 per cent. The distribution of these patients among men, women, and children is exhibited in the following figures :—

Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1886	1,212,142	383,241	514,095
1889	1,496,074	513,254	630,765
1892	1,899,784	693,502	839,065
1895	2,178,491	774,180	1,064,524

It is an interesting fact that between 1892 and 1895 the increase was most marked in respect of children. It would seem that the movement for improving the medical relief of women indirectly extended its benefits to children, and is only natural to suppose that as the women of India learn to appreciate the advantage of medical aid to themselves, they will be more anxious than in the past to secure it also for their children.

It may be noticed that the above figures do not include patients treated in the 38 hospitals and dispensaries specially reserved for women, none of which were in existence nine years ago. In 1895 these institutions supplied relief to 250 men, 188,677 women, and 129,419 children, or a total of 318,346 in all.

In spite of the fact that Hindus form 86 per cent. of the total population of these Provinces, the number of Hindus resorting to the hospitals and dispensaries, whether

general or reserved for women, continued to be only about twice the number of Muhammadans. This is one of several indications that the hospitals and dispensaries already in existence were not utilized to anything approaching their full capabilities by large classes, owing to ignorance and prejudice. As these sentiments lose their force, the return of patients will annually increase even without additions to the present number of medical institutions.

The number of in-door patients treated in 1895 was 9·4 per cent. in excess of the number treated in 1892. The figures for 1895 are as follows:—

	Daily average number of in-door patients.	Beds available.
Men	1,716	2,363
Women	618	1,110
Children	204	(Included in the above.)

The daily average number of males (excluding children) in general hospitals and dispensaries was 72 per cent. of the beds available for their use and of females 55 per cent.; while in hospitals reserved for women the percentage for women was 67, which closely approximated to that for men and indicated a marked preference for entirely separate accommodation and treatment.

In some cases the nominal accommodation was much less than the regular demands on it, and appeared to urgently require enlargement. The following are among the most striking instances:—

Name of hospital or dispensary.	Sex of patients.	Number of beds available.	Daily average number of in-door patients (excluding children).
(1) Allahabad Colvin Hospital	Men ...	40	48·61
(2) Ditto Dufferin Hospital	Women ...	24	27·90
(3) Azamgarh Hospital and Dispensary ...	Do. ...	6	8·18
(4) Bareilly ditto	Men ...	61	73·33
(5) Khurja Dispensary (Bulandshahr district) ...	Do. ...	19	24·88
	Women ...	8	10·78
(6) Gházipur Hospital and Dispensary	Men ...	26	31·13
(7) Moradabad ditto	Do. ...	18	40 00
(8) Ditto Female Dispensary	Women ...	12	14·46
(9) Sitapur Hospital and Dispensary	Men ...	27	35·05
(10) Gonda, Balrámpur Mahárája's Female Dispensary,	Women ...	6	8·48

Numbers (1), (2), and (9) had already reached the limit of their nominal accommodation in 1892, while Nos. (3), (4), and (7) then, as in the year under report, largely exceeded it. The Government expressed a hope that the managers of these institutions would see their way to make the accommodation correspond more closely with the demands upon it.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner agreed, as to the necessity for providing accommodation for European and Eurasian patients in Lucknow with the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who brought this matter to the notice of the Government. It was hoped that it will be possible to make the requisite provision in the King's Hospital.

With the increase in patients there was an increase of 5,306, or 21·8 per cent. in major operations, the number for 1895 being 29,607 as against 24,301 in 1892. In the marginally-named districts, which were also among those which showed the greatest improvement in regard to the total number of patients treated, there were large increases in the number of major operations performed. The acknowledgments of the Government

District.	Number of major operations performed in 1895.	Number of major operations performed in 1892.
Benares ...	1,708	1,104
Gorakhpur ...	1,217	1,041
Gonda ...	1,189	604
Sháhjahánpur ...	834	(Under 400)
Moradabad ...	1,104	690

were conveyed to Surgeon-Major Anderson, who, with 1,124 operations, again headed the list of Civil Surgeons who have performed a large number of major operations By his transfer from these Provinces the Government lost for a time the services of an officer who had distinguished himself both in administrative and strictly professional work. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner noticed with pleasure the skill and success of three Lady Doctors. No less than 15,175, or 51·3 per cent. of the total number of major operations were performed by Assistant Surgeons.

Ten thousand five hundred and sixty-five cataract operations (84 per cent. successful) were performed in 1895 as against 8,880 (82·5 per cent. successful) in 1892, the increase being 1,685, or 18·9 per cent.

One hundred persons (32 being children) were treated for accidents caused by sugarcane mills: two of the children died and two were discharged unrelieved. There was, however, a decrease of 10 on the number of cases in 1894. The inquiries made by Commissioners during the cold weather showed that the mills were in almost all cases properly protected, and that accidents to children were rare. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, while desiring that District Officers should continue to insist on all proper precautions being taken, decided that the matter did not call for legislative interference.

The general results obtained on the whole number of major operations performed were almost identical with those of 1892:—

	Percentage cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.
1895	82·6	11·1	4·9	1·4
1892	81·1	12·3	5·1	1·5

Minor operations increased from 141,094 in 1892 to 161,949 in 1895, *i.e.* by 20,855, or 14 per cent. The total number for the triennial period 1893–95 was 455,561 as against 396,102 for 1890–92, the increase being 15 per cent. It may be noted as an interesting fact that the rate of increase under this head was much less than the rate of increase during the same period in the total number of patients treated (24 per cent.)

There was little variation in the precentages of persons under treatment for particular diseases. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals remarked that during the last three years the proportion of patients treated for malarial fevers steadily declined. The incidence for each of the last ten years is given in the margin. It is unsafe, however, to infer that malarial fevers actually abated among the population, as not only are many maladies loosely classed as "fevers," but also the tendency of the people to resort more frequently to the dispensaries in cases of petty ailments is likely to alter the ratios between particular diseases.

Year.	Percentage of persons treated for malarial fevers to total number of patients.
1886	18·15
1887	16·76
1888	19·80
1889	17·38
1890	19 34
1891	17·32
1892	19·46
1893	18·71
1894	17·43
1895	17·00

The Government noticed with regret that accurate returns were not available regarding the distribution of quinine and cinchona febrifuge in certain districts where malarial fevers are specially prevalent. The experiment, which is proving a success in Bengal, of distributing pice packets of quinine through the post-offices was being tried, and the Government directed that its progress should be carefully watched and noticed in the next triennial report.

With regard to the question of the sufficiency or otherwise of the medical relief given by each district, it appeared that some had not shared in the general progress, and

others were still far behind what may fairly be required of them. The following table shows the position of each district in this matter:—

Number.	Name of district.	Population.	Number of dispensaries.	Number of patients attended.	Percentage to population.	Difference.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
1	Lucknow	774,163	13	243,468	31·45	15,959	...
2	Dehra Dún	168,135	5	32,130	19·10	3,953	...
3	Moradabad	1,179,398	8	1,74,413	14·78	30,412	...
4	Benares	921,943	6	129,573	14·05	35,896	...
5	Agra	1,003,796	12	139,388	13·88	...	450
6	Naini Tal	362,248	6	46,699	12·89	...	2,043
7	Jalaun (Orai)	396,361	5	48,851	12·32	6,671	...
8	Aligarh	1,043,172	10	124,578	11·94	44,027	...
9	Bareilly	1,040,691	6	123,326	11·85	18,035	...
10	Gonda	1,459,229	11	164,912	11·30	93,371	...
11	Sitapur	1,075,413	9	120,975	11·25	23,692	...
12	Budaun	925,598	9	103,257	11·15	15,326	...
13	Mirzapur	1,161,508	7	124,320	10·70	19,688	...
14	Bulandshahr	949,914	6	100,540	10·58	...	9,007
15	Pilibhít	485,366	3	51,312	10·57	7,608	...
16	Etah	702,063	8	73,763	10·50	...	8,196
17	Allahabad	1,548,737	12	161,928	10·45	15,664	...
18	Saháranpur	101,280	9	104,588	10·44	...	254
19	Bara Banki	1,130,906	10	114,700	10·14	38,118	...
20	Garhwál	407,818	10	40,760	10·00	3,920	...
21	Bijnor	794,070	6	76,735	9·66	...	104
22	Cawnpore	1,209,695	10	114,557	9·46	12,142	...
23	Jhánsi	683,619	6	59,782	8·74	7,851	...
24	Kheri	903,615	5	78,863	8·72	20,382	...
25	Muzaffarnagar	772,874	4	62,978	8·14	10,610	...
26	Meerut	1,391,458	9	112,771	8·10	667	...
27	Sháhjahanpur	918,551	7	73,745	8·02	5,387	...
28	Farukhabad	858,687	6	63,032	7·34	5,140	...
29	Bánda	705,832	5	51,640	7·31	1,818	...
30	Bahraich	1,000,432	7	72,937	7·29	10,560	...
31	Almora	411,501	4	29,700	7·22	5,241	...
32	Muttra	713,421	4	45,321	6·35	8,729	...
33	Partábgarh	910,895	3	56,796	6·22	9,040	...
34	Basti	1,785,844	5	107,300	6·00	46,439	...
35	Hardoi	1,113,211	4	65,061	5·84	2,557	...
36	Hamírpur	513,720	3	29,226	5·68	3,284	...
37	Rae Bareli	1,036,521	7	58 189	5·61	5,509	...
38	Gházipur	1,077,909	5	58 461	5·42	...	15,875
39	Fyzabad	1,216,959	6	64,604	5·30	19,496	...
40	Mainpuri	762,163	5	40,326	5·29	1,878	...
41	Gorakhpur	2,994,057	10	153,895	5·14	50,379	...
42	Jaunpur	1,264,949	5	64,659	5·10	13,873	...
43	Unao	953 636	6	47,133	4·96	...	8,076
44	Ballia	942,465	4	45,667	4·84	...	4,757
45	Azamgarh	1,728,625	5	73,063	4·22	18,441	...
46	Sultánpur	1,075,851	4	40,086	3·72	6,056	...
47	Etáwah	727,629	3	25,495	3·50	...	962
48	Fatehpur	699,157	2	21,663	3·09	...	3,251
	Total ...	46,905,085	315	4,017,195	8 54	637,819	52,975

In the Aligarh district, through the efforts of the Collector and the Civil Surgeon, four dispensaries were built in the past three years, and the number of patients treated rose by 54 per cent. Such instances show how much can be effected by the skill and energy of individual Medical and District Officers. But dispensaries cannot be established without the active co-operation of district boards, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner recommended the above table to their earnest consideration, particularly as regards some of the backward districts in Oudh and the eastern portion of the North-Western Provinces.

The income and expenditure during the year 1895 are compared below with the figures for 1892:—

	Income.			Expenditure.	
	1892. Rs.	1895. Rs.		1892. Rs.	1895 Rs.
Balance on 1st January,	1,73,951	2,07,626	Establishment ...	3,32,101	3,62,399
Income from Government ...	2,82,912	3,09,428	Medicines	82,921	77,482
Income from local funds ...	51,991	1,27,448	Diet	40,559	48,640
Income from municipal funds ...	55,239	56,258	Buildings and repairs ...	1,02,834	1,37,291
Interest on investments,	34,759	46,213	Invested	80,500	38,300
Subscriptions ...	2,28,839	1,46,138	Miscellaneous	89,438	91,140
Other sources ...	98,135	89,255	Total ...	7,28,353	7,55,252
			Cash balance	1,97,481	2,27,114
Total ...	9,25,833	9,82,366	Grand Total ...	9,25,834	9,82,366

The amount shown as received from "local funds" in 1895 represents charges met from this source by district boards for construction and repairs of dispensaries and for other dispensary purposes which under the strict letter of the dispensary rules should be met from subscriptions or endowments. A greater increase might have been expected in municipal contributions in view of the failure of some sadar dispensaries to obtain the guaranteed minimum income. The increase in investments was mainly due to donations to women's hospitals. The income from "other sources" included large sums on account of sales of securities and contributions from the Dufferin and other funds. The following table shows the receipts from private subscriptions during the past six years :—

Year.	For general hospitals, &c.	For hospitals, &c., for women.
	Rs.	Rs.
1890	63,563	3,651
1891	66,877	16,116
1892	76,099	1,52,739
1893	1,07,026	1,18,445
1894	84,151	39,940
1895	1,20,495	25,643

The income from this source is naturally extremely fluctuating. The subscriptions for general hospitals were apparently swollen in 1893 by special donations amounting to about Rs. 20,000, and again in 1895 by the gift of Rs. 30,000 from the Rája of Balrámpur. Apart from these, however, a progressive increase is observable in what may be considered normal subscriptions. It is satisfactory to note that this tendency proceeded unchecked during the period in which the demands on private liberality made by the movement for providing better medical aid for women were at their maximum.

There was still, however, much need for improvement in this source of income. Comment has already been made on the desirability of establishing additional dispensaries in certain districts, and there were other districts in which existing dispensaries were not on a thoroughly satisfactory footing. In many instances in the year under report the local guaranteed income was not obtained, and grants aggregating Rs. 32,255 were required to meet the deficit on this account. The attention of district boards was called to this point during the year, and in some cases successful efforts were made to meet the deficiency by further contributions from private and municipal sources. But from almost half the district boards no satisfactory assurances had yet been received by the close of the year. The measures which the Lieutenant-Governor has in contemplation for improving the financial position and increasing the powers and the independence of the District Boards will give them a freer hand in dealing with dispensary funds, and in supplementing such special funds from district revenues. But they will find it none the less necessary to appeal to private liberality in support of local hospitals and dispensaries, as the revenues placed at their disposal will certainly not be so large as to allow them to dispense with such aid without crippling their activities in other and equally useful directions.

An increase in subscriptions was also urgently required to meet the growing demand for European medicines. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner noticed with regret the decline in expenditure under this head from Rs. 62,995 in 1892 to Rs. 56,444 in 1895. When regard is had to the enormous increase in patients during this period, it is obvious that the want of funds must have been acutely felt in this respect, and that, if it continues, it will constitute a serious obstacle to improvement in the future. This, again, is a matter which must be left to district boards and the Government trusted that they would not allow the work of their dispensaries and hospitals to be crippled through failure to provide them with necessary medicines and appliances.

The leading figures in connection with special female hospitals have already been given. It would appear that as much had been done by the Provincial Branch

of the National Association in the way of providing hospital buildings as was immediately required. Some considerable falling off in subscriptions was expected by the Association, as the liberal contributions of 1892 and 1893 were the result of special efforts largely directed to providing the new hospitals with the invested funds required for their permanent maintenance. A hope was expressed to the effect that interest on these investments (amounting to Rs. 12,566 per annum) and the regular annual subscriptions would suffice for this purpose. The Provincial Committee, however, required an additional income of Rs. 7,000 per annum to enable them to carry on the educational work of the Association and the women's hospitals and dispensaries at Agra. Having regard to the fact that no part of the scheme of the National Association is more important than the education and training of female medical practitioners, who alone can hope to gain access on a large scale behind the *parda*, it was regarded by the Government as specially important that some means should be devised by the Provincial Committee of the fund to raise this income.

Another great difficulty the Provincial Committee had also to meet was the difficulty of obtaining native ladies who could be trained into competent Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants. As was stated in the review of the report for 1892, this was due to the almost entire absence of female education in these Provinces. The Crosthwaite School has been opened at Lucknow to meet this deficiency, and promises to be successful in obtaining as pupils Hindu and Muhammadan girls of good position; and the Provincial Committee offer scholarships for the education of girls who will subsequently proceed to the Agra Medical School. The school, however, is in want of funds—a want which will be temporarily relieved by the payment of the munificent contribution of Rs. 40,000 promised by His Highness the Nawáb of Rámpur. More, however, remains to be done, and the matter is still engaging the attention of the Government. But the results of these measures will not be realized for some years to come, and till then the movement for providing medical relief to women cannot be expected to reach its full development. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to note that the later reports of the local branches of the Association showed an increasing popularity, among *parda-nashín* ladies, of the hospitals in which it had been found possible to put a Lady Doctor in charge, and especially a wider field of private practic opening out before such Lady Doctors.

In the foregoing paragraphs no reference has been made to the work done by certain special or private agencies as tabulated below:—

Class.	1892.			1895.			Increase or decrease.		
	Number.	Patients.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Patients.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Patients.	Cost to Government.
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Private dispensaries ...	13	110,960	...	13	122,837	...	...	+11,877	...
Mission ditto ...	11	64,686	1,250	10	62,552	1,200	...	—2,134	—50
Canal ditto ...	11	14,081	6,164	11	13,247	6,592	...	—834	+428
Special (temporary) dispensaries.	12	4,856	814	16	5,013	1,094	+4	+157	+280
Leper asylums and poorhouses.	32	4,253	*36,327	33	5,465	* 35,433	+1	+1,212	—894
Total ...	79	198,836	44,555	84	209,114	44,319	+4	+10,278	—236

* Includes grant from local funds and municipal contributions.

Among private dispensaries the Allahabad Eye Hospital, at which, in 1895, 3,475 patients were treated and 561 operations for cataract performed, is noteworthy as being the only hospital in the Provinces entirely devoted to a special class of

disease. Its inception was due to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, late Superintendent of the Allahabad Central Jail and now Inspector-General of Prisons; and its present commodious quarters to the liberality of Lála Ram Charan Das, Ráe Bahádur, of Allahabad. Sir Antony MacDonnell trusted that the usefulness and popularity of the hospital would be maintained in spite of the serious loss it has sustained through Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hall's translation from the management to the appointment of Inspector-General of Prisons.

Agra Medical School.

The numbers of male students in each class are exhibited in the table annexed :—

Class.	Military.		Civil.		Rájputána.		Private.		Total.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
I	20	...	28	23	3	3	2	8	53	34
II	30	28	23	31	3	4	9	2	103	65
III		10	32	42	4	3	2	2		57
IV	9	6	45	25	3	3	2	23	59	57
Total ...	59	44	128	121	13	13	15	35	215	213
Passed out	18	24	28	20	2	1	...	5	48	50
Remaining on 1st May 1896 ...	41	20	100	101	11	12	...	30	167	163

The total number of students exceeded the average number under tuition for the last five years, which amounted to 175 ; and also exceeded the maximum of 200 contemplated by the rules. The excess was due, in large measure, to the numerous admissions, amounting to 62, to the Civil Class in 1894-95 for the purpose of supplying exceptional vacancies among Hospital Assistants.

This was the first year in which effect was given to paragraph 4A of the Rules, as added by Notification No. $\frac{82}{V-66}$, dated the 21st March 1895. The direct result of this rule, under which candidates are not ordinarily eligible unless they are recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, was to materially improve the status and qualifications of students entering the College.

The results of three years' working may thus be tabulated for purposes of comparison :—

Class.	Number examined.			Number passed.			Average marks of whole class.			Average marks of those who passed.			Maximum marks.			Percentage of average mars to the maximum — Of the whole class.			Percentage of average mars to the maximum — Of those who passed.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
I	37	51	62	28	49	50	414	426	429	437	431	447	600	600	600*	69	71	71	73	72	74
II	50	65	47	...	...	...	246	223	243	...			375	375	375	65	59	65	...	...	...
III	54	68	57	35	55	53	350	380	410	381	405	416	575	500	500	65	76	82	66	81	83
IV	68	59	57		...	...	430	329	413	...	...	...	575	475	575	75	69	72	...	...	...

*. Marks reduced to 600 for purposes of comparison.

In the final examination for the senior class (Class I) the failures were more numerous than in either of the two preceding years, though 50 students completely passed. The second year's class (Class III) was promising, as all but four students passed the examination. The average marks obtained by all the classes compared favourably with the figures for 1894-95. It was again necessary to enforce the excellent rule to the effect that students failing to qualify would not be promoted to a higher class. There was some deterioration in the average number of marks obtained by the Military and the Civil pupils in Class II, of which the detailed working may be summarized as follows:—

Description of pupils.	Number in class.			Average number of marks.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Military	19	30	10	222·1	200·6	199·5
Civil	28	23	31	261·1	268·0	255·0
Rájputána	3	3	3	263·6	208·0	247·6
Private	...	9	2	...	192·7	269·5

The first and second prizes for general proficiency were again awarded to the two Civil pupils standing highest in the Final Examination list with totals of 600 and 587, representing 85·71 and 83·85 per cent. upon a maximum of 700. The first and second pupils of the Military class obtained in the corresponding Final Examination for this class totals of 420 and 419 respectively, representing 84 and 83·8 per cent. upon a possible maximum of 500.

The female student class continued to be chiefly recruited from the Native Christian community. It was noticed with satisfaction that the social status and educational qualifications of the students annually admitted were steadily improving. The general results of three years' working may be thus compared:—

Class	Number examined.			Number passed.			Average marks of the whole class.			Average marks of those who passed.			Maximum marks.			Percentage of average to maximum — Of the whole class.			Percentage of average to maximum — Of those who passed.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
I ...	7	19	6	3	12	3	508	528	501	595	581	551	800	800	800	63	66	63	74	72	69
II ...	21	6	9	...	...	...	265	264	287	...	...	...	500	500	500	53	53	57	...	...	...
III ...	8	11	22	4	8	15	359	359	359	418	395	411	500	500	500	72	72	72	83	79	82
IV ...	11	27	12	...	...	...	342	272	278	...	...	...	500	500	500	68	54	55	...	...	...

The difficulty of obtaining suitable pupils from amongst Hindu and Muhammadan girls of good position had not been reduced; but the establishment of the Crosthwaite Girls' School at Lucknow and the stimulus of scholarships offered by the Provincial Committee of the National Association was expected in time to work an improvement.

During the year the Chemical Laboratory was finished, and at its close the Examination Hall was approaching completion. The Principal again urged the necessity of extending the accommodation. An improvement was effected by the construction of a masonry drain between the two hospitals; but the broader questions of boarding accommodation and the construction of an ophthalmic hospital have been necessarily postponed pending an improvement in the provincial finances. The suggestion as to the appointment of another Assistant Surgeon made by the Principal was referred to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for report. Should this

addition be made to the staff, it might then be possible to give effect to the wish of the Government of India that instruction in hygiene and sanitation should form part of the training received by Hospital Assistants, with the view of qualifying them for service in the Sanitation Department.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

Blank.

6.—Sanitation.

The year 1895 was exceptionally healthy, and the death rate was as low as 29·13 per mille. The birth rate (34·90) was also low, but this decline was connected with the exceptional unhealthiness of 1894. So low a death rate has been recorded on two occasions only—27·57 in 1883 and 24·10 in 1893—since the census of 1881. The infantile mortality was also exceptionally low. The usual course of the monthly death rate is that it falls during January and February until in the latter month it reaches the lowest point in the whole year. It then rises rapidly till the middle of May, falls somewhat in June and July, and again rises rapidly till October; in mid-October it is at the maximum, and thence declines rapidly through November and December. The death rate of 1895, however, fell steadily through March, rose slowly through April and May, fell abruptly in June and July, and thence rose without a break in each succeeding month, until in December the maximum for the year was reached. The meteorological features of the year were a cool spring, a short hot weather, a light monsoon setting in early and terminating in September, and exceptional heat and dryness in the last quarter of the year. Thus climatic conditions were excellent until the premature disappearance of the monsoon. From that date they steadily deteriorated, and their effect on the health of the people was aggravated by privation and distress, owing to the partial failure of the rain crops and the bad germination of the cold weather crops.

	Births per mille.	Deaths per mille.
Decennial average* (1881—1890).	39·50	32·79
1891†	33·26	31·14
1892†	36·17	34·11
1893†	40·95	24·10
1894†	39·70	42·51
1895†	34·90	29·13

* Calculated on census of 1881——Population, 44,107,869.

† Calculated on census of 1891——Population, 46,905,085.

The births exceeded the deaths of the year, though, as above remarked, the birth-rate was low. In 1894, with a comparatively high birth-rate, the deaths exceeded the births. In the first five years of the decennial period reckoned from the census of 1881, the excess of births over deaths gave an increase of 1,678,266 or 3·8 per cent. on the population figures of 1881. In the five years which have now elapsed since the census of 1891 the increase of population is only 923,612 or 1·9 per cent. on the census figures. The birth-rate for the last five years has been below the decennial mean; the death rate for the last five years is about the same as the decennial mean. The retardation of the growth of the population is possibly temporary, but it is a fact of some interest and importance. An examination of the district ratios of births and deaths for 1895 and for the preceding five years enables this retardation to be located with tolerable accuracy. In the western districts, comprising the divisions of Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand, the birth rate remains persistently high (over 40 per mille) and is considerably in excess of the death rate. In Oudh the birth rate is lower, but there is still a small increase of births over deaths. In the Allahabad, Gorakhpur, and Benares Divisions the birth rate is markedly lower, and the population in most of the districts according to the returns is at present virtually stationary. The following

figures compare the Rohilkhand Division in this respect with the three eastern divisions of the North-Western Provinces :—

Districts.	Rohilkhand Division.				Districts.	Allahabad Division.				Districts.	Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions.			
	Birth-rate.		Death-rate.			Birth-rate.		Death-rate.			Birth-rate.		Death-rate.	
	1895.	Mean, 1890—94.	1895.	Mean, 1890—94.		1895.	Mean, 1890—94.	1895.	Mean, 1890—94.		1895.	Mean, 1890—94.	1895.	Mean, 1890—94.
Bijnor ...	42·83	41·47	39 88	36·19	Cawnpore,	37 29	36·92	25·36	37·17	Gorakhpur	26·15	33·03	25·28	29·97
Moradabad ...	47·04	46·19	37·61	38·80	Fatehpur,	36·50	37·60	24·71	39·59	Basti ...	27·62	34·90	34·75	29·32
Bareilly ...	48·13	44·21	34·08	31·86	Hamírpur,	30·33	40·49	40·89	38·49	Azamgarh,	21·88	31·42	28·44	31·24
Pilibhít ...	43·54	42·13	37·72	32·12	Bánda ...	26·36	32·03	23·33	33·79	Gházipur,	22·74	27·51	25·12	27·16
Budaun ...	43·39	40·75	26·62	27·76	Allahabad,	27·20	32·56	21·78	33·17	Ballia ...	24·82	31·13	20·71	28·04
Sháhjahánpur ...	44·71	42·88	35·32	36·14	Jalaun ...	32·37	41·19	28·97	38·79	Benares,	25·52	29·49	32·14	32·07
					Jhánsi ...	26·66	37·53	35·15	32·51	Mirzapur,	28·83	35·85	26·62	34·01
										Jaunpur,	25·00	33·37	24·62	30·97

In drawing any conclusions from this comparative table, allowance has no doubt to be made for the fact that in the Rohilkhand Division with its large urban population reporting is fuller than in the eastern districts. But as this affects both birth and death statistics, the reported figures in all parts of the Province are a fair gauge of the advance or diminution of the population. A noticeable point in the above comparison is that, whereas in the Rohilkhand Division the birth rate for 1895 shows an improvement on the mean for the previous five years, in the eastern districts the birth rate for 1895 is, almost without exception, lower than the mean. This is very marked in the case of Azamgarh, Gházipur, Ballia, and Jaunpur and that it is connected with the agricultural depression which these congested districts have lately experienced scarcely admits of doubt.

The birth and death rates of the different registration circles in each district present as remarkable contrasts as in former years. Thus in Pilibhít the birth rate in 1895 in the rural circles ranged from 33 to 61, and the death rate from 28 to 69. Still more striking examples are to be found in small town circles and in hill circles in Kumaun or the Dún. These latter, for the most part, can be accounted for by exceptional circumstances unconnected with the health of the population. In the Ballia district, the birth rate of the rural circle of Haldharpur was only 12·91 in 1895 against a mean of 25·90 for the previous five years ; the death rate was only 16·60 against a mean of 24·35. In two rural circles of Jaunpur the birth rates were 19·41 and 18·43 respectively in 1895 against means of 30·94 and 31·97. In three rural circles of Gházipur the birth rates were 14·61, 16·27, and 16·62 respectively in 1895 against means of 26·26, 24·44, and 23·40. These instances were quoted as showing the necessity of the returns being studied and utilized by the local authorities in each district with the double object of checking and improving the reporting of births and deaths, and of discovering the existence of causes affecting to an exceptional degree the health of the inhabitants of a particular registration unit.

The birth and death rates for the population within municipal areas, aggregating 3,138,742 persons, for the last five years are shown in the margin. For the last three years the birth rate has remained remarkably constant.

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
1891 ...	... 33·26	31·14
1892 ...	... 34·94	34·82
1893 ...	... 40·61	29·78
1894 ...	... 39·62	48·37
1895 ...	... 39·37	34·83

The number of cases in which the cause of death was verified by professional agency was less than in 1894, being 9,482 against 14,660. The information

which is thus being collected should in time throw considerable light on the chief causes of Indian mortality.

Twenty-one per cent. of the births and 20 per cent. of the deaths registered in 1895 were tested by local authorities and the Vaccination Department. In the testing done by the local authorities the percentage of omission works out for the province at 2·78 per cent. in the case of births and 2·64 per cent. in the case of deaths. In the testing done by the Vaccination Department the percentages are 1·46 and ·72 respectively for births and deaths. The testing of the Vaccination Department would seem from these figures to be perfunctory. In the Meerut district the percentage of omissions on 3,623 births tested by the local authorities was 5 22, and on 2,697 deaths so tested 6·04. In the same district the vaccination staff tested 10,417 births and 7,798 deaths, and found omissions to be only 2·15 per cent. and ·47 per cent. respectively, The results of the two sets of testing were equally discrepant in Bulandshahr, Mainpuri, Basti, and other districts. It is probable that many of the omissions were due to exceptional circumstances, such as the removal or death of a village watchman and the temporary vacation of his office, or the appointment of a new man who had still to acquaint himself with the village.

Though the returns showed that registration of births and deaths in these provinces was still capable of improvement, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Commissioner considered that omissions were less frequent than formerly and than might be expected. The population, as was remarked, was close on 47 millions, and the area over 100,000 square miles. The Sanitary Commissioner stated that "the collection of statistics for this vast area and population is carried on by the village watchmen, the only method possible with any regard to reasonable economy, and upon the whole is wonderfully well performed. Probably it is one of the most efficient reporting agencies, at the price, in the world." In this the Government fully concurred.

The history of the chief diseases of the year shows that the provinces enjoyed almost complete immunity from small-pox. Only 1,968 deaths from this disease were reported, giving a ratio of ·04 per mille. This is the lowest rate recorded in these provinces. The disease has periods of advance and retrocession, but the small-pox death rates for the past 25 years show unmistakably that each successive epidemic wave advances less and recedes farther than its predecessor. Deaths from cholera amounted to 51,562, giving a death rate of 1·10 per mille compared with 3·80 in 1894 and ·26 in 1893. The disease prevailed in an epidemic form in the Fyzabad and adjoining districts in the early part of the year, and in Hamírpur in the rains. The Kumaun Division was absolutely free from it, as were also the Hardwár and Mágh Mela Fairs. Of the large towns in the provinces, Agra had only 1 case, Allahabad 18, Lucknow 21, Cawnpore 111, and Benares 231.

There was satisfactory progress towards the completion of the large water-supply and drainage projects in Allahabad, Agra, Benares, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. The water-supply in all these towns is ample for all purposes, and the quality satisfactory. The extension of the systems to outlying quarters of the towns, the increase of house connections, and the improvement of the surface drainage works in order to deal with an augmented volume of water, are matters which will engage attention and necessitate expenditure for some time to come. In Meerut the water-supply scheme has been satisfactorily completed. It is the least expensive of all the large water-supply systems in the provinces. The capital outlay is only eight lakhs, and by substituting turbines for steam-power and other economies, the annual charges for maintenance, interest, and sinking fund have been kept within the moderate sum of Rs. 70,000. Water-supply projects for the two large towns of Fyzabad and Bareilly were prepared during the year, but in both cases financial difficulties have as yet prevented further progress. A drainage and water-supply project for the town of Farukhabad has also been under discussion, as a sanitary survey showed that the existing water-supply was bad, the drainage very imperfect, and the death rate high. The town, however, is neither rich nor progressing, and the municipal authorities represented that they were unable to finance the complete scheme in its present form.

The number of minor sanitary works undertaken in towns and municipalities was large. The 103 municipal boards in the provinces with an aggregate income of 55 lakhs expended over 21 lakhs on water-supply, drainage, conservancy, markets, and slaughter-houses. The figures include loan receipts and expenditure from loans. The expenditure on sanitary objects was thus considerable. The Sanitary Commissioner stated, as the result of an experience of 13 years, that "far less money is spent on well intentioned but often misdirected efforts than formerly," and that "most improvements are now made on recognised scientific sanitary lines." The creation of the office of Provincial Sanitary Engineer and of the Provincial Sanitary Board have undoubtedly contributed to this result. The Board has been lately recast, and its executive powers strengthened for the furtherance of the same object. The Board is so constituted as to discharge competently the duty of a central supervising and regulating authority in all sanitary matters. It will ensure that sanitary enthusiasm is not pushed in one place to extremes, and that absolute inertness in another place does not reign supreme. It will bring large experience to bear on local problems, maintain a steady advance on true principles, and will check the waste of time and money that has often attended inexperienced attempts at sanitary reform.

The diversity of methods for the disposal of night-soil which prevailed in large towns having attracted notice, it was decided that the Sanitary Board should be asked to have a manual of instructions on the subject drawn up for translation and circulation to municipal boards.

The death rates have not substantially declined since the introduction of an improved water-supply in the towns above mentioned. But the comparison is disturbed by the occurrence of unusually healthy and unhealthy years in rapid succession, and apart from this in no town has it been yet found possible to completely close the old and impure sources of supply, while the Sanitary Commissioner remarked that it was probable that in no town in these provinces did more than 75 per cent. of the inhabitants use filtered water. There was a distinct improvement in the public health of large areas in the canal districts of the Meerut Division which had been extensively drained by the Irrigation Department. The improvement was very perceptible in the Meerut, Aligarh, and Bulandshahr districts. It may be noted, as evidence of the improved health of these districts, that the birth rate in them was about the highest in the province, and the death rate well below the provincial average.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner considered that the area was too vast and the existing agency too small to expect immediate and rapid progress in rural sanitation, and in the orders which he issued on the subject he laid down the principle that improvements should be chiefly aimed at which are modest in scope and which for the most part are within the ability of village communities to execute for themselves. But within these limits he considered there was much room for beneficial action. It was laid down that the first necessity was accurate registration of mortuary and vital statistics in small homogeneous areas, as the basis of a district sanitary survey. The second was an efficient district staff of sanitary inspectors, qualified to report on the sanitary state of towns and villages, and to supervise simple works of improvement. The third was the provision of funds from local rates and otherwise for aiding the execution of such improvements. And the fourth was the sustained and well directed impulse in the right direction which the Sanitary Board would give. The sanitary improvement of villages was considered to be a legitimate and useful famine relief work.

Mortality caused by wild animals and snakes.

There was an increase on the figures of the preceding year in the number of deaths both of men and cattle. At the same time there was an increase in the number

of animals and snakes destroyed, and in the total amount paid in rewards. The totals are compared below :—

Year.	Deaths of persons.		Loss of cattle.		Number of wild animals destroyed.	Number of snakes destroyed.	Rewards for—	
	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.			Animals.	Snakes.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1894 ...	279	5,689	5,724	236	2,173	14,829	6,831 4 0	36 6 0
1895 ...	530	6,297	6,079	184	2,300	16,387	7,783 8 0	309 4 6

In spite of the successful measures taken against them, wolves, as usual, proved most destructive to human life. They claimed 246 victims out of the total number of persons killed, or 140 above the casualties of the previous year. In the Rohilkhand Division, notwithstanding that a large number of these creatures were destroyed, 98 deaths were ascribed to them as against 6 only in 1894. Of this number, 39 were reported from the Bareilly district alone and 32 from Budaun, mostly of young children under three years of age. It was also reported that the numerous deaths are due to a large increase in the number of wolves in the *bhúr* country and *khádir*, where thick high grass and the ravines afford them excellent cover. The Government has recently sanctioned the grant of a higher scale of rewards, which may be expected to produce good results. In the Meerut Division also there was a noticeable increase in the casualties attributable to these animals—74 against 46 in the previous year; but only 83 of these animals were destroyed as against 133 in 1894. The decrease has been attributed to the expiry of the period during which the increased rates of rewards were to be given; but it is hoped that, with the revival of these rates, which has been recently sanctioned, a greater number will be destroyed.

The number of deaths caused by tigers was also in excess of the number recorded in the previous year, 40 against 16. The largest number occurred in the Kumaun Division, but most of the victims there were attacked by a man-eating tiger, which has since been destroyed. A man-eating leopard, which had caused several deaths, was also killed.

The number of persons killed by "other animals" also increased from 127 in the previous year to 209 in the year under review; and of these 153 deaths were attributed to jackals, 43 being reported from the Gorakhpur Division, 33 from Fyzabad, 24 from Lucknow, and 20 from Allahabad. Of the remaining 56 deaths, 30 were attributed to crocodiles and alligators, and 17 to wild boars.

Among the wild animals which are destructive to cattle, leopards take the first place and are followed at a long interval by tigers and wolves, the number of deaths due to each having been leopards (4,299), tigers (1,044), and wolves (228). The greatest loss occurred in the Kumaun and Allahabad Divisions; but in these two divisions the numbers of tigers and leopards killed were 31 and 343, respectively, against 27 and 263 in the previous year, while in the Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Fyzabad Divisions no less than 35 tigers and 92 leopards were destroyed. The number of bears destroyed in Kumaun were 176 less than in the previous year. The total number of wild animals destroyed was greater than in the previous year, and there was a corresponding increase in the amount paid in rewards.

Reported deaths from snake-bite rose from 5,689 to 6,297, and the number of snakes destroyed increased from 14,829 to 16,387, while rewards for their destruction increased from Rs. 36-6-0 to Rs. 309-4-6. The largest number of snakes destroyed in any division was in Meerut (3,930); while in Gházipur, Ballia, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Budaun, Fyzabad, Sultánpur, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Farukhabad, and Basti not a single snake was reported to have been killed. The absence of rewards doubtless checks the reporting of snakes destroyed.

Continued attention was paid to the removal of jungle undergrowth and rubbish. Various municipalities contributed sums towards this object, and the clearing of village sites by the zamíndárs and other residents was encouraged.

7.—Vaccination.

The last three years have been years of considerable progress and activity. In 1893 the executive control of the vaccination staff in each district was transferred to Civil Surgeons, and arrangements were made which enabled them, with some few exceptions, to tour in their respective districts and inspect the work of the vaccinators. The measure permitted the Government to abolish one of the three Deputy Sanitary Commissionerships, and the three Vaccination Circles were redistributed into two. This accession of strength to the Vaccination Department is stated to have been most beneficial, and the statistics of work unquestionably show a great improvement. For the three years ending the 31st March 1893 the average number of vaccinations performed a year was 1,053,756: for the three years which have just expired it is 1,428,583. The average number of successful primary vaccinations was 886,698 a year for 1890—93, and 1,245,074 a year for 1893—96. The increase of successful primary vaccinations during the triennial period under report is thus 40 per cent. If the last year of this period be compared with 1890-91, the first year of the preceding triennial period, the increase is 55 per cent. The expenditure on vaccination has slightly decreased during the period, owing to the reduction of one of the Deputy Sanitary Commissionerships.

The figures in the margin show that in the decade 1886—96 the number of successful primary vaccinations annually performed in the provinces, exclusive of the Native State of Tehri-Garhwál, has more than doubled. The ratio of persons successfully vaccinated per mille of the population has risen from 13·77 in 1886-87 to 27·71 in 1895-96. The mortality from small-pox during the period has varied from 1·26 per mille in 1890 to ·04 per mille in 1895. The latter ratio is the lowest on record in these provinces. It is impossible to expect that the complete immunity from small-pox which the provinces enjoyed in 1895 will continue, as the disease has its periods of advance and retrogression, a large proportion of the population is in most districts still unprotected, and in no district are revaccinations, by which alone is protection made really effective, numerous. But, from a study of the small-pox death rate for each year from 1876 to 1895 it may be reasonably inferred that such epidemics as occurred in 1878 and 1883-84, when the deaths amounted to 45 per mille of the total population of the provinces, are things of the past. Turning to the district figures the greatest progress is observable in Oudh. In 1885-86 vaccination in that Province was very backward. In 1890-91 popular prejudices had been overcome in two or three of the 12 Oudh districts, but the Provinces as a whole was, in this matter, very far behind the

Year.	Successful primary vaccinations in each year ending 31st March.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of the population.	Deaths from small-pox in each calendar year.	Ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 of the population.
1886-87 ...	607,220	13·77	8,492	·19
1887-88 ...	643,969	14·60	25,000	·56
1888-89 ...	648,604	14·70	48,243	1·09
1889-90 ...	692,943	15·71	55,394	1·26
1890-91 ...	828,031	18·77	26,355	·56
1891-92 ...	871,268	18·57	7,709	·16
1892-93 ...	939,184	20·02	5,992	·13
1893-94 ...	1,175,652	25·06	4,443	·09
1894-95 ...	1,242,202	26·48	1,968	·04
1895-96 ...	1,299,663	27·71	*	*

* Figures not available.

	District.	Ratio of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.		
		1886-87.	1890-91.	1895-96.
Lucknow.	Lucknow	8·36	18·06	38·07
	Unao	2·87	6·56	33·65
	Rae Bareli... ...	3·84	5·72	33 53
	Sitapur	2·15	6·26	53·45
	Hardoi	5·14	29·90	48·67
	Kheri	1·88	5·41	26·81
Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	2·46	7·61	33·55
	Gonda	1·26	5·63	22·23
	Bahraich	3·31	9·95	15·77
	Bara Banki ...	4·91	11·88	27·00
	Sultánpur	3·79	34·45	14·66
	Partábgarh ...	1·79	7·39	23·79

North-Western Provinces. A marked improvement has now taken place, and in the Lucknow Division the ratio of successful vaccinations to the total population considerably exceeded the provincial ratio and was in excess of the birth rate. In the Fyzabad Division there was room for further improvement, especially in Sultánpur, Bahraich, and Gonda. Outside Oudh the districts in which vaccination was most backward are the three districts of the Gorakhpur Division, the five districts of the Benares Division, and the two districts of Allahabad and Jhánsi. The division where it was best established was that of Meerut. In Gorakhpur and Basti, after some improvement, matters again slipped back and the ratio of persons vaccinated was much below the birth rate. In Azamgarh it was also much below the birth rate. In the Benares Division there was considerable improvement.

District.		Ratio of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of the population.		
		1886-87.	1890-91.	1895-96.
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur ...	14·17	17·80	15·55
	Basti ...	7·52	24 86	21·71
	Azamgarh ...	9·72	13·40	16·72
Benares ...	Gházipur ...	13·79	20·48	21·58
	Ballia ...	13·15	18 17	22·13
	Benares ...	16·73	18·13	23·79
	Mirzapur ...	14·69	16·01	25·10
	Jaunpur ...	8·46	12·10	21·18
Allahabad	Allahabad ...	13·01	14·56	17·78
	Bánda ...	19·88	16 56	22·71
Meerut ...	Debra Dún ...	34 90	28·06	28·97
	Saháranpur ...	26·15	31 48	32 61
	Muzaffarnagar,	22·89	27·67	31·29
	Meerut ...	24·34	24·95	33·68
	Bulandshahr...	25·54	27·70	39·15
	Aligarh ...	23·12	27·68	40·52

In the important district of Allahabad the figures were very unsatisfactory, and the attention of the District Board was directed to the matter. In this district the number of persons vaccinated per vaccinator in 1895-96 was only 1,248 against the provincial average of 1,753, so that there was no excuse on the ground of an insufficient staff. In some of the Oudh districts and some districts in the Gorakhpur and Benares Divisions the work done by each vaccinator compared favourably with the provincial average, and as vaccination becomes more popular some increase in the staff in these densely crowded districts may have to be provided by district boards.

The ultimate aim of the Department is to secure the vaccination of every child in the provinces within twelve months of its birth. To secure this the number of children annually vaccinated should not be less than 80 per cent. of the births of the year, the difference roughly representing infantile mortality. The statistics show that in 1895-96 the number of successful primary vaccinations was 79·76 per cent. of the total births. This is a closer approximation to the birth rate than has ever before been attained. But it must be noted, in partial explanation of this satisfactory result, that the birth rate in 1895, was very much lower than that for the two preceding years. It has also to be noted that, owing to the leeway which the Department has still to make up in parts of the Province, notably in the 2nd Circle, only 43 per cent. of the persons vaccinated were children born during the year. The distinction between the two circles in this respect is very remarkable. In the 1st Circle, in most districts of which vaccination has long been thoroughly established, few of the adult population are unvaccinated, and infantile vaccination is the rule. In the 2nd Circle infantile vaccination is the exception and vaccination of children over the age of one year and of adults is the rule. The future progress of the Department in the 2nd Circle will be gauged to a great extent by the increase in infantile vaccination.

Circle.	Births in 1895.	Successful primary vaccinations in 1895-96.			
		Under one year.	Between one and six years.	Over six years.	Total.
1st ...	903,004	429,328	211,265	22,402	662,995
2nd ...	734,231	140,674	403,082	99,168	642,924
Total ...	1,637,235	570,002	614,347	121,570	1,305,919

No change was made during the triennial period in the method of supplying lymph to the districts for starting vaccination in the beginning of the cold season. Lymph was, as usual, collected during the rains in the higher hills of Kumaun by a special staff of vaccinators and despatched to the plains in September and October. Animal lymph was used to supplement this supply in a few places where local depôts were established, but it loses its efficacy in a few days unless it is preserved in a special medium under skilled supervision. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner hoped to be able to give effect to a scheme submitted by the Superintendent-General for establishing a central depôt in the hills for the preparation of bovine lymph in a form suitable for transport to the plains. Should this succeed, the present special arrangements for the collection of human lymph in the hot weather and the rains by carrying on vaccination operations in the hills could by degrees be dispensed with.

Municipal vaccination showed an improvement in the year under report, the ratio of successful vaccinations per mille of the population within municipal limits being 38·15 against 34·92 in 1894-95.

The average number of persons vaccinated by each municipal vaccinator within municipal limits was only 957. As 2,000 vaccinations is not an excessive outturn of work for a vaccinator, municipal vaccinators have, as a rule, ample time for working in rural areas bordering on municipal limits. Last year the short-sighted policy of some municipalities in refusing to allow their vaccinators to perform work beyond municipal limits was noticed. The figures given above show that such work may be permitted without detriment to the needs of the municipality.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

The statistics of the asylum population during the year are shown in the following table :—

	Remaining on 1st January 1895.	Admitted (including re-admissions).	Discharged.		Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1895.	Daily average strength.	Maximum number confined on any day.	Accommodation.
			Cured.	Transferred to friends, &c.					
Bareilly ...	305	61	34	5	14	313	310·09	325	422
Benares ...	274	59	18	10	37	268	277·03	283	310
Agra ...	235	68	33	24	12	234	236·15	249	276
Lucknow ...	216	71	27	10	20	230	227·24	239	278
Total ...	1,030	259	112	49	83	1,045	1,050·51	1,096	1,286
Corresponding figures for 1894.	1,044	254	122	49	96	1,030	1,038·44	1,098	1,286

The daily average strength was 1,050 against 1,038 in the preceding year, the increase being partly due to a smaller death rate. The admissions were only five in excess of the figure for 1894 ; the discharges of persons cured show a slight decrease. The health of the asylum population was markedly good in Agra and Bareilly, the death-rate being only 50 and 45 per mille respectively. Both these asylums have had a good health record for some years back. The death rate (88 per mille) of the Lucknow Asylum was considerably lower than in 1894 (135 per mille), but the daily average of sick admitted into hospital was large. The mortality in the Benares asylum has always been heavy, and the average of 133 deaths per mille in the year under report is not the highest recorded death rate in this asylum.

In every asylum the accommodation was in excess of the maximum strength of the population throughout the year. In Bareilly the excess accommodation is greatest, and in Benares least.

Details for criminal lunatics are thus summarized :—

	Remaining on 1st January.	Admitted.	Discharged, &c.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1895.
Bareilly	25	8	3	...	30
Benares	59	10	6	6	57
Agra	33	6	6	...	33
Lucknow	49	19	9	6	53
Total ...	166	43	24	12	173
Corresponding figures for 1894.	160	39	22	11	166

Of the 173 remaining on 31st December 1895, 97 had not undergone trial, 49 had been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, and 27 were prisoners who had become insane while in jail. There were 40 harmless criminal lunatics confined in central jails at the end of the year as compared with 46 at its commencement.

The disparity noticed last year between the number of admissions from districts in which the asylums are situated and the number of admissions from other districts continues, and is noticeable in regard to all four asylums. Twenty-four per cent. of the admissions came from the four districts in which the asylums are situated. The inference is that in those districts the provisions of the Lunatic Asylums Act (XXXV of 1858) are better known and resorted to both by the police and by the relatives of lunatics. It is singular that the two outlying districts of Azamgarh and Sitapur should have each contributed as many as 11 lunatics to the asylums in the year under report.

The various classes of insanity treated during the year, as diagnosed by the officers in charge of the asylums, are summarized in the following table :—

	Mania.	Dementia.	Toxic insanity.	Melancholia.	Epileptic insanity.	Other forms.	Not diagnosed.	Total.
1895 ...	663	214	121	111	98	81	1	1,289
Comparative figures for 1894 ...	660	230	148	91	88	78	3	1,298
Comparative figures for 1893 ...	630	234	134	95	81	81	2	1,257

It has been observed on former occasions that to designate particular classes of insanity as "toxic" is misleading, and confuses the type with the cause. Proposals to alter the statement with a view to remove this defect are under consideration.

Excluding expenditure on construction and repairs, which amounted to Rs. 9,975, the gross expenses of the four asylums amounted to Rs. 63,344 in 1895, as compared with Rs. 64,814 in 1894. Under the head of "Diet" there was a decrease of Rs. 1,130, owing to the lately introduced system of purchasing grain at harvest time and storing it for the year. The storing accommodation in the Lucknow Asylum is said to be insufficient, but it should be possible to increase it at no great expense. The Superintendent has been asked to give the matter his attention.

The average expenditure per head, excluding buildings and repairs, was Rs. 60-4-0 against Rs. 62-6-0 in 1894. The following table shows that there is great uniformity of expenditure in each asylum.

		Establishment.	Rations.	Clothing and bedding.	Other charges.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bareilly	1895	28 12 0	28 6 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	61 12 0
	1894	29 7 0	25 13 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	61 2 0
	1893	29 8 0	28 9 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	62 0 0
Benares	1895	28 6 0	21 9 0	4 6 0	2 1 0	56 6 0
	1894	28 4 0	28 7 0	4 0 0	1 15 0	62 10 0
	1893	28 11 0	32 10 0	3 4 0	1 15 0	66 6 0
Agra	1895	31 14 0	24 15 0	2 11 0	2 0 0	61 8 0
	1894	31 10 0	26 4 0	2 9 0	2 12 0	63 3 0
	1893	34 7 0	28 11 0	3 2 0	2 8 0	68 12 0
Lucknow	1895	30 4 0	28 0 0	2 1 0	1 7 0	61 12 0
	1894	30 3 0	28 2 0	2 11 0	2 1 0	63 1 0
	1893	29 10 0	28 5 0	2 15 0	1 1 0	61 15 0
Total	1895 ...	29 11 0	25 11 0	3 1 0	1 13 0	60 4 0
	1894 ...	29 12 0	27 2 0	2 15 0	2 9 0	62 6 0
	1893 ...	30 6 0	29 10 0	2 12 0	1 14 0	64 10 0

Deducting earnings by lunatics and contributions from paying patients, the net cost to Government, exclusive of expenditure on construction and repairs, was Rs. 53,534 against Rs. 60,436 in 1894. This satisfactory decrease is due to the earnings of the dairy farm in the Bareilly Asylum. The industrial profits of the four asylums were Rs. 8,938, of which Rs. 6,323 accrued to Bareilly. The dairy has proved a highly profitable industry under Surgeon-Major Anderson's careful management, and besides giving employment to the inmates of the asylum, has been of great use to the garrison and civil station of Bareilly. In the other three asylums there is no improvement either in the number of lunatics employed or in their earnings.

The results of the year were, on the whole, creditable to the Superintendents of the Asylums ; but special notice was taken of the management of the Bareilly Asylum, which reflected the greatest credit on Surgeon-Major Anderson.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

(For standard section on above, see pages 273 and 274 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1893.)

2.—Education.

Last year the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner took the opportunity of reviewing the state of public education in these provinces as disclosed by the quinquennial statistics, and indicating the points in which the provinces in this branch of the administration compare unfavourably with other parts of India. It was remarked that the number of children in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh receiving education of the simplest form was, relatively to the population, less than in any other province; that the total expenditure on education from public funds was small relatively to the aggregate provincial and local revenues, and that of this expenditure an undue proportion was devoted to secondary and to English education; that the average cost of each child under instruction was excessive; that the receipts from fees, especially in the case of high schools and colleges, were below the standard prevailing elsewhere; and that the training provided for teachers by means of normal schools was altogether insufficient. To popularize education while making it more economical was suggested as the general principle which should now be followed by the Government and the Department. In pursuance of this policy the Government undertook to increase its grant for primary education to the utmost extent of its financial ability, and an addition of Rs. 75,000 was made for this object in the current year. Changes have been introduced in the curriculum of Anglo-Vernacular schools to ensure that in all the primary classes the vernacular should be the exclusive language of instruction. The vernacular normal school at Lucknow has been expanded into a training college for English teachers. A commencement has been made to co-ordinate primary industrial schools with the Thomason College of Engineering by appointing the Principal of that College the *ex officio* Visitor of the Industrial School in Lucknow and other similar institutions, and by sanctioning the formation of special industrial classes in the college to which deserving students from primary industrial schools may proceed. Lastly, steps have been taken, in communication with District Boards, to extend primary education of the simplest character by means of grants-in-aid to existing indigenous schools and to persons undertaking to open new schools. It is too early to judge of the effects of this measure, but its progress will be watched with the greatest interest. If it succeeds, it will do more than anything else to make elementary education popular and to wipe out the reproach of ignorance attaching to these provinces.

The general statistics may be briefly summarized. The total expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction and of schools and colleges recognised by the Department as "public institutions" rose considerably, but the portion of it found from public funds was less than in 1894-95:—

Sources.	Direct expenditure.		Indirect expenditure.		Total.		Percentage from each source.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Public revenues.	14,32,281	14,09,448	5,34,416	5,22,578	19,66,697	19,32,026	57·33	54·38
Municipal revenues.	95,620	94,428	7,322	11,250	1,02,942	1,05,678	3·00	2·97
Fees ...	7,13,462	7,72,202	98,005	1,41,158	8, 1,467	9,13,360	23·65	25·69
Endowments and subscriptions.	3,52,927	4,30,426	1,95,990	1,70,804	5,48,917	6,01,230	16·00	16·92
Total ...	25,94,290	27,06,504	8,35,733	8,45,790	34,30,023	35,52,294	...	...

The growth of the fee receipts and of income from private sources are satisfactory features in the above table. The increased expenditure was incurred under the two heads of secondary schools for boys and secondary schools for girls, and in both these directions private enterprise, especially in connection with missionary societies and European education, showed signs of healthy activity. The expenditure on collegiate and primary education remained practically stationary. The number of institutions on account of which the expenditure detailed above was incurred was 4,824 against 4,814 in 1894-95. Notwithstanding the increased expenditure, the number of scholars in average attendance at public institutions slightly decreased.* The falling off is noticeable under all classes of schools and colleges for boys. The raising of the school fees in colleges and English schools, and the general hardness of the times, appear to be the chief explanation. Whatever may be the cause, the absence of progress is a most regrettable symptom of the small hold the Department of Public Instruction has on the people of these provinces. The improved attendance in both classes of girls schools was satisfactory, but it was chiefly the outcome of missionary effort, and affected but a small and special section of the community.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Boys.	No.	No.
University	2,595	2,356
Secondary	52,992	52,111
Primary	150,345	149,807
Total attendance ...	205,932	204,274
Direct expenditure, Rs. ...	21,58,104	22,55,011
Girls.		
Secondary	2,149	2,433
Primary	7,420	7,996
Total attendance ...	9,569	10,429
Direct expenditure, Rs. ...	3,65,370	3,96,231

Last year the question was asked by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, why the cost of collegiate, secondary, and primary education per scholar was so much higher in these provinces than in Bengal, the Panjáb, and the Central Provinces. Mr. Boutflower's inquiries bear out his conclusions that (1) as regards university education, the scarcity of colleges in these provinces staffed with native professors, (2) as regards secondary education, the larger proportion of expensive Anglo-Vernacular Schools, (3) as regards primary education, the absence of private enterprise, are the main reasons of the great disparity. In the case of primary education steps are now being taken by District Boards to draw out and encourage private enterprise. In the case of secondary education, the raising of the school fees in State and aided schools have had much the same effect, judging by the instance of the opening of two new unaided high schools in Bareilly. In the case of university education, the addition of college classes to the unaided Káyasth Páthsháláá in Allahabad is an indication of the direction in which private enterprise may be expected to move with a view of supplying a cheaper collegiate education than is procurable in the large Government and aided colleges.

The accession of the Káyasth Páthsháláá to the list of Arts Colleges or Collegiate departments raised the number in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from 15 to 16, of which three were State, six aided, and seven unaided. The average enrolment of scholars in the 16 institutions was only 1,506 for the year against 1,638 in 1894-95. The Officiating Director, after attributing this decrease to the enhancement of the fees, expressed the opinion that this check to higher education would not be lasting. He writes that "the unaided colleges at Agra, Allahabad, and Lucknow, which are free to charge such fees as they think fit, will meet the wants of the poor student in those towns, just as the unaided colleges of Calcutta meet the wants of the poor student of Bengal and supply him with university education for the small sum of Rs. 3 per mensem." This was regarded as in accordance with the object of the Government, which was to maintain a limited number of colleges in the highest state of efficiency as exemplars, and to require the classes which resort to them to make a reasonable contribution towards the necessarily high expenses. Moderately high fees in such colleges were held to stimulate private enterprise in the manner described by Mr. Boutflower.

The experienced Principal of the Agra College testified that the new scale of fees was not beyond the means of the community in general; and he was of opinion that the education provided in return at the best State and aided colleges was intrinsically cheap. At the Agra College, as an instance, only 27 per cent. of the total expenditure was met from the fee-income, and in the State colleges the proportion was even lower.

The falling off in the enrolment in Arts Colleges was accompanied by a decrease in the number of students presenting themselves at the University examinations. The numerous failures in the B. A. examination were attributed by the Director to papers of unusual difficulty in philosophy and English. In the B. A. examination the number of students who elected the A or literary course was still largely in excess of the number electing the B or science course, being 187 against 64. In the intermediate examination, however, the numbers were more evenly divided, and as the percentages of successes in both examinations were higher in the case of B course candidates, it was anticipated that the tendency to follow it might become stronger. The Muir Central College, Allahabad, was better equipped in staff and appliances for the efficient teaching of science than at any former period; and both the Canning and the Agra College had well furnished students' laboratories.

	M.A.		B.A.		*Intermediate.*	
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
1894-95 ...	38	27	270	185	597	209
1895-96 ...	39	22	251	123	581	238

The efforts of the St. John's College, Agra and of the Meerut College to increase their hostel accommodation were regarded as creditable to the management. Generally speaking, the colleges in these provinces were not badly off in the matter of hostel accommodation, which was regarded as an essential requisite for the proper control and moral discipline of students resorting to them from a distance.

The attendance at the Sanskrit College, Benares, increased from 327 to 377, and the examination results were satisfactory. For the Acharya Pariksha degree 86 candidates presented themselves, of whom 58 passed. The Officiating Director expressed the opinion that the University might well recognise this degree, even though it is obtained without any knowledge of English.

The following are statistics for Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys:—

	Number of scholars on rolls.					Total expenditure.	Incidence per scholar.	Cost to Government per scholar.
	State.	Aided.	Branch.	Unaided.	Total.			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	8,269	14,689	3,206	2,204	28,368	7,25 665	26	12
1895-96	8,084	13,707	2,938	3,117	27,846	7,68,011	28	12

The attendance decreased except in unaided schools, and, as in the similar case of the Arts Colleges, the decrease was attributed to the higher scale of school fees. It was decided that grants-in-aid should be withdrawn from the preparatory section of Municipal Branch Schools, and that, as far as possible, these schools should be merged into the secondary vernacular schools in the several municipalities. The Director was instructed to take up this matter in connection with the municipal boards. The general effect of this policy will be to reduce the number of boys ostensibly learning English, but unable to pursue their studies to a point where the knowledge of the language would become useful, and to set free funds for the promotion of vernacular education.

Turning to the public examinations for which Anglo-Vernacular schools prepare their scholars, the results of the Entrance and of the School Final examinations were better than in the preceding year. The larger number of candidates who attempted the Entrance was due to an increase in private candidates from 497 to 680, of whom only 54 passed. Schools sent up virtually the same number as in 1894-95 and passed more. The increase in the number of candidates appearing in the School Final examination and the larger number who passed, was satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor noticed with approval that the Cawnpore Agricultural School sent up 12 candidates to this examination, of whom nine passed. The results of the Middle English examination were poor. The number of municipal and aided schools which did not pass 20 per cent. of their candidates was large and illustrated Mr. Boutflower's remarks as to the impolicy of subsidizing small English schools in which the education of the pupils could not be carried so far even as the Middle examination.

	Entrance.		School Final.		Middle.	
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
1894-95 ...	1,669	503	168	74	2,929	1,206
1895-96 ...	1,857	534	208	101	2,921	1,028

The progress made in establishing science and drawing classes was good, though it was considered that until a rational was substituted for a mechanical method of teaching science the educational value of the subject would remain small.

The experiment of starting special classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys who have passed the Middle Vernacular examination from vernacular schools demonstrated by its success the waste of time and teaching power involved by the old system of attempting to teach English to boys who had not been first grounded in the vernacular. The extension of this experiment by means of the scholarship system should go far to satisfy the wishes of those Municipal Boards which maintain small Anglo-Vernacular schools in order to educate half a dozen aspirants for an English education. With the money saved by the fusion of such schools in existing middle vernacular schools the boards could found scholarships which would enable promising boys to ultimately proceed to the district high school.

The more important figures relating to vernacular schools for boys in each district under the management of district boards are abstracted below :—

Educational divisions.	Boys of school-going age.	Schools.	Scholars on roll.	Number of boys of school-going age per school.	Number of boys at school per mille of boys of school-going age.	Expenditure.	Incidence of expenditure per scholar.
						Rs.	As.
Meerut	429,976	571	23,062	753	53·6	97,724	4·2
Agra	387,635	563	23,136	689	59·6	96,635	4·2
Bundelkhand	176,632	349	11,341	506	64·2	52,980	4·7
Western Oudh	467,931	460	20,829	1,017	44·5	99,498	4·8
Eastern Oudh...	505,682	446	21,583	1,134	42·6	81,851	3·8
Allahabad	450,107	545	21,912	826	48·6	88,856	4·1
Benares	708,600	579	25,547	1,224	36·0	93,217	3·6
Rohilkhand	427,366	510	22,323	838	52·2	94,936	4·3
Kumaun Division	91,611	163	5,140	562	56·1	18,616	3·6
1895-96	3,645,540	4,186	174,883	870	47·9	7,24,313	4·1
1894-95	3,645,540	4,170	176,314	874	48·4	(Not given.)	

The comparative backwardness of the eastern portion of the provinces, comprising the educational divisions of Eastern and Western Oudh and the Benares Division, is evident from this abstract. The abstract does not bring out two other points in which these districts were behind the western half of the province, namely, the comparatively small number of pupils in their schools who have emerged from the lower primary classes, and the comparatively small income derived from school fees. In the Meerut Division Rs. 17,206 was received from this source: in Eastern Oudh only

Rs. 5,734. As such receipts are now placed entirely at the disposal of district boards their development is one means of providing funds for opening new schools. The number of scholars on the rolls in 1895-96 showed a decrease on the figures of the preceding year. Want of funds, sickness, and scarcity were the explanations given in most districts. The new policy of extending the grant-in-aid system to vernacular schools should result in an increased school attendance.

Of aided vernacular schools for boys—for the most part missionary schools—there were 61 in existence with a roll of 3,149 scholars. Indigenous schools of the *maktab* and *pâtshalá* classes were returned at 1,613 with an attendance of 17,916. Small grants-in-aid are to be made to the best of these schools, in accordance with the new grant-in-aid rules for vernacular schools.

The reorganization of the three normal schools for Allahabad, Agra, and Lucknow was completed during the year, and a good curriculum was laid down for the training of vernacular teachers. Since the close of the year an English department for the training of teachers for Anglo-Vernacular schools has been added to the Lucknow Normal School, and an English practising school opened in connection with it.

Technical education was represented in these provinces by the Law classes attached to eight Arts Colleges, the Agra Medical School, the Thomason College of Engineering, the Agricultural School, Cawnpore, and a few industrial schools at Lucknow and elsewhere. The number of students enrolled in the Law classes fell from 752 in 1894-95 to 602, though 51 instead of 45 passed the prescribed examinations. A much needed change was made by the University during the year in prescribing that in 1899 and future years only graduates in arts and science would be allowed to proceed to the law degree. The Thomason College of Engineering continued to be controlled by a Committee of Management, of which the Director of Public Instruction was a member. The College in all its departments continued doing good work, and numerous measures to enlarge its sphere of utility were more or less completely carried out. A mechanical apprentice class, and industrial classes in which training is given in special handicrafts, were opened: and the college buildings were enlarged to provide more accommodation. To connect the college with the Lucknow Industrial School, and to bring the latter into line with the general scheme of technical instruction, the Principal of the college was made *ex officio* visitor of the school, and its reorganization was under consideration. The numbers on the rolls were large, but the instruction was somewhat desultory, and better workshops and drawing rooms were required. The other industrial schools were in connection with various missionary societies.

The chief statistics relating to female education are given in the margin. Classes I and III consist of mission schools, and the expenditure which the several societies incurred on them was large. Class II consists of District Boards' Schools. In all three classes the expenditure from public funds decreased during the year, while the number of scholars increased. It was found necessary to enforce with more stringency the conditions of the grant-in-aid rules, with the result that the sums hitherto received by aided schools for girls were considerably reduced.

I.—Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools

	Schools.	Pupils.	Expenditure.			Total.
			Public funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	17	1,290	15,116	2,322	45,599	63,037
1895-96 ...	19	1,521	14,580	2,618	54,826	72,024

II.—State Primary Vernacular Schools.

1894-95 ...	128	2,990	17,262	...	..	17,262
1895-96 ...	127	2,997	16,609	22	13	16,644

III.—Aided Primary Vernacular Schools.

1894-95 ...	115	4,083	18,919	455	33,597	52,971
1895-96 ...	109	4,535	17,813	577	39,972	58,362

But even the reduced grants were distinctly liberal, as the standard of education existing in the majority of the schools is very low. The Officiating Director gave it as his opinion that inferences as to the state of female education based on the returns alone would be incorrect, and that much educational work in zananas was being done in the larger towns through the instrumentality of ladies connected with missions. With regard to non-missionary agencies he writes: "The chief obstacle to further progress is not the apathy of the people, but the want of qualified teachers and governesses for private families. The opening of a training class in connection with some well-established European girls' school should be a boon to the native community, as they will have to depend for many years to come on European and Eurasian ladies for the education of their daughters."

The statistics for schools aided under the Code of Regulations for European schools do not differ materially from those for 1894-95. There were 21 aided schools for boys, with 1,741 scholars, and in receipt of grants aggregating Rs. 54,095. The aided schools for girls were 22, with 1,561 scholars, and receiving Rs. 54,192. The average grant per girl scholar somewhat exceeded that earned per boy, the reason being attributed by Mr. Boutflower to "needlework" being a good grant-earning subject in girls' schools.

The Colvin Talúqdárs' School, Lucknow, was well reported on. With the special permission of the committee of management, the sons of one or two native gentlemen in the North-Western Provinces were received in the school.

The experiment was started in the Amroha High School at the instance of the Muhammadan community of allowing religious instruction to be given to the scholars during school hours. The instruction was given in a building separate from the school-house by a teacher entertained for the purpose by the local committee, and it was optional with the parents to allow or refuse to allow their children to attend. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner reserved his opinion as to the success of the experiment, but intimated his willingness to permit it to be tried in any other places where a local committee of Hindus or Muhammadans was prepared to make the needful arrangements.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(a)—Literature.

Works.

In the English language.—There were 95 publications against 102 and 90 in the two preceding years.

Of these the following were the more important:—

Fiction.

"*The curse of the Prophet*" and "*The Bridal of Death*" being a version of one of the old legends of the days of Mahmud Ghaznavi.

History and Geography.

"*A Note on the tract of Country south of the River Son in the Mirzapur District, North-Western Provinces.*"

Law.

"*Hard Knots in the Code of Criminal Procedure*" explaining the intricacies of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Miscellaneous.

"*The Directory of Lucknow.*"

"*Field and Garden Crops of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with illustrations, Parts I—III.*"

"*A Handbook of Benares*" compiled by the Reverend Arthur Parker.

"*Essays Fin De Siècle*" by an (Anglo-Indian) Optimist.

Politics.

" *Signs of the Times* " compiled by Bishan Narain Dhar of Lucknow.

Religion.

" *The Atmosphere* No. 1."

" *Grihastha* " being an exposition of *Mantrás* 1, 2, and 3 of *Súkta* 30 of the Rigveda relative to the subject of household.

" *The Ramayan of Valmiki* " being a metrical translation of the *Ramayana of Valmiki*, by Ralph T. H. Griffith, M.A. This is a re-print in one volume of the first edition of Griffith's Translation of the Ramayana, which was published in five volumes and is now out of print.

" *The Hymns of the Atharva-veda*," Volume I, being a translation with a popular commentary of *Atharva-veda*, by Ralph T. H. Griffith, M.A. This is the first attempt to translate the hymns of the *Atharva-veda Samhitá* in their entirety into a modern language.

Science, Natural and Other.

" *Bacteriological Test of the Purity of Water*," compiled by E. H. Hankin, M.A., Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

There was an increase in the number of publications on *Biography, Fiction, Law, Poetry, Politics, Philosophy, Religion, Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) and Science (Natural and others)*. The publications on *Drama* and *Voyages and Travels* remained the same, while those on *Arts, History* and *Geography, Language, Medicine*, and *Miscellaneous* showed a decrease.

Works in the German language—*Gesetz der Kraft.*

Works in the Urdu language.—There were 560 publications against 623 and 469 in the two preceding years.

The following were the more important works :—

Arts.

" *Rahnumá-i-Aks* " a work on the art of tracing.

Biography.

" *Mirát-ul-Kaunain* " containing lives of saints of India, and comparing them with those of the contemporary Caliphs of Baghdad and the Muhammadan Kings of India.

Fiction.

" *Ibrát ka pahla hissa*," containing the love tale of John and Honoria.

" *Alif Lailai-Nau Manzúm, Jild Chaharum*," a metrical version of a portion of the Arabian Nights.

" *Mahábhárat Mukammal ba tarz-i-novel*," a work describing the *Great War (Mahábhárat)* in the form of a novel.

History and Geography.

" *Hamla-i-Nádri*," a description of the invasion of Nadir.

" *Qamqám-ul-Islám*," a description of the War of Syria.

" *Tárikh-ul-Islám*," giving a sketch of the history of the Muhammadans.

Law.

" *Mashur-ul-Wukilá*," a translation of Harris' Hints on Advocacy.

" *Shahádat Adálat ke Usúl*," a translation of Stephen's Introduction to the Indian Evidence Act.

" *Tamhid-i-Act Shahadat*," a translation of Stephen's Law of Evidence.

Medicine.

"*Majmúa-i-Tib,*" describing the treatment of patients according to the English system.

"*Bustán-ul-Mufradat,*" a treatise on the Oriental *Materia Medica.*

"*Majmua-i-Tib,*" treating partly of medicine and partly of anatomy.

"*Urdu Tarjuma Nafisi,*" a translation of the well-known medical work, *Nafisi.*

"*Kimia-i-Anasiri,*" a translation of the medical work, *Qarabadin-i-Qadri.*

Miscellaneous.

"*Arbon ki Guzishta tijárat aur Inglistán ki sanat aur hirfat ka Tarikhi hál.*" giving an account of the ancient trade of the Arabs and of the arts and sciences of England.

"*Zinda-i-Jawaid,*" a work on spiritualism.

"*Zinda-karamát,*" a work on mesmerism.

"*Jauhar-i-Ghaib,*" a work dealing with the principles of foresight.

"*Guldasta-i-Ryásat,*" a work on the duties of the native princes.

"*Majmua-i-Farasnáma,*" a work on farriery and horsemanship.

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral).

"*Kitáb-i-Adab-ul-Hind,*" a work on the civilities of India.

Religion.

"*Samsam-ul-Islám, Fatah-ush-shám,*" a translation of a commentary on the stories of *Qoran.*

"*Islah-ur-Rasúm ba Kalám-ul-Masum,*" a translation of Muhammadan traditions.

"*Kashful-ghalaq-fi-in nikah-wattalaq,*" solving the intricacies relating to marriage and divorce among the Muhammadans.

"*Eksir-i-Azam,*" a commentary on the *Qoran.*

"*Shri Ram Krit Mahábhárat Adi Parva and Sabha Parva,*" being translations of *Adi* and *Sabha Parvas* of *Mahábhárat* respectively.

"*Ghazwat-i-Haidari,*" a translation of "*Hamla-i-Haidari.*"

Voyages and Travels.

"*Safarnáma Hazrat Makdum Jahánian-i-Jahángasht Rahmat-ullah,*" describing the travels of Muhammad the Prophet.

"*Safarnámá-Hijáz;*" a diary of a journey to Hijáz.

There was an increase in the publications on Drama, Fiction, History and Geography, Poetry, Science (Mathematical and Mechanical), and Science (Natural and others). The publications on Biography and Politics remained stationary, while those on Arts, Language, Law, Medicine, Miscellaneous, Philosophy, Religion, and Voyages and Travels showed a decrease.

"*Works in the Hindi language.*—There were 354 publications against the same number in the preceding year and 306 in the year before. Of these the following were the more important:—

Arts.

"*Rubber Stamp ki Kriti,*" a work on the manufacture of rubber stamps.

Biography.

"*Maháráj Chhatrapati Sivaji ka Jivan Charitra,*" a biography of Sivaji.

Drama.

"*Othello,*" a translation of Shakespear's Othello.

History and Geography.

"*Mahábhárat,*" a versified account of the Great War of that name.

Law.

"*Manusmriti Bhásha Dohavali,*" a metrical translation of the Code of *Manu.*

Medicine.

"*Shishu Pálan,*" a work on the bringing up of children.

"*Aushadh Piyush,*" a work on medicine.

Miscellaneous.

"*Hindu Social Reform,*" a compilation by Bábu Baijnath, B.A., Subordinate Judge, of Agra.

Poetry.

"*Rasa Kusumar,*" a work on rhetoric.

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral).

"*Siddhi Manoranjan,*" containing a philosophical allegory.

Religion.

"*Arjun Gita,*" a metrical translation of *Arjun Gita.*

"*Bhaktambu Nidhi,*" containing lives of the pious Hindus of old.

"*Padma Purán Bhásha Swarga Khand,*" a translation of the Swarga part of *Padma Puran.*

Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).

"*Shilp Sarini*" is a ready reckoner.

There was an increase in the works on Arts, Biography, History and Geography, Law, Medicine, Philosophy, Religion, Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) and Science (Natural and others); and a decrease in those on Drama, Fiction, Language, Miscellaneous, Poetry, and Politics. There were no publications on Voyages and Travels.

Works in the Sanskrit language.—There were 41 publications against 42 and 46 in the two preceding years.

The most important of these were—

Language.

"*Chandrálokálankar Samákhyá,*" a commentary on the Chandraloka figure of speech.

"*Káshika Vyákhya Pada Manjari,*" a commentary on the grammatical work, *Káshiká.*

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral).

"*The Vedant Kalpataru of Amalananda*" and "*Vedant Parimal of Appa Dikshit,*" being works on Vedanta Philosophy forming parts of the Vizianagram series, and edited by Pandit Ram Shastri Tailang of the Benares Sanskrit College.

"*Kárikavali Siddhant Mukhtavali-cha,*" containing *Karikavali* with its commentary *Mukhtavali,* as also the glosses known as "*Ram Rudri*" and "*Shiva Rudri.*"

The slight decrease was due to a fall in the number of publications on Language and Miscellaneous. Publications on Philosophy and Law, however, showed an increase.

Works in the Arabic language.—There were 32 publications against 48 and 21 in the two preceding years.

The following were the most important of these works:—

Language.

"*Majmua-i-Hashia-i-Maulana Abdul Ghafur, Hashia-i-Maulana Abdul Hakim, Hashia-i-Nur Muhammad Mudaqqiq, Takallum-i-Maulana Abdul Hakim, Hal-i-Abiyat Sharah Mulla,*" treating of Syntax.

Law.

"*Alnisfus-ul-sani Minal Fatavi-ul-Alam-giria,*" containing the second half of the *fatwas* of Alamgir (Aurangzeb.)

Religion.

"*Sharah-ul-Wiqáyá Mai Háshiyal Undut-ur-riyáyáh,*" a commentary on *Wiqáyáh* with marginal notes.

"*Tabriat-ul-Islám wa Shewut Ummat wil-ghulam,*" being an account of the deliverance of Islâm from disgrace and slavery, compiled by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, K.C.S.I., of Aligarh.

The decrease was due to a fall in the number of publications on Medicine, Poetry, Philosophy, Religion, and Miscellaneous.

Works in the Persian language.—There were 71 publications against 48 and 44 in the two preceding years. The main increase was in works under Language, Miscellaneous, Poetry, and Religion.

Of these the following works were the more important :—

Biography.

"*Tajkira-i-Ulama-i-Hind*" giving an account of the learned men of India.

History and Geography.

"*Hamla-i-Haidari,*" giving an account of the incursion of Alí.

Language.

"*Afiyá Sharah-i-Shafiya,*" treating of *nahw* portion of Grammar.

Medicine.

"*Tibb-i-Akbar,*" treating of medicine.

Poetry.

"*Yusuf Zulaikha,*" a version of the love affair between Joseph and Zulaikha.

Religion.

"*Shri Bhagwat Gita-ji-ka-tarjuma Farsi Faizi,*" a translation by Faizi of *Bhagwat-Gita.*

Polyglot works.—There were 200 publications against 156 and 141 in the two preceding years.

Of these the following were the most important :—

Biography.

"*Sawanah-i-Umri Rája Siva Prasad Sitára-i-Hind,*" in English and Urdu ; a biography of the late Raja Siva Prasad, C.S.I., of Benares.

Language.

"*Sundari Sudhár,*" in Sanskrit and Hindi, containing lessons and advice to women. "*Chánakya niti darpan,*" in Sanskrit and Hindi, containing the moral precepts of Chanakya, with their renderings in Hindi.

Law.

"*Manava Dharma Shastram*" in Sanskirit and Hindi, a Hindi translation with text of the Code of Manu.

Miscellaneous.

Grammar of the *Rámáyan* in English and Hindi, being a help to the reader of Tulsi Das' Rámáyana.

Medicine.

"*Ayurveda Shaharnava,*" in Sanskrit and Hindi, being a glossary of the words occurring in the medical work entitled "Ayurveda." "*Bhava Prakash Purva Khand Satik,*" in Sanskrit and Hindi a commentary in Hindi on "*Bhaba Prakash Purva Khand.*" "*Nafisi mae Hashia-i-Maulana Abdul Halim*" in Arabic and Persian containing *Nafisi* with marginal notes in Persian by Maulana Abdul Halim.

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral).

"*Yoga Darshan*" in Sanskrit and Hindi, a commentary on the Yoga system of Philosophy.

"*A Lecture on Vedant Philosophy*" in English and Sanskrit, a lecture on Vedant Philosophy, delivered by Bábu M. L. Bhattacharya, M.A., Professor, Agra College.

"*Taittiriyopanishad Bhashyan*" in Sanskrit and Hindi, a commentary in Hindi on Taittiriya Upanishad.

Religion.

"*Adhyatma Ramayan Satik*" in Sanskrit and Hindi, a commentary in Hindi on Adhyatma Rámáyan.

"*Quranmajid Mutarjam*" in Arabic and Urdu. "*Quranmajid Mutarjam,*" in Arabic and Urdu and "*Quranmajid Mutarajjma*" in Arabic and Urdu, commentaries in Urdu on the Qorán.

"*Taisir-ul-Qari*" in Arabic and Persian, being a help to the reader of the Qoran.

"*Futuhat-i-Islám*" in Arabic and Urdu, giving a description of the victories of Muhammadanism.

"*Haqiqat-ul-izdiwaj-fi' abahat-ul-azwaz,*" in Arabic and Urdu, proving the legality of having four wives.

"*Tahqiq-ul-millat-ala-innal Islám-olaisa-dúnil-fitrat*" in Arabic and Urdu, proving the conformity of the Muhammadan religion with the laws of nature.

There was an increase in the works on Biography, Language, Medicine, Miscellaneous, and Religion; while the works on Arts, Fiction, History, Geography, Law, Poetry, Politics, Philosophy, and Science (Natural and others) showed a decrease.

The following new periodicals were started during the year:—

English.

The *Káyastha*, edited by Avadha Behari Lal, a quarterly organ of the Káyastha Clubs Association, India.

Urdu.

"*Shula-i-Ishq*" a periodical containing love poems.

"*Taswir,*" a novelistic monthly journal.

"*Taswír-i-Sakhun,*" a monthly journal containing love poems.

"*Nasím-i-Chaman,*" a monthly journal containing love poems.

"*Akhtar-i-Sihat-almaruf-ba-Aina-Sihat,*" a periodical dealing with sanitation.

Hindi.

"*Allopathic Doctori,*" a medical journal edited by Jagannath Sharma, Raj Vaidya, of Allahabad.

Polyglot.

"*Aina-i-Tandurusti,*" in English, Urdu, and Hindi, a monthly journal edited by Jagannath Sharma, Raj Vaidya, of Allahabad.

"*Aryavarta Tatwa Varidhi*" in Sanskrit and Hindi, a monthly journal edited by Govind Chandra Mittra, and devoted to different subjects, such as religion, history, drama, philosophy, &c.

(b)—The Vernacular Press.

The following statement gives details of these vernacular newspapers published in Upper India, excluding the Panjáb, which were reported on during the year:—

I.—Statement showing the number of vernacular newspapers published and reported on in 1895.

Province.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during 1895.	Number of newspapers stopped during 1895.	Number of newspapers that remained on the register at the end of the year.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	39	12	9	54	1	2	117	21	21	96
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Native States in Rájputána ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...
Total ...	39	12	9	57	2	2	121	21	25	96

From the end of August 1895 the Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press has, with the sanction of the Government of India, been relieved of the duty of reporting on the vernacular newspapers published in the Central Provinces and Rájputána. For the future he will only report on the papers published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

One hundred and twenty-one papers were reported on as compared with 119 in the previous year. Of these, 117 were published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, two in the Central Provinces, and two in Rájputána. One hundred and one newspapers remained on the register at the close of 1894. Omitting the papers published in the Central Provinces and Rájputána, which were discontinued from September 1895, there were 117 papers (including 21 newly started) reported on in 1895. The publication of 21 papers ceased during that year, leaving 96 papers on the register at the close of the year. Among the older papers, the publication of the following was stopped during the year:—The *Akhtar-i-Hind*, which treated on religious matters and published general information gleaned from other papers; the *Árya Samáchár*, an Árya Samáj journal; the *Hardil Azíz*, which published poems and consisted almost entirely of extracts from other papers and local news; the *Indian Reformer*, an occasionally abusive print; the *Intisár-ush-Sharia*, which dealt chiefly with matters concerning the Shia religion; the *Jubilee Paper*, which criticised Government measures in moderate language; the *Káyasth Samáchár*, devoted to social improvement among the Káyasth community, which was incorporated with the *Káyasth Conference Gazette* of Cawnpore; the *Máthur Vaishya Sukhdáyak*, the advocate of social reform among Máthur Banias; the *Mazáq*, a comic paper, not always free from the taint of obscenity; the *Najm-ul-Hind* (Jaunpur), which was restarted in 1894 and is hostile to the Congress movement; the *Rafi-ul-Akhbár*, a small ordinary paper, temperate in tone; the *Rahnumá-i-Chungí*, which published municipal matters concerning the public; the *Tohfa-i-Qádiri*, a compendium of general information; the *Urdu Akhbár*, anti-Hindu in tone and an advocate of the claims of Muhammadans in respect of religious ceremonies, processions, &c., which was incorporated with the *Rohilkhand Gazette*; the *Vigya Brindában*, which dealt chiefly with religious and social matters; and the *Zamánah* (Agra), which was incorporated with the *Agra Akhbár*, having been started in opposition to the *Tahzíb-ul-Akhláq*, which was owned by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan, K.C.S.I., and contained his views on social reform of Muhammadans. Among the entirely new papers started during the

year, the *Ain-ul-Akhbár*, the *Gulzár-i-Hind*, and the *Shula-i-Túr* were discontinued after a short existence. Among the others may be mentioned the following:—The *Bhárat Bhúshan*, which publishes local news and municipal affairs; the *Chaturvedi Patriká*, which deals with the caste affairs of the *Chaturvedi* community; the *Dilsoz*, a journal of fiction and history; the *Dín Bandhu*, the organ of the orthodox Hindu community and a warm supporter of cow-protection; the *Faryád-i-Hind*, which criticises the doings of Government officials and cases pending in the courts; the *Jain Gazette*, which advocates social reforms among the Jain sect; the *Kurmi Samáchár*, devoted chiefly to the encouragement of social reforms among the *Kurmis*; the *Muraqqa-i-Álam*, which publishes stories and novels; the *Nigamágam Patriká*, containing articles on social, moral and religious subjects; the *Ratnákar*, a magazine treating of different subjects, such as the treatment of diseases, condemnation of the use of intoxicating drugs, &c.; the *Rohilkhand Gazette*, which is really the same paper as the *Urdu Akhbár* mentioned before, the name having been changed in July 1895, and is given to exaggeration, and is markedly hostile to the police; the *Sáhitya Saroj*, which criticises Government measures adversely; and the *Sulahkul*, which advocates the maintenance of friendly relationship and intercourse among the several communities. The other new papers contain ordinary news, and deal generally with local matters. The National Congress movement finds hearty supporters in the *Árya Darpan*, the *Cawnpore Gazette*, the *Hindustán*, the *Hindustání*, the *Khichrí Samáchár*, the *Najm-ul-Hind*, (Saháranpur), the *Nasím-i-Hind*, and the *Tohfa-i-Hind*. The *Nágri Nírad* is a strong supporter of the cow-protection societies. The *Rahbar* continues its offensive tone and its opposition to the constituted authorities. Most of the other papers are published in the interests of some particular sect or society.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* has the largest circulation (1,500). Next come the *Káyasth conference Gazette* (1,200), the *Kurmi Samáchár Patriká*, and *Nigamágam Patriká* (1,000 each), the *Vaishya Hitkárí* (850); and the *Alwaqt*, the *Colonel*, the *Jain Gazette*, the *Jain Hitopdeshak*, the *Ját Samáchár*, the *Káyasth Conference Prakásh*, the *Khattrí Hitkárí*, the *Muraqqa-i-Álam*, the *Oudh Akhbár*, and the *Vernacular Advertiser*, with a circulation of between 500 and 600 each.

The following table shows the linguistic classification of the papers which were reported on:—

II.—Linguistic classification of vernacular newspapers reported on during 1895.

Language.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Central Provinces.	Native States in Rájputána.	Total.
Urdu	84	...	...	84
Urdu-English	2	...	...	2
Hindi	27	...	1	28
Hindi-Urdu	4	...	1	5
Maráthi	...	1	...	1
Maráthi-English	...	1	...	1
Total ...	117	2	2	121

I.—Political and Foreign.

The progress of the General Election in Great Britain was keenly watched by the Native Press. The *Hindustán* was grieved at the defeat of the Liberals, as, in its opinion, they were the true friends of India, and it expressed the opinion that the new Ministry, which was composed of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, stood on slippery ground, as the members held divergent views on some important principles.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* thought that, as far as India was concerned, it did not matter much whether the Conservatives or Liberals were in power. While the two parties were opposed to each other on many questions, they seldom differed in matters affecting India, and no improvement in the condition of this country could be expected until a powerful Indian Committee was formed in Parliament.

Several articles appeared in the newspapers commenting on the position of Turkey with reference to the Christian Powers in connection with the massacres in Armenia. Some papers advocated that England should not desert Turkey, but help her to place matters on a satisfactory footing and to carry out needful reforms, great stress being laid on the fact that Musalmáns in India formed a large proportion of the population subject to British rule. The *Hámid-ul-Akhbár* stigmatized the Christian subjects of Turkey as very wicked people, who were always ready to bring false charges against the Turks, incite rebellion, and then appeal to the Christian Powers of Europe for aid. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* went so far as to declare that the Christian Powers of Europe secretly instigated the Christian subjects of the Sultan to revolt, and that when His Majesty suppressed the rebellion, they clamoured loudly, in the name of humanity, against the atrocities of the Porte.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* published the substance of the proceedings of the tenth Congress held at Madras, under the presidency of Mr. Alfred Webb, who had come from England to take part in its deliberations. The *Hindustání* was jubilant at the great enthusiasm which prevailed among the Madrasis on the occasion, and the *Nágri Nirad* expressed the opinion that it was the duty of the people to ventilate their grievances in a constitutional manner, and not to lament over them silently in their houses.

The Press generally took little notice of the Congress proceedings, although some papers did not hesitate to criticise in strong terms the attitude of the Muhammadans, under the advice of Sir Saiyid Ahmad, in keeping aloof from this political agitation.

The principal event in the history of Afghanistan was the visit made to Europe by Sháhzáda Nasr-ullah, son of the Amir of Kabul. The *Hindustán* called attention to the cordial welcome accorded to the Sháhzáda by the English people, and observed that the visit would give him an idea of the strength and civilization of the English nation, so that when he ascended the throne of Kabul the knowledge he had acquired in England of the British constitution would be very useful to him. The Press as a body, however, protested against India being saddled with the cost of the visit, the *Subodh Sindhu* suggesting that the money might have been more usefully expended in mitigating the distress of the famine-stricken people in India.

Articles on maladministration in Native States appeared in the Press. The States specially singled out for mention were Hyderabad, Indore, Bhopal, and Jodhpur. The Government of India were taken to task for permitting Political Officers to ill-treat Native Chiefs, the deposition of the Mahárája of Bhartpur being instanced as a case in point, where the Government, instead of making inquiry into the allegations preferred against the Mahárája or calling upon him for an explanation passed orders *ex parte*. The Nawáb of Rámpur, in the North-Western Provinces, was censured for not administering his State properly, and warned that, if he did not mend, he would share the fate of other Chiefs who had been deprived of power by the British Government.

In commenting on the poverty of India, the *Rahbar* suggested that it was due to the costly system of British administration, and that a large saving in expenditure would result from the more extended employment of Natives, thus fulfilling to the letter the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. The *Bhárat Jiwan* assigned as the principal causes of the poverty of the country the extravagant salaries paid to Anglo-Indian officers, and the unsatisfactory condition of the Indian treasury; but race feeling prevented the Government from making any reductions. The *Alwaqt*, on the other hand, in a long article, referred to the various blessings which the British Government had conferred on India, and remarked that the ease and comfort which the Indians at present enjoyed were the lot of hardly any other nation on the face of the earth; indeed, their condition was far better than that of many a self-governing nation. But as the English belonged to the ruling race, it was not possible for them to forget their position and treat the natives on terms of familiarity or equality. According

to the *Hindí Pradíp*, the unpopularity of British rule in India was due to the heavy drain of wealth which was rapidly impoverishing the country.

Several papers commented in strong terms on the alleged ill-treatment of natives by Europeans. The *Faryád-i-Hind* complained that, far from any kindness and favour being shown to Indians, they were being most unjustly and spitefully dealt with by the ruling classes; that the people were naturally much discontented in consequence, as they regarded Englishmen as enemies rather than friends.

II.—General Administration.

It was remarked by the *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* that the congress had long been urging the necessity for the separation of the judicial and executive functions of District Officers, and several high authorities had expressed themselves in favour of this measure, but that the Government of India had declined to give effect to the proposal for want of funds. As, however, the Government was a great lover of justice, this much needed administrative reform would be introduced in one century or another. In commenting upon the ruinous cost of litigation, the *Tohfa-i-Hind* observed that justice ought to be as cheap as possible, in order that it might be within the reach of all. As matters stood, the poorer classes were to all practical intents and purposes excluded from the benefits of courts. The *Dabír-i-Hind*, in a long article contrasting the administration of India under the British Crown with that under the former native rule, asserted that in the time of the Hindu and Muhammadan Kings justice was never sold, as is now done by the British Government; that is, no court fees were ever levied before in the country. A suitor or complainant was afforded every facility to get access to the authorities and obtain justice gratis. The present complicated and protracted form of judicial administration was expensive and ruinous to the people, and should be modified.

Several papers, in noticing the acquittal of Europeans charged with criminal offences against natives criticised in strong terms the failure of justice in mixed cases, and declared that such occurrences must of necessity bring the British rule into contempt.

The usual comments were made by the Press on the incapacity, corruptness, and highhandedness of the police. The *Bundelkhand Punch* complained of the tyranny exercised by the police; of their using torture for the purpose of extorting confession of guilt from innocent persons; of their levying blackmail from bad characters and allowing them to prey upon peaceful subjects. Several reforms were suggested with a view of remedying the existing state of things, and, among other proposals, that of improving the pay and prospects of the members of the force so as to place them above temptation was commended to the attention of the Government.

The Tariff Act Amendment and Cotton Duties Bill was discussed by every section of the Press. The *Rahbar*, in referring to the history of the revival of the cotton import duty and the imposition of an excise duty on yarns manufactured in the Indian mills, remarked that the Indians were perfectly justified in alleging that their country was governed for the benefit of the Manchester weavers and the Anglo-Indian officers. In the opinion of the *Subodh Sindhu*, the Government of India were guilty of gross injustice in imposing an excise duty in utter disregard of the protest of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, the Indian mill-owners, and the general public; and the Council had deliberately injured the Indian cotton industry and shown their weakness in meekly carrying out the orders of the Secretary of State, which had been issued simply with a view to please the Manchester cotton lords. The *Bhárat Jiwan* observed that as the Lancashire weavers possessed great influence in Parliament, the latter, which was the arbiter of the destinies of India, had to yield their to wishes. The *Hindustání* wrote in the same strain, remarking that it was apparent to the people of this country that the Government could wage war against frontier tribes at a heavy expense to the treasury; and yet were not strong enough to ignore the clamours of the Lancashire weavers. The same paper, in an article headed "Surrender of Conscience," criticised the principle alleged to have been laid down by the Viceroy that all the members of the Imperial Legislative Council were

in duty bound to accept the views of the Secretary of State, whether they agreed with them or not, he being the authoritative interpreter of the decisions of the British Parliament in all matters concerning India. This in short amounted to carrying out legislation in accordance with the mandates of Parliament.

The *Bundelkhand Punch* expressed satisfaction at the appointment and composition of the Royal Commission to enquire into Indian expenditure, and suggested that representative witnesses from each and every province should be allowed to lay their views on Indian finance before the Commission.

In an article published in the *Nágri Nirad*, the present condition of the people was compared with that at the time of Muhammadan supremacy. Their decline was attributed to the adoption by them of the extravagant habits of Europeans, scarcity of food, want of employment, the growth of poverty, the custom of early marriage, ruinous litigation, and the falling off of Indian industries owing to European competition. It was suggested that Indian Princes, instead of living in luxury, should show their enterprise by devoting their resources to the development of cotton and other industries, check the drain of wealth from the country, and display more sympathy with their poorer countrymen.

According to the *Kumáún Samáchár Patriká*, the poverty of the people was due to the fact that the Sovereign of India resided beyond the seas. Were she to live in this country, most of the money which was annually sent to England would remain here and benefit the people. Several other papers commented on the condition of the agricultural classes, which had become unsatisfactory owing to several causes, such as rack-renting, enhancement of the revenue at settlement, scarcity of cattle, fodder, and manure, want of wells and tanks for irrigation purposes, and delay in the grant of advances: and Government was invited to adopt some effectual measures for the amelioration of the lot of the agriculturists.

Numerous complaints were made against the local administration of municipalities. The *Kashsháf* commented on the alleged needlessness of the projected water-works at Meerut, specially when the natural supply of water was quite plentiful. It remarked that the people were already groaning under the load of various taxes levied from them, and were now to be subjected to a heavy outlay on the construction of water-works, which were not required; and that the action of Government in forcing such schemes on the people was sure to give rise to much discontent and disaffection, which should be avoided. Criticisms on the high incidence of municipal taxation in these provinces appeared in several papers.

The Press generally criticised with some severity the great increase made in the admission and tuitional fees of the various educational institutions. The *Anjuman-i-Hind*, in noticing the wide range of subjects prescribed for the several examinations, the high prices charged for text books, and the constant changes made in them, observed that the Government apparently intended by these means to quietly change its previous policy of giving free play to popular education in the country. Its object hitherto had been to make the people literate and civilized, but the present policy of rendering education costly must frustrate that object, and confine the benefits of education to the wealthy.

Similar articles appeared in the *Almora Akhbár* and the *Zamánah*. The latter paper was of opinion that the people themselves were to blame for not taking steps to start technical colleges and schools, although it was the duty of Government to provide for the general wants of the people. The *Oudh Punch* went so far as to remark that the raising of the college fees was the outcome of the idea prevalent among English officers that high education turned the heads of the natives and made them claim equality with their rulers.

III.—Legislation.

Hostile criticisms appeared in the Press on the proposed legislation for the amendment of the Police Act, the *Subodh Sindhu* remarking that the passing of the measure in utter disregard of the protests of the Indian public showed clearly what respect the Government had for Indian public opinion. The *Ázád* observed that the

new law would give unduly increased powers to the executive, and enable District Magistrates to inflict punishments against which there would be no appeal.

In the opinion of the *Hindustání* there was no other department with which the people were more dissatisfied than the police, and that, if the Government had sympathy with its subjects, it would not be so unwise as to increase the powers of the police in putting down religious riots and thereby cause still greater disaffection among the people.

The *Hindustán* and *Hindustání* expressed approval of the Bill introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Bábu Mohini Mohun Roy for regulating the award of interest in suits for simple money debts and mortgage debts. It was necessary to check by legislation the high rates of interest which the cultivators and other men of small means had to pay to the village Shylocks.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind*, on the other hand opposed the Bill on the ground that if passed it would only aggravate the evil it was intended to remedy, it would be a signal for creditors to sue for recovery of their debts, and necessitate debtors incurring large loans from others to pay off the old creditors, or to renew the bonds held by the latter which would be for the amount including principal and interest up to date. Moreover, creditors would be subjected to injustice, inasmuch as the law would also affect advances already made. It was suggested that, with a view to the protection of the people from the extortions of usurers, a Bill should be passed embodying the following principles:—(1) a maximum rate of interest should be fixed; (2) compound interest should not be reckoned; and (3) the period for institution of a suit for recovery of a mortgage debt from the date of the bond should be reduced to six years, and that for a simple money debt to three years.

The Pilgrim Ships Bill introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council was opposed generally by the Muhammadan section of the Press, on the ground that it would not only prevent a large number of poor Muhammadans from fulfilling a religious duty by performing the pilgrimage to Mecca, but would cause serious injury to native ship-owners in Bombay; that the inevitable result of the Bill would be to prevent Muhammadans from using native ships for their pilgrimage, and place them at the mercy of English ship-owners, who not only charge higher rates, but treat the pilgrims with severity.

The Press generally was hostile in its criticisms of the Bill to amend the law relating to legal practitioners, being of opinion that it would injure the interests of the already poor and struggling practitioners, and place them in the power of District Judges and Commissioners.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* suggested that legislation should be undertaken with a view to preventing brokers from thrusting their services on customers and taking excessive brokerage on the purchases made in the larger towns.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

The shortcomings of railway administration were freely criticised by the Press. The usual complaints were made of native passengers being subjected to much vexation and extortion at railway stations, to overcrowding in carriages, to inconvenience in the matter of latrines and urinals, and to difficulty in obtaining water at stations, &c.; and surprise was expressed that nothing was done to improve matters considering that native passengers contributed so largely to the railway revenues. The *Kashsháf* mentioned that abstractions from consignments were freely made by the *employés* in the railway godowns at almost all railway stations, and that appeal to the authorities was attended with no result.

(4).—Literary and Scientific Societies.

(For standard section, see pages 303 to 307 of report for the year ending 31st March 1893.)

5.—Arts and Sciences.

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CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Epigraphical Section.

During the cold weather of 1895-96, Dr. Führer, the Archæological Surveyor, resumed his explorations at Mathurâ, where he spent a small sum partly on prospecting operations in the large Katra mound, which is said to conceal the ruins of Kesava Deva's ancient temple, destroyed by Aurangzeb in A. D. 1669, and partly on excavation in some unexplored portions of the Kankâli Tîlâ, which mound some years ago had yielded the collection of important Jaina sculptures and inscriptions, on which a detailed monograph, illustrated by 103 plates, is now in the press.

The Katra mound furnished none of the hoped-for Brâhmanical sculptures and inscriptions, but only fragments belonging to a Buddhist Stûpa built by the Kushana King Vâsushka in Samvat 76. But the results of Dr. Führer's work in the Kankâli Tîlâ were as valuable as those of 1889-1891. Besides a large number of sculptures, nearly all of great finish and artistic merit, belonging to the Jaina Stûpa excavated in 1891, he obtained about 15 inscribed stones, giving several new names of Jaina schools and teachers, not met with in the previously discovered inscriptions. The most important find, however, is a long inscription on the base of a standing life-size image of Arhat Mâhavîra, or Vardhamâna, the 24th Tîrthamkara of the Jainas.

Architectural Section.

Part II of Mr. Edmund W. Smith's report on the Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur-Sîkrî was passed through the press, and all the material for Part III of the volume was sent to the press for publication. Part II treats of the residence Râja Birbal erected for his daughter, and Jodh Bai's palace, the largest building, with the exception of the Great Masjid, in the city. Part III deals with Salîm Chishti's shrine, Islâm Khân's tomb, the baths and the buildings on the west of Akbar's capital.

All the illustrations for Mr. Smith's report on the "Colour Decoration of Agra" were completed and the letter-press nearly so. The volume will be illustrated by eighty or ninety plates, most of which are coloured.

Several illustrations of archæological details, with descriptions, were contributed to the *Technical Art Series*, a Government publication issuing from the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta. A monograph on the decorative paintings in Itimâd-ud-daulah's tomb, Agra, also appeared in the July number of the *Journal of Indian Art*, published by Messrs. Griggs and Son of London.

In January sanction was accorded by Government to the publication, in the form of a portfolio, of a selection of the Fathpur-Sîkrî drawings. The work is now in hand and will be published in the course of the year.

A number of drawings have been prepared of the ancient sculptures excavated at Mathurâ and Ahichhatra, the modern Râmnagar.

LIBRARY

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(For standard section, see page 315 of the Administration Report for 1892-93.)

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3—Stationery.

(For standard sections, see page 199 of the Administration Report for 1874-75.)

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press.

The actual receipts and payments on account of the Government Press during the year amounted to Rs. 64,458 and Rs. 3,41,360 respectively. The receipts exceeded the estimate by Rs. 7,458, while the expenditure was Rs. 440 less than the estimate.

In the following table the receipts and expenditure, under the major heads of the year under report, are compared with those of 1894-95 :—

Receipts.	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
1. Opening balance ...	740	30
2. For printing work done on payment	50,902	46,529
3. Miscellaneous	15,016	17,899
Grand Total ...	66,658	64,458

Charges.	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
1. Salaries—		
(a) Permanent establishment ...	1,22,249	1,19,403
(b) Temporary establishment ...	5,773	14,521
Total ...	1,28,022	1,33,924
2. Piece-work	24,635	24,979
3. Overtime allowances ...	19,057	13,791
4. Other ditto ...	6,593	5,560
5. Contingencies ...	42,804	34,892
6. Private presses ...	68,169	66,252
7. Purchase of raw material,	59,421	43,893
8. Purchase of dead stock ...	50,893	18,070
Grand Total ...	*3,99,594	3,41,361

* The difference between these figures and those shown in the report for last year is due to adjustments made after the closing of the accounts for 1894-95 in the office of the Press.

The decrease amounting to Rs. 58,233 in the above charges was chiefly owing to smaller purchases of machinery. In addition to these charges a considerable expenditure was incurred in the purchase of stationery and other raw material supplied from the Central Stores for the use of the Press, the cost of which was adjusted by book debit. These charges amounted to Rs. 2,69,513 as against Rs. 1,34,720 in the previous year: and the gross charges were thus increased from Rs. 5,34,314 in the previous year to Rs. 6,10,874, the highest figure which has yet been reached.

The total value of the work executed by the Press increased from Rs. 6,61,684 to Rs. 6,96,679, and the profit on the working of the Press was Rs. 1,03,316 as compared with Rs. 84,321 in the previous year. The calculated profit is the largest ever made: in no previous year, except in the two immediately preceding and in 1891-92, has it approached one-half of the above amount.

Of receipts for work done on payment, Rs. 3,359 were received on account of private work undertaken for Government officials, Rs. 38,836 for work of a public character arranged for at the request of Government officers for persons or bodies not entitled to the gratuitous services of the Press, and Rs. 3,677 for school examination papers: Rs. 612 were credited by other Governments. The miscellaneous receipts consist generally of subscriptions to the *Government Gazette* and sale of books, forms, and other publications. Of the total receipts, Rs. 48,146 were paid into the treasury in cash and Rs. 16,312 were adjusted by book transfer.

The Naini Jail Press worked well during the year; and notwithstanding the high charge made for convict labour, there was a calculated profit of Rs. 6,709 on its working, which was credited to the account of the Government Press.

The receipts from the sale of village maps amounted to Rs. 865 only, and there was a balance of 815,015 maps on hand on the 31st March 1896. This large stock will be reduced by the transfer of the maps of certain districts to the Collectorates concerned, where there is more likelihood of their being sold.

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A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himálayas and Nepál; on the south by the Ságar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur; and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Sháhabad, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal and the Province of Behar. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are the districts of Almora, Garhwál, and Naini Tal to the extreme north.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dún.	Saháran-pur.	Muzaffar-nagar.	Meerut.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680
4. Corresponding area in village papers	758,241	1,435,961	1,061,865	1,511,160
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	459,315	252,699	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	104,377	150,224	159,205	174,129
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	88,246	142,002	157,762	214,346
4. Current fallows	16,353	100,443	59,864	49,206
5. Net area cropped during the year	89,950	790,593	685,034	1,073,479
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government Canals	7,057	47,832	88,229	159,027
6. Irrigated during the year from— (b) Private Canals	...	...	...	...
6. Irrigated during the year from— (c) Tanks	...	296	1,429	2,087
6. Irrigated during the year from— (d) Wells	3	6,452	25,661	88,731
6. Irrigated during the year from— (e) Other sources	8,471	276	865	283
Total area irrigated ...	15,531	54,856	116,184	250,128
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	2,591	1,311	12,071	74,314
7. Crops irrigated. (b) Other cereals and pulses ...	14,150	29,564	29,662	47,147
7. Crops irrigated. (c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	976	1,916	2,716	3,895
7. Crops irrigated. (d) Ditto non-food crops ...	2,889	23,414	73,712	142,506
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	22,519	158,483	56,440	32,155
2. Wheat	26,648	293,929	229,232	363,455
3. Barley	10,843	69,279	38,602	61,313
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	...	10,164	19,070	89,279
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	71	26,330	21,270	19,257
6. Ragi or mandua	13,497	1,447	932	47
7. Maize	2,684	34,534	28,453	84,112
8. Gram (pulse)...	3,895	201,970	166,208	227,672
9. Other food grains, including pulses...	14,799	45,144	59,004	89,944
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	121	1,645	117	4
Oil-seeds ... 11. Til or jinjili	3,776	64	28	39
Oil-seeds ... 12. Others	1,677	4,315	1,152	1,528
13. Condiments and spices	...	312	1,893	3,170
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	1,389	45,491	71,934	115,495
Sugar ... 15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	335	40,451	31,130	61,528
Fibres ... 17. Jute	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 18. Others	9	553	530	521
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	...	790	3,469	13,909
Dyes ... 20. Others	...	...	1	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	226	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 23. Tea	5,110	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 24. Tobacco	341	945	351	4,374
Drugs and narcotics. 25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	2,130	80,995	100,006	135,090
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	1,838	4,429	4,456	6,837
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	6,161	4,328	773	311
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	3,507	6,363	1,341	10,770
31. Total ...	121,576	1,031,961	836,392	1,320,810
32. Area cropped more than once ...	31,626	241,368	151,358	247,331
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	89,950	790,593	685,034	1,073,479
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	33,950	190,575	142,450	231,659
2. Cows	44,586	97,375	80,141	133,439
3. Male buffaloes	401	2,712	948	3,185
4. Cow buffaloes	5,139	50,597	57,636	115,530
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	14,924	64,603	58,477	159,402
6. Sheep	26,012	37,938	38,114	59,267
7. Goats	45,603	24,456	23,322	40,006
8. Horses and ponies...	2,996	11,221	8,870	12,890
9. Mules and donkeys	153	9,056	11,663	21,002
10. Camels	...	53	156	532
11. Ploughs	13,942	51,292	50,398	97,568
12. Carts	1,969	17,567	18,732	33,098

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1895.

Buland-shahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Farukh-abad.	Mainpuri.	Etáwah.	Etah.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,214,080	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,107,934
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,214,080	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,107,934
1,224,133	1,249,090	920,917	1,181,092	1,100,375	1,086,550	1,082,366	1,112,332
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135,425	205,422	60,644	218,935	244,462	320,166	242,289	218,536
199,768	110,645	122,237	149,303	220,022	157,259	266,039	221,741
36,776	29,734	18,732	22,826	70,789	38,078	29,423	48,954
852,164	903,289	719,304	790,028	565,102	571,047	544,615	623,101
77,942	53,482	48,600	17,640	20,849	43,241	62,853	29,722
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,305	2,501	175	448	3,703	6,155	2,596	3,197
34,659	161,206	99,004	120,807	31,624	28,646	9,786	30,833
482	2,247	391	873	701	589	152	1,096
114,388	219,436	148,170	139,768	56,877	78,631	75,387	64,848
19,170	112,678	79,669	87,426	1,263	9,102	1,484	15,898
9,209	54,411	44,856	29,428	3,325	9,991	4,910	8,528
4,221	9,375	2,456	5,700	10,583	3,645	2,809	4,471
94,830	62,199	37,275	24,514	51,448	60,452	68,526	41,375
11,820	7,776	26	624	39,073	52,813	40,226	27,996
275,541	265,666	101,594	126,644	129,838	164,050	97,643	195,039
120,434	147,903	101,532	105,933	127,485	101,836	101,311	116,378
98,863	105,811	142,410	92,055	60,288	68,742	63,455	64,893
46,994	45,326	20,372	110,561	28,961	40,249	55,870	59,697
15	42	4	64	948	2,741	999	706
75,647	73,340	8,725	7,090	48,172	45,254	27,513	50,465
159,353	157,802	175,125	167,304	90,024	91,821	109,563	88,053
67,045	77,037	59,099	96,661	51,872	48,370	62,304	51,973
...	...	23	95	167	...	198	28
25	11	346	1,768	13	58	25	27
4,833	2,806	5,231	5,371	567	341	556	411
17,146	3,039	1,155	10,182	1,139	2,557	677	2,512
24,534	3,259	1,727	2,699	18,387	8,636	7,724	12,460
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79,453	122,051	113,065	114,129	28,748	38,896	49,131	48,150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
355	1,565	1,763	1,163	1,307	1,636	1,558	1,165
51,358	47,833	17,733	9,173	19,000	36,434	53,216	28,812
2,533	32	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16,721	14,017	8,229	4,419
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,733	3,981	1,427	1,424	7,081	3,044	1,632	3,262
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	124	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,572	35,247	41,399	24,127	3,780	7,950	2,327	10,041
7,448	11,981	3,628	7,399	18,941	5,758	4,502	6,722
256	177	113	528	133	203	139	202
4,460	1,045	88	2,208	349	902	45	165
1,081,418	1,114,000	796,585	887,203	693,118	736,308	688,843	773,576
229,254	210,711	77,281	97,175	128,016	165,261	144,228	150,475
852,164	903,289	719,304	790,028	565,102	571,047	544,615	623,101
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
180,488	176,734	98,538	140,372	154,075	155,589	139,946	161,418
82,849	68,382	79,406	85,018	78,295	61,926	85,935	73,384
8,001	22,246	15,200	37,023	18,363	30,005	28,687	21,166
93,318	102,558	60,669	80,033	56,162	80,056	67,180	62,703
91,892	130,645	74,900	137,356	89,926	75,169	121,694	68,949
40,977	50,495	49,581	36,280	34,148	34,380	18,061	28,897
37,051	55,325	44,046	77,631	63,411	43,900	80,808	34,380
11,803	16,035	10,258	17,513	11,962	13,590	15,693	10,361
13,857	19,323	13,612	15,061	4,886	7,800	4,635	8,844
287	995	1,231	1,429	165	419	562	278
79,013	82,451	50,377	74,650	72,818	71,068	69,776	73,124
13,868	9,085	5,619	5,130	9,974	7,994	8,204	11,232

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current*
Agricultural year ending

North-Western Provinces.	Bareilly.	Bijnor.	Budaun.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—			
1. Area according to professional survey	1,018,318	1,196,902	1,273,005
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	1,018,318	1,196,902	1,273,005
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,022,925	1,217,020	1,320,671
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—			
1. Forests	...	59,582	...
2. Not available for cultivation	121,671	129,749	120,975
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	99,161	287,433	253,904
4. Current fallows	53,265	114,616	89,344
5. Net area cropped during the year	748,828	625,640	856,448
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government Canals	35,607	4,043	...
(b) Private Canals	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	5,514	488	21,977
(d) Wells	21,518	7,479	55,504
(e) Other sources	4,677	3,133	6,748
Total area irrigated ...	67,316	15,143	84,229
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	2,267	1,083	39,315
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	25,920	1,916	24,671
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	4,052	1,126	10,682
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	36,046	11,931	31,532
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—			
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	236,256	209,908	86,152
2. Wheat	171,078	142,146	238,140
3. Barley	96,420	70,000	119,775
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	15,874	298	77,927
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	46,893	44,842	139,855
6. Ragi or mandua	243	408	247
7. Maize	47,405	3,712	31,894
8. Gram (pulse)...	174,618	69,276	123,036
9. Other food grains including pulses...	81,510	58,560	79,436
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	17,774	2,962	318
11. Til or jinjili	5	20	27
12. Others	3,169	13,221	4,355
13. Condiments and spices	1,969	88	469
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	54,751	66,595	27,187
15. Others	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	15,428	28,979	24,456
17. Jute	...	...	...
18. Others	2,803	515	1,563
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	1,935	...	4,640
20. Others	...	19	14
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	6,105	...	12,017
22. Coffee	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	2,373	531	3,106
25. Cinchona	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	21,498	17,730	20,972
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	9,243	3,599	20,891
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	710	251	340
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	6	725	1,047
31. Total ...	1,008,066	734,385	1,017,864
32. Area cropped more than once ...	259,238	108,745	161,416
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	748,828	625,640	856,448
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	225,514	203,677	214,590
2. Cows	69,465	125,332	115,817
3. Male buffaloes	38,843	13,297	18,380
4. Cow buffaloes	42,803	30,596	75,278
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	85,402	54,726	65,716
6. Sheep	28,692	39,073	36,167
7. Goats	88,864	29,455	59,480
8. Horses and ponies	11,918	7,696	11,148
9. Mules and donkeys	4,528	7,272	8,161
10. Camels	17	23	165
11. Ploughs	100,110	62,289	90,975
12. Carts	21,908	27,617	19,684

.TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30*th June* 1895—(continued).

Morad-abad.	Sháhja-hánpur.	Pilibhít.	Cawnpore.	Fatehpur.	Bánda.	Hamírpur.	Allahabad.	Jhánsi.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,473,920	1,117,941	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	2,129,152	1,751,680	1,813,184	2,295,870
...	...	...	...	...	169,984	286,976	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	&.	...	97,920
1,473,920	1,117,941	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	1,959,168	1,464,704	1,813,184	2,197,950
1,459,827	1,121,166	876,604	1,508,495	1,046,287	1,958,435	1,464,745	1,825,968	2,223,070
...	...	95,736	...	...	75,454	6,610	...	121,716
118,000	111,079	73,245	403,469	267,588	289,685	232,667	406,112	379,489
242,395	203,831	235,714	264,878	183,880	564,301	361,598	259,102	813,707
117,411	95,425	59,952	50,903	39,413	160,186	116,420	111,950	214,136
982,021	710,831	411,957	789,245	555,406	868,809	747,450	1,048,804	694,022
...	...	6,431	57,574	...	...	411	...	1,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
981	4,012	931	3,817	22,138	89	545	12,625	4,009
41,203	28,737	11,288	11,298	19,279	1,655	10,648	35,982	49,019
1,741	5,225	1,891	375	277	286	97	135	1,024
43,925	37,974	20,541	73,064	41,694	2,030	11,701	48,742	55,152
54	146	347	2,021	2,982	218	964	5,285	26,005
436	2,250	4,085	17,735	27,075	353	6,244	18,774	27,709
5,485	7,231	1,418	5,219	2,889	637	1,636	3,922	2,646
39,251	30,121	14,938	50,369	12,442	1,025	3,162	23,448	2,120
197,818	170,655	195,987	61,331	110,477	74,865	4,829	300,154	26,551
311,176	197,275	92,026	103,323	56,228	102,167	89,430	92,867	108,897
122,639	90,417	35,043	191,888	113,849	75,390	47,261	204,526	27,717
35,344	14,984	758	142,367	87,375	118,649	125,215	83,134	132,028
75,963	56,873	8,734	17,856	16,798	22,334	25,948	66,793	7,505
458	703	192	619	4,845	195	7	21,510	530
12,912	2,736	715	32,260	366	198	10	1,161	8,117
121,310	170,479	86,759	179,478	147,396	357,974	202,677	320,033	128,340
129,964	65,518	46,430	86,526	58,109	110,179	105,557	156,135	185,172
2,981	5,602	14,341	150	788	28,261	64,263	21,845	28,353
12	8	3	210	256	26,631	37,548	943	77,585
2,688	126	927	867	546	2,205	105	1,616	725
285	485	197	829	690	317	811	1,788	163
56,039	40,053	31,938	8,379	5,059	27	2,026	13,349	926
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,286	6,798	2,448	63,601	25,441	72,633	73,453	16,220	34,586
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,685	1,428	2,149	2,373	2,425	2,436	2,141	3,896	1,705
77	764	345	37,607	177	62	1,145	4,793	151
35	33	...	46	141	...	454	130	567
...	12,282	...	5,125	6,720	...	...	6,912	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,497	2,003	418	1,040	549	635	894	1,378	642
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37,652	20,485	6,546	4,357	16,859	1,085	280	12,471	2,558
12,759	10,457	3,639	7,945	4,664	1,595	3,172	11,374	3,222
1,781	4,211	1,504	1,672	369	21	3,621	546	1,789
6,511	692	194	588	83	20	276	1,134	416
1,166,872	875,067	531,293	950,437	660,210	997,879	791,123	1,344,708	778,245
184,851	164,236	119,336	161,192	104,804	129,070	46,673	295,904	84,223
982,021	710,831	411,957	789,245	555,406	868,809	747,450	1,048,804	694,022
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
283,140	203,052	128,425	183,078	132,642	166,584	135,015	330,838	176,692
140,777	100,226	75,380	121,636	84,605	204,787	135,519	171,319	225,354
29,450	34,293	30,265	41,934	38,523	11,683	6,468	26,136	7,405
58,900	36,041	14,611	76,049	51,796	53,924	35,778	81,191	70,055
91,533	57,979	38,738	163,114	94,550	106,345	80,955	113,281	133,138
39,012	31,952	14,042	28,254	78,568	33,110	35,234	123,337	68,085
34,176	92,535	38,931	120,063	83,332	82,711	87,189	96,105	110,249
11,388	11,304	6,808	15,165	10,958	13,117	8,091	12,394	8,858
9,761	2,467	872	6,865	5,144	2,200	1,067	9,324	4,500
67	73	7	242	172	81	120	569	184
118,350	95,768	56,775	94,949	78,097	70,865	51,403	145,651	75,468
32,770	21,331	14,224	21,124	11,238	16,082	22,307	2,393	20,510

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

North-Western Provinces.	Jalaun.	Benares.	Mirzapur.	Jaunpur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	1,000,212	646,061	3,342,720	992,640
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	54,528	75,680	554,000	...
(b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	1,174,590	...
3. Net area by professional survey	945,684	570,381	1,614,130	992,640
4. Corresponding area in village papers	946,546	569,465	1,615,062	991,867
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	...	...	78,848	...
2. Not available for cultivation	174,788	62,375	302,711	165,522
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	169,320	69,170	454,378	149,557
4. Current fallows	41,335	24,338	191,890	36,559
5. Net area cropped during the year	561,103	413,582	587,235	640,229
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government Canals	5,283	...	...	...
(b) Private Canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	291	21,986	10,800	47,690
(d) Wells	2,839	68,860	16,240	152,379
(e) Other sources	131	1,685	1,045	1,378
Total area irrigated ...	8,544	92,531	28,085	201,447
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	1,001	9,790	2,235	22,338
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	2,102	58,007	15,155	120,000
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	862	4,067	1,536	3,010
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	4,900	23,753	9,868	62,138
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	1,210	124,953	188,894	190,617
2. Wheat	61,027	25,953	55,888	46,853
3. Barley	51,437	89,129	82,755	181,554
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	76,286	12,203	12,440	28,120
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	34,903	9,445	18,386	5,617
6. Ragi or mandua	508	1,410	2,854	12,346
7. Maize	22	7,875	7,386	67,122
8. Gram (pulse)	161,296	61,426	110,577	71,942
9. Other food grains, including pulses ...	58,145	134,372	185,924	142,066
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	92,970	5,869	31,105	5,407
11. Til or jinjili	5,834	6	7,873	7
12. Others	125	30	1,464	17
13. Condiments and spices	8,393	218	903	272
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	430	19,623	10,064	52,812
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	49,403	13	885	154
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	1,133	5,291	557	3,973
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	2,428	1,824	265	9,928
20. Others	423	7	30	7
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	4,492	2,155	1,558
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	436	46	118	628
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	1,633	4,221	1,616	2,182
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	2,362	7,633	3,434	6,377
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	43	2,279	3,862	71
Non-food ...	369	91	129	77
31. Total ...	610,816	518,409	729,564	829,707
32. Area cropped more than once ...	49,713	104,827	142,329	189,478
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	561,103	413,582	587,235	640,229
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	67,432	142,519	231,043	259,601
2. Cows	44,242	63,334	243,035	128,588
3. Male buffaloes	5,749	3,208	3,433	11,705
4. Cow buffaloes	26,330	25,779	54,208	65,223
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	48,500	33,616	63,666	61,611
6. Sheep	23,361	76,671	90,991	98,366
7. Goats	35,386	21,722	50,394	61,552
8. Horses and ponies	6,837	3,184	4,139	4,302
9. Mules and donkeys	4,126	4,810	2,611	4,528
10. Camels	107	202	129	766
11. Ploughs	28,029	57,946	67,164	117,249
12. Carts	11,830	1,267	1,188	1,440

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30*th June* 1895—(concluded).

Gházi-pur.	Ballia.	Gorakh-pur.	Basti.	Azamgarh.	Almora.	Garhwál.	Naini Tal.	Grand Total for the N.-W. Provinces.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
890,277	791,344	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	3,461,954	3,602,560	1,705,406	57,017,722
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,421,168
...	6,531	...	...	...	292,275	282,104	285,520	2,138,940
890,277	784,813	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	3,169,679	3,320,456	1,419,886	50,457,614
891,897	785,547	2,932,351	1,781,360	1,376,183	3,169,679	3,320,456	1,419,886	50,569,594
...	...	110,460	...	...	3,167,078	3,184,610	892,796	8,504,904
120,641	122,743	261,504	186,881	322,236	...	...	44,742	6,651,686
127,597	97,165	400,313	304,897	168,150	...	...	180,328	7,940,149
37,801	45,025	129,333	50,114	59,156	...	16,981	63,145	2,439,876
605,858	520,614	2,030,741	1,239,468	826,641	2,601	118,865	238,875	25,032,979
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,501	859,424
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54,189	53,071	240,799	289,830	155,469	...	...	2	975,145
119,901	121,098	196,563	156,093	229,057	...	...	59	1,994,111
12,497	10,974	131,266	60,755	85,237	...	2,560	4,550	354,113
186,587	185,143	568,628	506,678	469,763	...	2,560	97,112	4,182,793
10,775	14,309	164,062	153,950	44,787	...	640	24,413	945,964
138,637	131,849	347,313	284,113	337,960	...	2,560	88,422	1,968,467
2,935	3,450	9,551	5,755	7,013	...	...	2,738	140,623
49,764	40,750	57,060	65,278	111,218	...	...	629	1,364,883
168,722	109,414	967,042	719,946	339,815	...	32,000	136,757	5,104,304
30,917	33,823	254,581	187,213	50,058	...	42,240	70,396	4,832,981
142,585	117,216	293,466	110,473	173,508	...	...	23,219	3,563,116
13,268	2,768	327	433	526	...	...	2,131	1,797,485
17,214	2,468	4,640	213	571	...	...	236	1,099,045
5,206	13,444	51,330	7,485	34,444	...	...	2,984	183,410
9,053	38,292	94,920	42,855	22,839	...	...	10,271	928,110
72,369	71,920	196,683	170,600	71,515	...	...	18,431	4,726,925
234,988	204,505	540,195	281,913	237,665	...	89,600	20,140	4,015,861
9,509	5,001	157,447	69,241	9,045	...	...	7,405	583,035
8	6	6,440	655	13	...	...	151	170,421
141	492	10,714	7,988	145	...	3,200	22,422	106,076
715	223	3,854	965	304	...	...	453	68,173
30,483	37,993	76,223	47,950	76,988	...	...	5,376	978,276
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	1,381	1,295	127	80	...	...	4,118	1,183,866
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	81	670	202	2,324	...	2,560	147	54,300
7,247	486	16,770	354	28,360	...	...	...	401,085
...	4	12,477	33	9	...	...	...	16,996
12,546	5,136	16,629	19,112	6,463	...	...	...	160,864
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,601	460	120	8,291
314	425	301	119	558	...	640	725	50,971
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,827	280	3,874	11,594	1,548	...	...	1,130	668,327
6,069	7,753	13,422	5,765	3,952	...	...	1,849	235,115
726	679	20,237	2,332	120	...	...	222	60,710
61	1,396	11,331	74	116	...	2,100	110	58,789
767,100	655,186	2,754,868	1,687,907	1,060,966	2,601	172,800	328,793	31,056,656
161,242	134,572	724,127	448,439	234,325	...	53,935	89,918	6,023,677
605,858	520,614	2,030,741	1,239,468	826,641	2,601	118,865	238,875	25,032,979
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
186,693	135,314	584,747	483,521	332,422	117,799	83,500	110,524	6,924,156
94,056	98,795	459,013	325,771	210,144	154,607	111,300	183,080	4,656,918
2,710	1,695	7,693	6,847	13,277	1,712	6,900	22,561	572,102
44,577	36,095	128,737	107,013	95,507	61,672	18,500	35,257	2,157,501
55,883	36,979	191,651	135,029	129,044	64,893	58,100	35,407	3,087,793
73,418	32,061	66,929	45,142	72,633	76,582	82,900	15,875	1,764,605
27,736	27,387	185,491	85,498	92,323	87,934	124,300	23,471	2,316,223
2,634	3,494	13,983	11,712	4,599	3,694	724	10,686	342,025
4,731	4,470	14,168	8,923	6,394	141	85	699	247,739
28	27	103	117	162	...	...	2	9,470
73,355	61,046	269,222	211,062	149,668	67,725	49,515	50,873	3,030,031
1,291	880	23,620	15,569	2,027	299	7	10,309	443,387

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

Oudh.	Lucknow.	Unao.	Rae Bareli.	Sitapur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
4. Corresponding area in village papers	619,157	1,137,329	1,120,430	1,445,162
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	...	...	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	126,542	242,260	243,025	161,069
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	125,891	264,900	270,613	247,067
4. Current fallows	19,915	44,682	23,254	107,341
5. Net area cropped during the year	346,809	585,487	583,538	929,685
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government Canals	...	...	...	...
(b) Private Canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	68,073	33,725	100,078	87,646
(d) Wells	41,556	31,076	170,958	34,038
(e) Other sources...	3,587	3,074	93	3,309
Total area irrigated ...	113,216	67,875	271,129	124,993
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	61,275	25,711	90,595	45,611
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	38,815	39,220	166,107	20,175
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	4,968	7,081	5,612	2,266
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	12,493	19,587	27,159	25,472
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	90,448	104,925	182,763	273,395
2. Wheat	76,043	105,811	93,642	165,086
3. Barley	32,084	135,706	78,502	145,234
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	18,032	33,311	54,106	15,423
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	23,826	34,920	16,101	20,787
6. Ragi or mandua	1,986	8,165	42,469	17,162
7. Maize	7,594	32,859	598	13,263
8. Gram (pulse)...	80,886	129,288	111,818	209,082
9. Other food grains, including pulses...	90,792	94,662	162,582	244,363
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	1,147	1,832	1,180	20,268
11. Til or jinjili	31	302	678	1,316
12. Others	12	142	38	928
13. Condiments and spices	1,486	882	505	772
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	2,867	17,494	4,855	34,635
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	1,892	12,947	266	1,426
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	573	2,361	758	527
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	...	2,711	349	129
20. Others	7	14	52	85
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	7,611	5,040	20,062	13,048
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	496	898	923	2,782
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops...	2,534	3,474	3,543	4,168
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	10,418	10,957	7,942	6,688
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	1,469	7,795	10,468	8,211
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	222	1,163	423	1,686
31. Total ...	452,456	752,659	794,623	1,200,464
32. Area cropped more than once ...	105,647	167,172	211,085	270,779
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	346,809	585,487	583,538	929,685
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	125,078	189,098	247,282	283,684
2. Cows	58,009	103,170	134,119	246,052
3. Male buffaloes	6,734	27,282	9,915	24,064
4. Cow buffaloes	27,026	64,827	79,531	69,185
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)... ...	52,263	125,725	91,826	117,298
6. Sheep	23,000	48,227	91,435	41,062
7. Goats	45,444	77,963	93,413	121,815
8. Horses and ponies...	5,706	13,397	11,995	17,303
9. Mules and donkeys	3,819	5,952	6,456	3,800
10. Camels	99	177	274	127
11. Ploughs	58,329	98,087	120,190	134,733
12. Carts	3,401	9,977	5,372	6,863

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the Province of Oudh during the 30*th June* 1895.

Hardoi.	Kheri.	Fyz-abad.	Gonda.	Bahraich.	Sultánpur.	Partáb-garh.	Bara Banki.	Grand Total of Oudh.	Remarks.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	15,337,846	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	15,337,846	
1,484,890	1,910,957	1,105,992	1,855,585	1,726,320	1,094,268	923,018	1,112,589	15,535,697	
...	278,446	...	99,079	211,576	...	...	...	589,101	
192,606	173,435	185,950	186,170	143,238	215,597	247,538	148,453	2,265,883	
318,825	517,013	215,381	325,963	373,307	249,275	154,494	213,250	3,275,979	
68,054	192,372	29,245	103,135	73,409	19,908	25,860	32,321	739,496	
905,405	749,691	675,416	1,141,238	924,790	609,488	495,126	718,565	8,665,238	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
125,927	834	168,751	73,841	44,255	122,705	17,969	129,403	973,207	
72,962	14,048	151,294	81,163	11,180	147,367	43,510	64,032	863,184	
10,153	256	6,912	2,050	1,328	3,978	353	5,679	40,772	
209,042	15,138	326,957	157,054	56,763	274,050	61,832	199,114	1,877,163	
100,911	158	115,979	67,831	32,543	80,905	3,820	93,469	718,808	
71,551	82	163,562	58,063	12,103	163,267	30,722	56,135	819,802	
7,945	1,136	2,144	1,513	788	4,610	2,846	4,252	45,161	
32,475	13,591	55,636	31,206	2,790	29,755	29,113	32,416	311,693	
116,407	233,843	299,943	574,736	345,703	258,552	164,204	249,110	2,894,029	
211,854	134,471	119,709	195,722	179,509	84,783	65,357	139,792	1,571,779	
167,876	141,532	57,822	99,524	109,868	89,514	98,237	44,610	1,200,509	
37,554	9,401	10,971	1,719	10,945	28,887	32,707	19,784	277,840	
84,128	15,929	2,120	351	104	1,881	25,718	2,856	228,721	
5,290	4,030	9,831	3,149	1,913	13,663	21,649	31,481	160,788	
22,821	41,638	13,816	181,474	118,934	2,390	1,216	27,475	464,078	
182,837	127,335	131,458	181,427	176,079	108,489	113,230	236,278	1,788,207	
152,849	160,661	179,667	219,503	205,627	171,190	134,330	201,664	2,017,890	
3,528	16,687	9,540	69,749	37,312	1,340	2,993	5,274	170,850	
83	291	7	1,661	2,252	7	122	19	6,769	
88	7,295	28	19,367	36,048	49	81	777	64,853	
69	3,686	325	1,079	1,825	348	1,311	1,528	13,816	
30,830	34,797	41,976	23,684	3,242	20,508	13,485	27,366	255,739	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12,549	1,121	101	4	319	47	164	45	30,881	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,267	549	306	237	243	1,463	4,043	492	12,819	
283	...	5,760	...	66	2,062	7,750	47	19,157	
...	972	76	461	1,503	18	91	62	3,341	
10,172	3,480	8,660	21,930	6,754	5,851	9,965	17,368	129,941	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,542	2,456	661	719	2,045	693	927	931	15,073	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,250	4,031	11,036	6,028	3,316	7,569	1,098	13,984	65,031	
11,078	7,623	3,967	5,750	4,382	3,838	4,070	9,796	86,509	
17,651	1,867	6,347	11,478	3,683	6,887	367	1,489	77,712	
1,080	114	310	144	98	415	232	200	6,087	
1,076,086	953,809	914,437	1,619,896	1,251,770	810,444	703,347	1,032,428	11,562,419	
170,681	204,118	239,021	478,658	326,980	200,956	208,221	313,863	2,897,181	
905,405	749,691	675,416	1,141,238	924,790	609,488	495,126	718,565	8,665,238	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
294,723	218,454	316,093	427,492	319,894	286,421	210,061	242,519	3,160,799	
159,346	283,096	188,573	320,875	364,509	120,316	96,814	138,452	2,213,331	
35,331	26,832	6,903	7,719	15,463	17,316	9,775	7,630	194,964	
77,439	52,553	66,437	92,222	87,064	82,463	59,191	64,459	822,397	
133,985	106,130	112,165	170,096	106,885	72,277	70,708	97,820	1,257,178	
61,398	45,660	67,686	64,752	75,167	81,362	83,451	29,773	712,973	
103,844	70,061	70,395	104,844	111,699	100,169	108,550	97,438	1,105,635	
20,364	16,043	9,809	14,549	14,399	10,301	8,737	9,287	151,890	
4,448	1,799	6,118	8,673	8,103	1,683	3,408	6,993	61,252	
137	31	243	156	82	548	719	131	2,724	
136,817	102,146	135,661	171,521	130,605	131,757	100,565	113,149	1,433,560	
10,620	13,760	3,504	17,080	9,795	1,483	891	7,915	90,661	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Statement of Rainfall, Temperature, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1895.

Number.	Places of observations.	Rainfall in inches.				Average Temperature.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
						May.			*July.*			*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.				
1	Chakráta	15·43	61·23	0·26	76·83	60·8	79·6	70·2	59·7	69·9	64·8	39·1	55·3	47·2	N.-E.	E.	N.	
2	Mussooree	13·11	85·99	1·64	100·74	62·3	79·3	70·8	60·3	69·9	65·1	42·3	51·0	46·6	N.-E.	N.-W. & N.-E	N.-W.	
3	Ránikhet	11·42	41·09	0·42	52·93	63·0	80·9	72·0	62·8	75·1	69·0	42·6	56·3	49·4	N.-E.	N.-W.	S.	
4	Dehra Dún	9·30	73·75	0·31	83·36	72·9	97·2	85·0	72·6	85·3	79·0	44·6	70·0	57·3	N.-E.	S.-E.	Calm.	
5	Roorkée	5·40	39·40	0·33	45·13	76·8	105·1	91·0	77·1	92·1	84·6	41·7	73·5	57·6	N.-W. & S.-E.	S.-E.	S.-E.	
6	Meerut	5·93	41·40	0·18	47·51	79·1	106·1	92·6	78·7	93·6	86·2	45·3	73·7	59·5	S.-W. & S.-E.	S.-W.&S.E.	S.-W.	
7	Bareilly	4·05	34·42	0·06	38·53	79·0	103·8	91·4	78·5	92·1	85·3	44·7	73·9	59·3	N.-W.	S.-E.	N. & E.	
8	Agra	2·07	20·25	0·16	22·48	84·2	108·5	96·4	80·5	96·4	88·4	48·3	75·8	62·0	S.-W.	S.-W.	S.-W.	
9	Mainpuri	6·96	25·63	0·08	32·67	82·3	108·4	95·4	79·2	94·9	87·0	47·3	75·1	61·2	N.-W. & S.-W.	S.-W.	W.	
10	Cawnpore	2·76	24·19	0·34	27·29	80·9	106·0	93·4	79·2	93·7	86·4	46·0	76·3	61·2	N.-W.	S.-W.	S.-W.	
11	Bahraich	5·35	45·48	0·08	50·91	77·7	101·3	89·5	77·5	91·1	84·3	46·3	75·1	60·7	N.-W.	S.-E.	N. & E.	
12	Lucknow	3·28	32·90	0·07	36·25	82·4	106·1	94·2	76·6	92·8	84·7	46·4	76·1	61·2	N.-W. & S.-E.	S.-W.	S.-W.	
13	Allahabad	1·71	25·94	0·75	28·40	82·2	107·0	94·6	79·4	92·6	86·0	47·4	76·1	61·8	S.-W. & N.-E.	S.-W.	S.-W.	
14	Benares	1·84	26·69	0·00	28·53	80·6	105·2	92·9	79·0	91·9	85·4	46·0	75·0	60·5	S.W.	S.-W.	S.-W.	
15	Gorakhpur	2·79	48·18	0·29	51·26	78·3	100·8	89·6	77·3	90·3	84·0	48·7	75·1	61·9	N.-W. & S.-E.	S.-E.	N.-W.	
16	Gházipur	3·45	25·47	0·57	29·49	82·0	103·5	92·8	80·2	92·3	86·2	48·9	76·2	62·6	S.-W.	E.,S., & W.,	S.-W.	
17	Jhánsi	2·04	28·27	0·54	30·85	87·5	110·7	99·1	79·6	93·3	86·4	53·1	77·4	65·2	S.-W.	S.-W.	S.-W.	
	General Mean ...	3·66	32·17	0·27	36·10	81·0	105·6	93·3	78·7	92·9	85·8	46·9	75·3	61·1				

N.B.—In striking out the general mean, stations Nos. 1 to 4 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Nil.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan, Bahádur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jágírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory.	Pathán, Musalmán.	20	By private tutor deputed by Government from the Educational Department.	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	The Rámpur jágír has an area of about 945 square miles, and a population of 551,249. Up to the end of the year 1893-94 the State was administered by a Council of Regency, of which Colonel A. H. Vincent, a British officer, was President. On the 4th April 1894 the Lieutenant-Governor formally installed His Highness as Nawáb of Rámpur; and from that date the administration of the State has been carried on by the Nawáb aided by a Council of three Muhammadan gentlemen, of whom two are officers in the British service whose services have been lent to the State. The third member is a retired Subordinate Judge. Captain J. R. C. Colvin, formerly Governor to the Nawáb, was appointed Resident Political Officer at Rámpur. The income for 1894-95 (the report of the State being drawn up for the revenue year ending 30th September) was Rs. 31,73,889 and 199 goldmohars, and the expenditure Rs. 26,27,664. The capital, Rámpur, has 76,733 inhabitants, and the next largest town 8,772. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, English cloth, groceries, and salt. A military force of 2,448 men of all arms (including the Imperial Service troops) and 60 police sawárs was maintained during the year.
Benares.	Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahádur, K.C.I.E., Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Bráhman (Bhuinhár).	40	Privately ...	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benarés consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district and Kera Mangraur and Bhadohi in the Mirzapur district. Their united area is 983·8 square miles, containing 1,766 villages, with a population of 439,951 and an average rental of Rs. 11,27,000, of which Rs. 3,03,700 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The Civil and Revenue Courts are those of the Mahárája and his principal and deputy principal officers. The procedure is that of Act XII of 1881, supplemented where necessary by the Civil Procedure Code. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and custom of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act III of 1878 (the Local Rates Act). The Mahárája succeeded his uncle, Sir Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh, Bahádur, G.C.S.I., on the 13th June 1889.
Kumaun.	Kirti Sah, Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri.	Rájput.	22	Was educated at the Ajmere College.	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	Succeeded on the 6th February 1887 on the death of his father. The State continued under the regency of the mother of the Rája until the 17th March 1892, when the latter was installed as ruler of the State. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is 241,242, and the income from all sources was Rs. 2,47,062 in 1895-96, and the expenditure Rs. 2,40,490. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories and in case of emergency give assistance to the Paramount Power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory in the Districts of the North-

Number.	Names of districts.	Number of tahsils.	Number of munsifs.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	N.-W. Provinces.					
1	Dehra Dún	2	1	1,193	168,135	Dehra Dún 25,684
2	Saháranpur	4	2	2,228	1,001,280	Saháranpur 63,194
3	Muzaffarnagar	4	2	1,647	772,874	Kairána 18,420
4	Meerut	6	3	2,362	1,391,458	Meerut 119,390
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,897	949,914	Khurja 26,349
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,957	1,043,172	Koil 61,485
7	Muttra	5	2	1,457	713,421	Muttra 61,195
8	Agra	7	2	1,856	1,003,796	Agra 168,662
9	Farukhabad	6	4	1,719	858,687	Farukhabad 78,032
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	762,163	Mainpuri 18,551
11	Etáwah	4	2	1,694	727,629	Etáwah 38,793
12	Etah	4	3	1,731	701,679	Kásganj 16,050
13	Bareilly	6	3	1,591	1,040,949	Bareilly 121,039
14	Bijnor	4	2	1,870	794,070	Nagína 22,150
15	Budaun	5	4	1,989	925,982	Budaun 35,372
16	Moradabad	6	5	2,303	1,179,398	Moradabad 72,921
17	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,747	918,551	Sháhjahánpur ... 78,522
18	Pilibhít	3	1	1,373	485,108	Pilibhít 33,799
19	Cawnpore	8	3	2,366	1,209,695	Cawnpore 188,712
20	Fatehpur	4	1	1,631	699,157	Fatehpur 20,179
21	Bánda	8	...	3,061	705,832	Bánda 23,071
22	Hamírpur	5	1	2,289	513,720	Ráth 12,311
23	Allahabad	9	1	2,833	1,548,737	Allahabad 175,246
24	Jhánsi	6	2	3,587	683,619	Jhánsi 53,779
25	Jalaun	4	1	1,477	396,361	Kunch 13,408
26	Benares	3	2	1,009	921,943	Benares 219,467
27	Mirzapur	5	1	5,223	1,161,508	Mirzapur 84,130
28	Jaunpur	5	2	1,551	1,264,949	Jaunpur 42,819
29	Gházipur	4	3	1,391	1,024,753	Gházipur 44,970
30	Ballia	3	2	1,236	995,327	Ballia 16,372
31	Gorakhpur	6	3	4,596	2,994,057	Gorakhpur 63,620
32	Basti	5	2	2,753	1,785,844	Basti 13,630
33	Azamgarh	5	2	2,147	1,728,625	Azamgarh 19,442
34	Naini Tal	5	...	2,665	362,248	Káshipur 14,717
35	Almora	2	...	5,409	411,501	Almora 7,826
36	Garhwál	1	...	5,629	407,818	
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	173	72	83,164	34,253,960	
	Oudh.					
1	Lucknow	3	2	977	774,163	Lucknow 273,028
2	Unao	4	3	1,736	953,636	Unao 12,831
3	Rae Bareli	4	2	1,752	1,036,521	Rae Bareli 18,798
4	Sitapur	4	2	2,206	1,075,413	Sitapur 21,380
5	Hardoi	4	2	2,286	1,113,211	Hardoi 11,152
6	Kheri	3	2	2,963	903,615	Lakhimpur 8,073
7	Fyzabad	4	2	1,707	1,216,959	Fyzabad 78,921
8	Gonda	3	3	2,819	1,459,229	Gonda 17,423
9	Bahraich	3	2	2,657	1,000,432	Bahraich 24,046
10	Sultánpur	4	2	1,701	1,075,851	Sultánpur 8,751
11	Partábgarh	3	2	1,458	910,895	Bela 6,486
12	Bara Banki	4	2	1,703	1,130,906	Nawábganj 14,432
	Total, Oudh ...	43	26	23,965	12,650,831	
	Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	216	98	107,129	46,904,791	

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH FOR THE REVENUE YEAR 1894-95.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Average distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all sorts.	Revenue.		Number.
							Land.	Gross.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
539	6	19	45	13	369	1,42,683	86,983	7,53,086	1
1,990	22	29	27	21	2,697	3,96,850	14,78,919	23,66,517	2
1,058	12	33	24	12	1,860	2,41,861	15,28,562	26,97,415	3
1,716	21	25	18	17	3,662	6,39,998	22,15,429	40,82,310	4
1,613	12	41	31	8	2,436	3,13,644	19,61,333	25,74,520	5
1,813	19	32	25	7	2,948	4,49,514	21,39,676	30,13,386	6
887	15	25	39	15	2,472	3,39,820	16,09,895	20,74,633	7
1,241	23	28	26	7	3,866	7,22,032	18,09,638	28,96,761	8
1,825	20	26	29	19	2,935	4,37,640	11,57,161	18,03,081	9
1,435	14	15	15	10	2,396	2,60,809	12,46,482	16,84,682	10
1,561	13	19	24	13	2,098	3,08,320	13,21,002	19,86,322	11
1,545	14	11	33	25	2,137	2,94,000	11,14,458	16,53,176	12
2,109	18	25	18	9	2,823	5,50,338	13,35,805	22,58,400	13
2,926	10	17	38	10	2,442	3,13,765	11,83,599	18,13,519	14
2,110	20	16	26	20	2,686	4,56,699	10,42,197	16,88,232	15
2,930	21	41	28	11	1,006	43,810	14,61,689	22,18,301	16
2,377	15	18	30	10	2,766	2,26,549	11,66,087	23,67,651	17
1,259	7	10	21	12	1,449	2,07,383	7,05,839	10,22,207	18
3,537	22	29	44	15	3,613	4,90,890	21,53,263	34,21,703	19
1,592	10	9	19	11	2,352	3,08,730	13,14,006	16,97,000	20
1,301	16	22	32	9	2,310	3,40,590	11,17,988	13,30,864	21
929	10	9	25	11	1,670	2,93,294	10,66,761	12,14,395	22
4,000	23	29	21	10	4,732	5,90,446	23,72,560	3,75,11,470	23
1,456	19	16	33	14	2,728	4,33,587	6,85,892	10,82,092	24
937	9	10	22	16	1,737	2,63,346	10,09,208	12,65,134	25
2,328	14	23	34	1	2,418	4,82,323	8,97,308	18,18,903	26
5,323	14	21	60	40	2,156	3,64,568	8,68,821	14,87,521	27
3,455	16	25	22	16	2,577	3,58,283	12,48,844	18,28,795	28
3,549	17	19	24	20	2,288	4,75,705	10,30,798	15,83,419	29
2,527	10	9	42	19	1,577	3,47,100	6,86,514	11,47,600	30
8,705	23	25	40	2	3,255	6,61,505	24,87,538	40,28,670	31
7,611	13	14	32	12	2,478	2,60,499	19,33,930	25,02,000	32
5,526	16	17	29	25	2,837	3,54,365	17,37,567	23,22,141	33
1,778	7	13	50	25	556	1,63,127	2,08,168	8,43,688	34
5,674	7	11	140	18	57	1,06,724	2,03,564	3,47,120	35
5,103	6	8	40	17	122	70,454	1,10,056	1,90,361	36
96,265	534	739	...	...	82,511	1,27,11,251	4,56,97,540	7,08,17,075	
956	17	29	25	10	2,500	5,63,009	7,21,102	17,20,454	1
1,768	14	16	22	18	920	2,17,918	15,01,901	20,31,468	2
1,768	17	24	16	10	1,513	3,40,916	12,46,346	5,14,615	3
2,363	14	22	30	15	1,483	3,43,639	13,14,067	17,10,288	4
1,990	16	24	25	9	2,262	3,63,863	13,57,953	17,50,732	5
1,776	11	14	50	36	2,797	2,24,820	8,26,747	11,39,786	6
2,570	18	25	23	7	3,204	4,70,375	11,68,194	17,50,786	7
2,837	15	19	32	24	2,755	4,23,600	15,35,627	20,73,712	8
1,775	10	13	49	16	2,813	2,19,061	9,56,870	13,96,286	9
2,526	13	12	25	9	2,039	2,97,734	12,00,153	15,76,739	10
2,215	12	13	31	9	699	1,71,682	10,75,271	21,15,170	11
2,094	13	18	28	13	3,557	3,45,235	15,73,820	21,51,428	12
24,638	170	229	...	...	26,542	39,81,852	1,44,78,051	1,99,31,464	
120,903	704	968	...	...	109,053	1,66,93,103	6,01,75,591	9,07,48,539	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—Population for the North-Western Prov

Number.	District.	*Inhabited houses.*			Population.					
		Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	*Children up to 14 years.* Males.	Females.	Total.	Number per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	N.-W. Provinces.									
1	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	31,525	71,094	42,249	29,230	25,562	168,135	141
2	Saháranpur ...	...	...	204,311	343,693	293,074	196,658	167,855	1,001,280	449
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	112,236	268,758	229,878	149,470	124,768	772,874	469
4	Meerut ...	...	...	252,996	484,428	423,695	262,816	220,519	1,391,458	589
5	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	170,212	322,809	296,441	178,812	151,852	949,914	501
6	Aligarh ...	...	...	176,078	364,527	321,795	194,216	162,634	1,043,172	533
7	Muttra ...	...	...	129,750	254,050	223,345	128,610	107,416	713,421	490
8	Agra ...	...	...	183,989	352,766	305,873	187,693	157,464	1,003,796	541
9	Farukhabad ...	...	...	132,481	303,113	259,667	161,227	134,680	858,687	499
10	Mainpuri ...	...	...	131,785	267,940	226,938	148,859	118,426	762,163	449
11	Etáwah ...	...	...	121,173	253,148	210,888	143,627	119,966	727,629	430
12	Etah ...	...	...	110,486	253,163	213,515	129,825	105,176	701,679	405
13	Bareilly ...	...	...	179,357	346,695	307,139	208,925	178,190	1,040,949	654
14	Bijnor ...	...	...	141,438	261,484	239,073	156,728	136,785	794,070	424
15	Budaun ...	...	...	162,479	315,912	275,398	182,437	152,235	925,982	465
16	Moradabad ...	...	...	203,618	391,247	354,857	232,325	200,969	1,179,398	516
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	144,806	312,932	267,541	182,374	155,704	918,551	527
18	Pilibhít ...	...	...	78,932	159,306	141,167	98,956	85,679	485,108	353
19	Cawnpore ...	...	...	237,984	430,960	369,104	217,132	192,499	1,209,695	511
20	Fatehpur ...	...	...	138,027	231,284	221,291	128,540	118,045	699,157	429
21	Bánda ...	...	...	142,119	216,812	219,415	140,082	129,523	705,832	231
22	Hamírpur ...	...	...	92,175	160,549	162,390	100,054	90,727	513,720	224
23	Allahabad ...	...	...	298,265	485,946	489,084	295,563	278,144	1,548,737	547
24	Jhánsi ...	...	...	128,034	213,754	201,093	142,210	126,562	685,619	191
25	Jalaun ...	...	...	70,440	126,160	122,993	77,930	69,278	396,361	268
26	Benares ...	...	...	135,413	290,236	281,030	177,217	173,460	921,943	913
27	Mirzapur ...	...	...	206,591	340,059	362,077	236,282	223,090	1,161,508	222
28	Jaunpur ...	...	...	222,405	375,069	390,618	259,831	239,381	1,264,949	816
29	Gházipur ...	...	...	174,458	298,468	324,248	208,352	193,685	1,024,753	736
30	Ballia ...	...	...	144,903	271,908	327,771	205,210	190,438	995,327	805
31	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	504,354	864,821	892,151	632,463	604,622	2,994,057	651
32	Basti ...	...	...	295,081	531,931	533,936	375,406	344,572	1,785,844	649
33	Azamgarh ...	...	...	282,781	509,887	530,066	357,724	330,948	1,728,625	805
34	Naini Tal ...	...	...	61,267	136,173	99,003	66,131	60,941	362,248	136
35	Almora ...	...	...	70,157	124,581	125,507	83,532	77,881	411,501	76
36	Garhwál ...	...	...	72,018	119,684	127,764	80,635	79,735	407,818	724
	Total, N.-W. P....	...	...	5,944,124	11,055,344	10,412,073	6,757,132	6,029,411	34,253,960	412
	Oudh.									
1	Lucknow ...	...	...	148,960	270,163	240,462	137,038	126,500	774,163	792
2	Unao ...	...	...	167,832	305,905	297,107	183,607	167,017	955,636	549
3	Rae Bareli ...	...	...	193,807	314,846	340,467	198,134	183,074	1,036,521	592
4	Sitapur ...	...	...	173,903	352,375	313,364	214,807	194,867	1,075,413	487
5	Hardoi ...	...	...	182,716	371,485	317,525	225,012	199,189	1,113,211	486
6	Kheri ...	...	...	156,320	303,201	262,146	178,834	159,434	903,615	305
7	Fyzabad ...	...	...	233,679	374,158	385,048	238,444	219,309	1,216,959	713
8	Gonda ...	...	...	251,378	447,756	445,300	298,647	267,526	1,459,229	517
9	Bahraich ...	...	...	181,045	323,815	296,291	199,752	180,574	1,000,432	337
10	Sultánpur ...	...	...	205,868	320,444	352,780	210,042	192,585	1,075,851	632
11	Partábgarh ...	...	...	172,455	259,960	293,958	185,211	171,766	910,895	625
12	Bara Banki ...	...	...	212,998	364,176	357,468	212,939	196,323	1,130,906	664
	Total, Oudh ...	...	...	2,280,961	4,008,284	3,901,916	2,482,467	2,258,164	12,650,831	528
	Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	...	8,225,085	15,063,628	14,313,989	9,239,599	8,287,575	46,904,791	438

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

INCES AND OUDH FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1895.

Classification of Population.								Occupation.					
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Number.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,705	163	875	145,257	19,896	3	236	...	81,628	86,507	Hindustani ...	...	1	
1,204	282	488	668,782	324,432	8	6,084	...	447,210	554,070	Ditto ...	...	2	
42	4	81	544,361	218,990	...	9,396	...	362,772	410,102	Ditto ...	...	3	
3,924	378	1,133	1,052,671	316,971	1	16,380	...	658,087	733,371	Urdu ...	...	4	
79	21	110	769,401	179,019	...	1,284	...	491,195	458,719	Hindustani ...	...	5	
143	119	203	919,848	120,338	14	2,507	...	472,283	570,889	Ditto ...	...	6	
661	12	173	647,513	62,657	2	2,403	...	354,755	358,666	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	7	
2,497	775	1,486	880,848	104,433	41	13,716	...	497,501	506,295	Urdu ...	262	8	
405	51	372	757,095	99,476	8	1,280	...	462,272	396,415	Do. ...	...	9	
61	15	56	714,742	41,529	...	5,760	...	468,993	293,170	Hindustani ...	...	10	
68	16	50	683,051	42,325	2	2,117	...	452,759	274,870	Urdu ...	...	11	
50	77	393	623,361	72,849	4	4,945	...	397,173	304,506	Hindustani ...	...	12	
2,437	252	2,584	790,479	245,072	12	115	...	565,754	475,195	Ditto ...	33	13	
30	12	866	525,002	267,162	...	998	...	427,924	366,146	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	14	
19	10	2,552	774,779	148,393	...	229	...	616,530	309,452	Ditto ...	...	15	
272	79	2,956	774,381	400,705	3	1,002	...	665,602	513,796	Ditto ...	...	16	
499	53	776	787,920	129,266	1	36	...	599,243	319,308	Hindustani ...	...	17	
17	4	344	402,279	82,453	...	11	...	295,086	190,022	Urdu ...	...	18	
2,027	423	586	1,104,668	101,541	35	415	...	624,549	585,146	Hindi ...	1,501	19	
22	22	27	621,942	77,061	...	83	...	448,982	250,175	Hindi and Urdu ...	130	20	
34	14	26	664,810	40,662	...	286	...	472,593	233,239	Ditto ...	95	21	
17	26	7	480,263	33,281	19	107	...	274,394	239,326	Hindustani ...	...	22	
3,013	1,590	1,330	1,342,089	199,853	26	836	...	906,549	642,188	Urdu and Hindi ...	962	23	
1,322	457	161	640,529	29,013	70	12,067	...	372,691	310,928	Ditto ...	...	24	
30	17	20	370,621	25,501	4	168	...	189,441	206,920	Urdu ...	1,981	25	
727	121	516	831,784	88,401	3	393	...	514,658	407,285	Hindustani ...	...	26	
156	130	179	1,085,522	75,240	...	281	...	752,358	409,150	Hindi ...	...	27	
23	22	48	1,148,506	116,344	...	6	...	881,446	383,503	Urdu ...	818	28	
96	70	410	923,960	100,186	4	27	...	633,798	390,955	Hindi ...	1,052	29	
7	6	2	926,358	68,952	2	...	...	597,303	398,024	Do. ...	2	30	
186	138	852	2,691,167	301,630	10	44	...	2,157,939	836,118	Hindustani ...	740	31	
23	5	38	1,510,049	275,729	...	...	...	1,165,165	620,679	Urdu and Hindi ...	857	32	
43	10	21	1,502,911	225,639	1	...	...	1,071,326	657,299	Ditto ...	312	33	
483	69	366	276,100	85,157	...	73	...	233,045	129,203	Hindi, Pahári, and Népáli.	...	34	
126	45	535	408,771	2,019	...	5	...	378,306	33,195	Hindi and hill,	...	35	
54	7	512	403,605	3,605	...	35	...	374,459	33,359	Pahári ...	...	36	
22,502	5,495	21,132	29,395,423	4,725,780	303	83,325	...	20,365,769	13,888,191	...	8,745		
3,699	1,234	836	605,969	161,369	66	990	...	258,250	415,913	Urdu and Hindi ...	601	1	
30	11	65	877,602	75,920	...	8	...	603,528	350,108	Hindustani ...	...	2	
50	15	80	950,388	85,965	...	23	...	718,036	318,485	Ditto ...	44	3	
561	18	138	916,818	157,639	4	235	...	685,979	389,434	Ditto ...	...	4	
30	19	118	998,355	114,674	...	15	...	726,550	386,661	Ditto ...	...	5	
24	19	462	785,043	118,057	...	10	...	609,607	294,008	Ditto ...	...	6	
949	82	223	1,077,057	138,461	26	161	...	840,316	376,643	Urdu ...	2,058	7	
53	56	139	1,253,556	205,425	...	...	...	933,301	525,928	Urdu and Hindi ...	582	8	
28	23	73	830,459	169,798	3	48	...	697,468	302,964	Hindustani ...	12	9	
20	10	23	958,952	116,846	...	...	...	633,564	442,287	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	10	
28	28	21	819,850	90,838	...	130	...	645,381	265,511	Hindi ...	36	11	
21	30	96	943,778	185,938	...	1,043	...	675,986	454,920	Hindustani ...	134	12	
5,493	1,545	2,274	11,017,827	1,620,930	99	2,663	...	8,127,966	4,522,865	...	5,485		
27,995	7,040	23,406	40,413,250	6,346,710	402	85,988	...	28,493,735	18,411,056	...	8,952 Emigration. 17,697		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

1(a).—*Surveys, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Revenue year* 1894-95.

District.	Area previously surveyed in square miles.			*Previous cost per mile.*		*Surveyed during the year from 1st October 1894 to 30th September 1895, with total cost and cost per mile.*		Remarks.
	Topographically.	*Revenue.* By villages.	*Revenue.* By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.	
							Traverse Survey.	
Meerut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 1,787 square miles. Cost = Rs. 33,749. Rate = Rs. 18-9-0.	
Bahraich ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 1,339 square miles. Cost = Rs. 33,107. Rate = Rs. 24-7-0.	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

1(b).—*Settlement, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Revenue year* 1894-95.

Nature of settlement.			Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
1			2	3	4	5
				Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	N.-W. Provinces	...	9,950	47,07,899	...	
	Oudh	...	1,973	8,47,175	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards.	N.-W. Provinces	...	51,372	3,60,24,544	Various between the years 1897 and 1921.	
	Oudh	...	17,536	1,06,27,885	Between the years 1896 and 1906.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30 years.	N.-W. Provinces	...	10,499	28,01,901	Between the years 1898 and 1914.	
	Oudh	...	...	...	...	
Settled under 10 years ...	N.-W. Provinces	...	4,072	10,64,864	Between the years 1896 and 1901.	
	Oudh	...	358	1,25,843	Between the years 1896 and 1899.	
Settlements in progress ...	N.-W. Provinces	...	7,271	10,98,332		
	Oudh	...	4,098	28,77,148		
Total ...	N.-W. Provinces	...	83,164	4,56,97,540		
	Oudh	...	23,965	1,44,78,051		
Settlements previously made, including full records of rights.	N.-W. Provinces	...	73,421	4,41,76,195		
	Oudh	...	18,629	1,16,37,698		
Settlements without such records.	N.-W. Provinces	...	4,053	13,05,721		
	Oudh	...	3,230	8,71,643		
Settlements during the year. Detailed,	N.-W. Provinces	...	5,464	1,00,933		
	Oudh	...	2,086	19,61,928		
Summary,	N.-W. Provinces	...	226	1,14,691		
	Oudh	...	20	6,782		
Total ...	N.-W. Provinces	...	83,164	4,56,97,540		
	Oudh	...	23,965	1,44,78,051		
GRAND TOTAL		...	107,129	6,01,75,591		

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in the Districts*

District and nature of tenure.	Total area by survey, less feudatories (column 2 of Table A1 *minus* column 3 of same table).	*Deduct*— (1) Area not fully assessed.	*Deduct*— (2) Area for which returns, so far as required by the table, are not available.	*Balance*, i.e., *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Total.	*Balance*, i.e., *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Cultivated.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	5
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Zamindári and village communities (temporarily settled). Dehra Dún ...	763,520	511,683	...	251,837	89,950	86,983
Saháranpur ...	1,425,920	188,034	252,699	985,187	760,610	14,78,919
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,054,080	49,112	...	1,004,968	685,034	15,28,568
Meerut	1,511,680	15,767	...	1,495,913	1,063,117	22,15,429
Bulandshahr ...	1,214,080	37,497	6,823	1,169,760	821,449	19,61,333
Aligarh	1,252,480	2,782	1,593	1,248,105	903,289	21,38,240
Muttra	932,480	76,800	...	855,680	719,304	16,09,895
Agra	1,187,840	49,231	...	1,138,609	765,428	18,09,638
Farukhabad ...	1,100,160	54,965	1,017	1,044,178	536,239	11,57,161
Mainpuri	1,086,080	1,856	...	1,084,224	570,114	12,46,482
Etáwah	1,084,160	10,849	...	1,073,311	536,849	13,21,002
Etah	1,107,934	16,079	...	1,091,855	608,762	11,14,458
Bareilly	1,018,318	44,226	...	974,092	714,151	13,35,805
Bijnor	1,196,902	168,596	...	1,028,306	598,598	11,83,599
Budaun	1,273,005	22,590	...	1,250,415	839,080	10,42,197
Moradabad ...	1,473,920	245,336	...	1,228,584	982,021	14,61,689
Sháhjahánpur ...	1,117,941	4,036	...	1,113,905	708,063	11,66,087
Pilibhít	878,642	7,018	169,614	702,010	411,957	7,05,839
Cawnpore	1,514,368	176	6,025	1,508,167	789,186	21,53,263
Fatehpur	1,043,840	...	...	1,043,840	554,896	13,14,006
Bánda	1,959,168	128,947	...	1,830,221	868,809	11,17,988
Hamírpur	1,464,704	13,438	...	1,451,266	741,156	9,01,282
Allahabad	1,813,184	25,859	...	1,787,325	1,035,218	23,72,560
Jhánsi	2,295,870	431,647	102,415	1,761,808	610,027	6,85,892
Jalaun	945,684	5,730	...	939,954	557,336	10,09,208
Gorakhpur ...	2,941,440	442,503	...	2,498,937	2,004,913	24,85,732
Basti	1,761,792	44,593	471,091	1,246,108	1,203,345	19,33,930
Azamgarh	1,248,538	2,056	...	1,246,482	744,036	16,33,367
Naini Tal	1,705,406	17,568	1,154,560	533,278	238,875	2,09,894
Almora	3,461,954	28,314	3,192,374	241,266	238,176	2,13,101
Garhwál	3,602,560	349,943	2,968,301	284,316	260,236	1,10,056
Zamindári (permanently settled). Benares	570,381	10,521	...	559,860	406,014	7,72,076
Mirzapur	2,788,720	101,831	1,253,438	1,433,451	587,235	6,95,700
Jaunpur	992,640	3,437	730	988,473	637,619	12,48,844
Gházipur	890,277	4,046	...	886,231	603,056	10,30,798
Ballia	791,344	20,823	...	770,521	507,492	6,86,514
Azamgarh	125,542	...	...	125,542	82,605	53,788
Total, Zamindári (temporarily settled).	46,437,650	2,997,231	8,326,512	35,113,907	22,160,224	4,07,53,503
Total, Zamindári (permanently settled).	6,158,904	140,658	1,254,168	4,764,078	2,824,021	44,87,720
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,596,554	3,137,889	9,580,680	39,877,985	24,984,245	4,52,41,223

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

of the North-Western Provinces during the year ending 1894-95.

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 4(*a*)].	*Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns of over* 10,000 *inhabitants.*	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
168,135	0 8 3	86,983	0 5 6	0 15 6	133,767	0 10 5	1	25,684
1,001,280	1 7 8	14,71,721	1 7 10	1 14 11	976,185	1 8 1	6	150,980
772,874	1 15 7	15,09,285	1 8 0	2 3 3	754,360	2 0 0	2	36,586
1,391,458	1 9 6	21,95,592	1 7 6	2 1 0	1,380,492	1 9 5	5	166,934
949,914	2 1 0	19,48,274	1 10 8	2 5 11	923,715	2 1 9	4	70,107
1,043,172	2 0 10	21,38,240	1 11 5	2 5 10	1,017,329	2 1 8	4	129,098
713,421	2 4 1	14,96,459	1 11 11	2 1 3	674,700	2 3 6	2	92,806
1,003,796	1 12 10	17,40,821	1 8 6	2 4 5	778,728	2 3 9	2	183,940
858,687	1 5 7	11,53,928	1 1 8	2 2 5	...	...	2	95,680
762,163	1 10 2	12,44,702	1 2 4	2 2 11	761,103	1 10 2	1	18,551
727,629	1 13 1	13,21,002	1 3 8	2 7 4	714,515	1 13 6	1	38,793
701,679	1 9 5	11,13,723	1 0 4	1 13 3	687,897	1 9 11	3	40,735
1,040,949	1 4 6	13,35,805	1 5 11	1 13 11	889,709	1 8 0	2	134,598
794,070	1 7 10	11,79,588	1 2 4	1 15 6	771,103	1 8 6	7	111,275
925,982	1 2 0	10,35,675	0 13 3	1 3 9	907,470	1 2 3	2	50,973
1,179,398	1 3 10	14,29,464	1 2 7	1 7 3	1,064,780	1 5 6	5	183,792
918,551	1 4 4	11,66,028	1 0 9	1 10 4	914,399	1 4 5	2	95,787
485,108	1 7 3	7,05,839	1 0 1	1 11 5	485,108	1 7 3	1	33,799
1,209,695	1 12 6	21,53,113	1 6 10	2 11 8	1,020,961	2 1 9	1	188,712
699,157	1 14 1	13,14,006	1 4 2	2 5 11	699,157	1 14 1	1	20,179
705,832	1 9 4	11,17,988	0 9 9	1 4 7	704,513	1 9 5	1	23,071
513,720	1 12 1	9,01,048	0 9 11	1 3 5	509,065	1 12 4	1	12,311
1,548,737	1 8 6	23,72,560	1 5 3	2 4 8	1,526,040	1 8 10	1	175,246
683,619	1 0 1	6,45,018	0 5 10	1 0 11	500,122	1 4 8	3	84,802
396,361	2 8 9	10,04,786	1 1 1	1 12 10	359,757	2 12 8	2	26,121
2,994,057	0 13 3	24,85,282	0 15 10	1 3 10	...	...	2	75,041
1,785,844	1 1 4	19,33,930	1 8 10	1 9 9	...	...	2	24,621
1,673,496	1 0 1	16,83,367	1 5 7	2 4 2	1,670,198	1 0 2	3	49,361
362,248	0 9 3	2,08,168	0 6 2	0 13 11	321,979	0 10 4	1	14,717
411,501	0 8 3	1,90,258	0 12 7	0 12 9	310,787	0 9 9	...	...
407,818	0 4 3	1,10,056	0 6 2	0 6 9	...	...	...	...
832,009	0 14 10	7,72,001	1 6 1	1 14 5	820,307	0 15 1	2	230,560
799,376	0 13 11	6,05,700	0 7 9	1 2 11	760,464	0 14 8	3	107,184
1,264,949	0 15 9	12,46,983	1 4 2	1 15 3	1,259,808	0 15 10	1	42,819
1,024,753	1 0 1	10,30,798	1 2 7	1 11 4	974,274	1 0 11	4	79,216
995,327	0 11 1	6,86,514	0 14 3	1 5 7	963,084	0 11 5	3	38,616
55,129	0 15 7	53,788	0 6 10	0 10 5	55,129	0 15 7	...	...
28,830,351	1 6 7	4,03,92,709	1 2 5	1 13 2	21,457,939	1 14 1	70	2,354,300
4,971,543	0 14 5	43,95,784	0 14 9	1 8 11	4,833,066	0 14 6	13	498,395
33,801,894	1 5 5	4,47,88,493	1 2 0	1 12 8	26,291,005	1 11 3	83	2,852,695

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population*

District and nature of tenure.	Total area by survey, less feudatories (column 2 of Table A1 *minus* column 3 of same table).	*Deduct*— (1) Area not fully assessed.	*Deduct*— (2) Area for which returns, so far as required by the table, are not available.	*Balance*, i.e., *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Total.	*Balance*, i.e., *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Cultivated.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5
OUDH.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
LUCKNOW—						
Temporarily settled... ...	572,892	43,815	...	529,077	289,588	6,68,186
Permanently settled... ...	52,388	52,388	...	...	...	52,916
UNAO—						
Temporarily settled	992,093	2,071	...	990,022	575,584	13,71,571
Permanently settled... ...	119,292	101,854	...	17,438	9,903	1,30,330
RAE BARELI—						
Temporarily settled... ...	1,121,280	59,216	...	1,062,064	583,538	12,46,346
SITAPUR—						
Temporarily settled	144,840	29,724	...	1,382,116	912,688	13,14,067
HARDOI—						
Temporarily settled	1,421,907	37,527	...	1,384,380	874,493	13,15,333
Permanently settled... ...	41,133	41,133	...	...	...	42,620
KHERI—						
Temporarily settled	1,896,320	111,922	278,446	1,505,952	749,691	8,26,747
FYZABAD—						
Temporarily settled	1,092,319	21,053	...	1,071,266	666,089	11,68,194
GONDA—						
Temporarily settled	1,252,842	150,307	304,298	798,237	729,415	11,17,532
Permanently settled... ...	551,308	263,693	73,467	214,148	206,379	4,18,095
BAHRAICH—						
Temporarily settled	1,351,706	13,423	...	1,338,283	700,384	7,84,366
Permanently settled... ...	348,800	222,621	...	126,179	93,748	1,72,504
SULTÁNPUR—						
Temporarily settled	1,088,640	3,267	...	1,085,373	609,488	12,00,153
PARTÁBGARH—						
Temporarily settled	933,120	4,557	...	928,563	492,376	10,75,271
BARA BANKI—						
Temporarily settled	1,089,966	41,600	...	1,048,366	692,361	15,73,820
TOTAL—						
Temporarily settled	14,224,925	518,482	582,744	13,123,699	7,876,125	1,36,61,586
Permanently settled... ...	1,112,921	681,689	73,467	357,765	310,030	8,16,465
GRAND TOTAL* ...	15,337,846	1,200,171	656,211	13,481,464	8,186,155	1,44,78,051

NOTE.—The sum of the area in column 4(*b*) *plus* area not fully assessed agrees with that shown under head 37 can be given, and in Garhwál the fully assessed

* The nature of tenure

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

in the Districts of the Province of Oudh during the year 1894-95.

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 4(a)].	*Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns of over* 10,000 *inhabitants.*	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
731,560	0 14 7	6,68,186	1 4 2	2 4 11	438,078	1 8 5	1	273,028
42,603	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
865,716	1 9 4	13,67,421	1 6 1	2 6 0	848,973	1 9 9	2	23,294
87,920	1 7 8	15,731	0 14 5	1 9 5	9,796	1 9 7	...	...
1,036,521	1 3 3	12,22,422	1 2 5	2 1 6	984,790	1 3 10	2	30,724
1,075,413	1 3 7	13,08,573	0 15 2	1 6 11	1,045,399	1 4 0	3	46,605
1,087,615	1 3 4	13,15,223	0 15 2	1 8 0	983,817	1 5 5	5	71,469
25,596	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
903,615	0 14 7	8,25,776	0 8 9	1 1 7	805,816	1 0 4	...	...
1,216,959	0 15 4	11,47,212	1 1 2	1 11 7	1,199,832	0 15 4	2	98,645
1,103,682	1 0 2	11,14,141	1 6 4	1 8 5	1,079,237	1 0 6	1	17,423
355,547	1 2 9	1,86,808	0 13 11	0 14 5	157,190	1 3 0	1	14,849
792,195	0 13 10	7,84,366	0 9 4	1 1 11	771,902	1 0 3	1	24,046
208,237	0 13 3	1,23,510	0 15 7	1 5 0	75,889	1 10 0	...	...
1,075,851	1 1 10	12,00,153	1 1 8	1 15 6	1,073,214	1 1 10	...	...
910,895	1 2 11	10,75,265	1 2 6	2 2 11	902,211	1 3 1	...	...
1,130,906	1 6 3	15,62,535	1 7 10	2 4 1	1,105,349	1 6 7	2	26,199
11,930,928	1 2 3	1,35,91,293	1 0 6	1 7 11	11,238,668	1 3 4	19	611,433
719,903	1 2 2	3,26,049	0 14 7	1 0 9	242,875	1 5 5	1	14,849
12,650,831	1 2 3	1,39,17,342	1 0 6	1 11 2	11,481,543	1 3 4	20	626,282

of Table A3, except in the case of Almora and Garhwál. In Almora no record exists from which the information area according to the revised settlement is shown.
in Oudh is all zamíndári.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1894-95.

Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Average area (in acres) of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	(*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture... ...	1,528	1,459	438	760,408	498	305
	(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	1,425	1,426	1,859	601,388	422	495
	(*c*).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue.	(*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	1,213	1,875	1,877	793,262	654	620
	(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	4,425	7,759	29,066	3,437,452	788	973
	(*c*).—Village communities	488	326	7,677	178,169	365	647
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	(*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	186	229	228	158,718	853	1,166
	(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	59,044	63,179	1,256,744	25,712,410	435	467
	(*c*).—Village communities	6,009	4,980	108,626	2,410,676	401	533
4. Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	(*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	5	5	5	410	82	66
	(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	50,689	42,367	1,297,632	7,632,062	150	145
	(*c*).—Village communities	3,074	2,217	34,307	239,532	78	75
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately		...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures.	In perpetuity	4,571	5,425	93,016	1,896,345	415	173
	For life or lives	87	165	1,995	50,103	576	369
7. Land owners who have redeemed the revenue		62	63	271	37,317	602	239
8. Purchasers of waste lands		91	129	106	78,582	864	614
9. Others		46	125	41	*8,559,720	...	...

* 5,337,826 Government forests.
3,192,374 Forest and waste in the Almora district.
23,379 Government estates in the Jhánsi district.
5,721 Waste land in the Dehra Dún district.
420 No revenue was assessed on the land, it being Government property in the Mainpuri district.

Total ... 8,559,720

E.—Fiscal.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the Province of Oudh during the year* 1894-95.

Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area (in acres).	Average area (in acres) of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	44	7,381	111	4,329,030	98,387	89,460
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	1	145	3	103,601	103,601	78,198
	(c).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	203	6,750	333	3,289,027	16,202	13,817
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	60	1,604	153	849,410	14,157	12,420
	(c).—Village communities	32	380	4,643	186,479	5,827	6,880
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	276	602	173	301,725	1,093	1,230
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	1,687	3,113	4,802	1,139,999	676	615
	(c).—Village communities	7,301	10,062	157,714	4,010,517	549	645
4. Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	8	7	9	573	72	56
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	480	501	1,410	41,606	87	47
	(c).—Village communities	1,701	2,501	9,858	107,681	63	55
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately		...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures.	In perpetuity	176	255	525	69,090	393	90
	For life or lives	425	580	1,804	118,280	278	52
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue		6	6	42	2,241	373	560
8. Purchasers of waste lands		84	155	147	159,426	1,898	322
9. Others		37	581	22	* 629,161	17,004	328

NOTE.—In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 47,545 villages have been shown more than once and 669,759 proprietors recorded more than once.

* Petty grantees, &c. 2,774
Area of nazúl 1,013
Government forests 589,101
Area of civil line and cantonment 12,192
Government estates 24,081

Total ... 629,161

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

4.—*Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government for the Revenue year* 1894-95.

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—INTERMEDIATE HOLDERS BETWEEN PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.		A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(i)—*Heritable and transferable.*					
(a) Sub-settlement	4,442	206 2 17	326 11 8	1 9 4	
(b) Sír	101,229	4 1 8	*(a)*2 6 9	*(b)*0 9 0	*(a)* Exclusive of 34,287 holdings which show no rents.
(c) Birts and others	74,571	5 1 6	12 5 9	2 5 4	*(b)* Exclusive of 145,176 acres against which no rents are shown.
(ii)—*Heritable, but not transferable.*					
(a) Villages or mahál's held in permanent lease	511	221 2 34	430 7 7	1 15 0	
(b) Tenants with rights of occupancy under the provisions of section 5 of the Oudh Rent Act, or otherwise.	18,678	7 13 9	19 8 0	2 7 8	
(iii)—*Lessees or farmers of villages*	5,735	244 2 15	525 10 5	2 2 4	
II.—TENANTS WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.					
(a) Statutory tenants...	2,263,288	2 13 6	27 4 11	9 6 6	
(b) Others	* 292,065	4 0 6	8 12 5	2 2 8	* The decrease is due to the transfer of a large number of holdings in Partábgarh to *(a)* statutory tenants which have been hitherto shown under *(b)* others, occasioned by more correct classification.
III.—HOLDERS OF RENT-FREE GRANTS.					
(a) On religious grounds, such as shankalaps, or for past services rendered as Márwáris, &c.	132,455	1 2 5	...	...	
(b) Conditional on service as chaukidárs and patwáris' holdings	68,010	1 0 35	...	...	*(c)* Exclusive of 234,752 holdings which show no rents.
Total ...	2,960,984	3 3 18	*(c)*23 13 5	*(d)*6 2 8	*(d)* Exclusive of 431,521 acres against which no rents are shown.

The increase under *(b)* sír, as compared with the figures for last year, is due to the division of land held as sír by the shareholders, which was hitherto held by them jointly.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from* 1890-91 *to* 1894-95.

Division.	District and nature of tenure.	Number of Transfers.										Total Area transferred (in acres).									
		By order of Court.					*By private contract or gift.*					*By order of Court.*					*By private contract or gift.*				
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.																				
Meerut.	Dehra Dún proprietors, Revenue-paying ...	1	2	2	1	1	133	58	111	61	50	369	71	315	7	1	6,538	10,932	9,970	4,347	973
	Dehra Dún proprietors, Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	10	34	4	...	...	...	44	...	...	2,439	3,859	1,465	1,121
	Saháranpur ... Revenue-paying ...	93	178	202	230	132	983	1,217	1,433	1,167	1,180	836	2,198	2,494	2,323	1,328	6,012	10,188	10,528	10,233	13,343
	Saháranpur ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	5	...	1	...	25	33	16	25	35	...	25	...	1	...	725	41	269	48	132
	Muzaffarnagar ... Revenue-paying ...	106	105	197	168	132	423	622	811	835	706	1,201	1,947	3,836	2,322	2,117	5,814	6,036	5,332	8,260	5,876
	Muzaffarnagar ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	5	6	1	8	11	43	33	61	53	84	46	96	3	71	33	232	567	272	562	305
	Meerut ... Revenue-paying ...	185	109	171	138	180	942	814	995	818	890	2,529	1,558	2,805	3,465	3,297	7,218	8,392	8,887	10,808	10,107
	Meerut ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	4	3	4	10	2	65	62	74	77	66	23	19	7	73	4	202	169	189	422	306
	Bulandshahr ... Revenue-paying ...	155	151	185	202	177	524	460	473	497	498	6,727	3,829	5,895	7,730	5,761	8,346	8,975	10,102	17,517	11,864
	Bulandshahr ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	6	5	5	9	12	35	39	63	39	61	17	22	5	32	35	103	135	174	52	146
	Aligarh ... Revenue-paying ...	195	196	253	186	181	439	402	435	368	366	7,712	8,723	11,216	6,105	4,533	18,114	6,635	10,663	9,682	7,881
	Aligarh ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	4	7	9	2	11	51	44	38	30	35	7	23	14	5	36	162	71	47	27	57

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from* 1890-91 *to* 1894-95—(continued).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.	Number of Transfers.										Total Area transferred (in acres).									
		By order of Court.					*By private contract or gift.*					*By order of Court.*					*By private contract or gift.*				
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*(continued)*.																				
AGRA.	Muttra proprietors, Revenue-paying ...	119	160	179	138	116	414	456	457	402	416	1,829	6,636	2,704	1,967	2,250	5,749	11,986	5,792	9,134	6,298
	Muttra proprietors, Wholly or partially revenue-free.	2	2	3	1	1	14	7	3	1	9	105	128	114	8	5	59	246	196	2	32
	Agra ,, ... Revenue-paying ...	223	169	226	237	180	477	497	469	394	439	6,806	8,153	20,555	6,686	3,585	13,488	15,879	9,966	8,500	9,688
	Agra ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	2	1	4	4	...	15	5	21	35	...	6	11	150	56	...	63	936	101	173
	Farukhabad ,, ... Revenue-paying ...	143	153	208	204	164	522	402	531	490	348	3,873	9,720	8,798	13,883	7,749	9,185	8,703	22,155	20,452	10,172
	Farukhabad ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	5	12	13	14	14	44	52	36	82	84	49	190	1,117	107	106	412	434	2,266	723	398
	Mainpuri ,, ... Revenue-paying ...	122	126	120	100	115	193	239	201	245	237	4,122	3,415	13,586	5,347	5,290	4,407	9,012	4,345	10,112	6,931
	Mainpuri ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
	Etáwah ,, ... Revenue-paying ...	64	64	76	101	94	150	150	215	173	157	2,517	2,517	6,353	8,065	6,260	6,612	6,612	6,319	9,032	5,503
	Etáwah ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	1	1	3	1	...	2	2	11	4	...	7	7	1	4	...	3	3	81	2	...
	Etah ,, ... Revenue-paying ...	136	100	142	134	161	249	217	316	272	249	7,319	5,584	9,353	12,765	9,680	9,047	8,852	10,073	14,329	15,123
	Etah ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	4	11	5	7	2	10	26	22	25	11	25	64	10	38	49	18	56	43	186	198

ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly proprietors ...	Revenue-paying ...	106	103	99	101	79	511	425	409	402	345	3,334	4,730	5,290	3,447	8,765	27,577	13,781	14,581	12,006	12,575
		Wholly or partially revenue-free.	15	4	37	7	3	47	44	32	32	45	143	7	340	113	23	864	410	664	707	422
	Bijnor " ...	Revenue-paying ...	104	104	125	109	112	669	733	771	718	643	2,796	1,325	1,070	1,267	2,467	5,604	7,259	9,039	7,248	5,537
		Wholly or partially revenue-free.	2	3	1	1	4	40	36	44	35	21	2	3	14	6	40	550	363	320	90	99
	Budaun " ...	Revenue-paying ...	140	252	198	217	95	444	593	490	483	168	7,127	9,880	8,051	9,682	7,036	19,801	7,134	12,763	13,301	7,176
		Wholly or partially revenue-free.	9	2	15	14	3	21	33	35	25	7	52	17	76	99	14	306	156	543	518	18
	Moradabad " ...	Revenue-paying ...	101	101	172	151	180	874	874	852	785	803	3,298	3,288	14,139	6,917	9,195	16,435	16,433	24,471	26,754	10,485
		Wholly or partially revenue-free.	21	21	38	46	32	272	272	313	269	286	413	413	1,131	3,662	437	3,818	3,818	5,069	3,707	1,950
	Sháhjahánpur " ...	Revenue-paying ...	136	137	152	180	181	417	376	351	299	354	4,112	2,524	3,600	7,045	5,894	15,429	11,168	9,039	10,761	10,146
		Wholly or partially revenue-free.	8	4	6	7	10	36	41	39	33	44	19	7	10	35	12	34	61	45	62	88
	Pilibhít " ...	Revenue-paying ...	22	18	10	16	18	177	150	85	83	101	1,522	1,683	1,367	1,025	1,174	16,728	15,081	11,704	6,303	10,057
		Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	...	1	...	3	17	11	16	5	6	...	...	1	...	19	44	31	160	16	331
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore " ...	Revenue-paying ...	79	72	82	97	78	387	390	483	426	368	3,131	3,442	6,145	7,242	4,561	15,201	17,931	19,815	18,864	14,022
		Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur " ...	Revenue-paying ...	39	59	77	75	40	295	391	458	376	352	910	2,091	3,236	5,664	1,789	6,907	10,811	11,958	9,173	6,548
		Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	...	2
	Bánda " ...	Revenue-paying ...	18	29	75	60	35	352	361	431	282	308	580	1,099	14,031	3,482	2,313	11,419	22,291	27,727	12,137	13,921
		Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	200	...	...	80	55	...	1
	Hamírpur " ...	Revenue-paying ...	51	64	61	68	51	453	400	426	305	371	1,418	2,953	2,449	1,858	3,796	19,651	19,439	16,623	7,561	13,452
		Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	59
	Allahabad " ...	Revenue-paying ...	115	195	266	243	82	578	662	696	755	658	1,064	5,158	4,388	3,398	1,124	9,228	9,647	12,091	13,698	12,162
		Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	3	...	14

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from* 1890-91 *to* 1894-95—(continued).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.	Number of Transfers.										Total Area transferred (in acres).									
		By order of Court.					*By private contract or gift.*					*By order of Court.*					*By private contract or gift.*				
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*(concluded).*																				
ALLAHABAD—*(concluded).*	Jhánsi proprietors ... Revenue-paying ...	26	88	47	20	21	196	135	292	253	343	1,877	8,894	4,827	925	2,386	20,855	10,024	16,250	18,402	16,532
	Jhánsi proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun „ ... Revenue-paying ...	31	23	22	33	21	447	423	420	322	575	3,831	778	1,509	1,255	942	14,306	18,138	13,972	11,737	19,026
	Jalaun „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	24
BENARES.	Benares „ ... Revenue-paying ...	26	26	60	34	41	148	169	280	281	288	1,437	445	1,706	1,612	2,070	4,687	3,536	5,935	3,281	6,286
	Benares „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	6	8	10	24	15	128	139	126	150	107	5	25	40	114	33	132	165	110	210	188
	Mirzapur „ ... Revenue-paying ...	23	29	18	39	15	194	215	143	149	142	1,108	1,807	477	651	1,687	14,668	15,302	5,204	2,645	4,715
	Mirzapur „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	3	12	5	14	...	48	57	48	35	44	10	36	6	173	...	156	96	40	50	82
	Jaunpur „ ... Revenue-paying ...	33	61	25	35	28	282	257	290	324	283	532	1,430	394	204	363	14,571	4,896	2,941	4,564	5,577
	Jaunpur „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	1	2	1	...	9	13	33	21	12	...	1	2	17	...	7	12	73	20	11
	Gházipur „ ... Revenue-paying ...	65	95	184	107	109	461	401	441	545	528	887	11,419	7,105	1,073	747	2,994	4,319	4,918	3,915	4,415
	Gházipur „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	18	2	...	...

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E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from* 1890-91 *to* 1894-95—(concluded).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.	Number of Transfers.										Total Area transferred (in acres).									
		By order of Court.					*By private contract or gift.*					*By order of Court.*					*By private contract or gift.*				
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Oudh.																				
Lucknow	Lucknow proprietors ... Revenue-paying ...	16	34	16	20	21	876	290	139	341	167	253	1,561	1,586	159	834	26,497	9,312	5,125	3,487	2,376
	Lucknow proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	2	...	...	1	4	24	20	19	18	13	436	...	...	15	80	1,220	295	107	474	51
	Unao " ... Revenue-paying ...	10	5	13	13	46	840	112	262	262	330	545	65	95	95	2,524	41,723	4,072	9,357	9,357	12,500
	Unao " ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	...	...	...	2	...	58	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	5	...	149	...	...	20
	Rae Bareli " ... Revenue-paying ...	34	63	20	20	141	1,803	1,986	1,166	1,166	105	1,224	1,092	244	244	252	37,501	50,052	1,577	1,577	1,250
	Rae Bareli " ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	3,078	...	...	...
	Sitapur " ... Revenue-paying ...	6	36	11	3	9	671	113	93	106	103	206	3,591	1,633	175	1,236	46,810	5,513	4,545	8,858	4,137
	Sitapur " ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	1	...	...	...	...	9	2	1	1	2	132	...	...	...	...	141	17	2	13	7
	Hardoi " ... Revenue-paying ...	41	34	98	32	44	2,338	1,055	1,312	221	330	3,049	749	2,643	1,881	2,564	65,405	18,991	22,347	4,976	7,653
	Hardoi " ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	181	348	...	31	15	2
	Kheri " ... Revenue-paying ...	24	8	13	10	10	490	246	253	72	120	2,232	339	5,711	547	300	55,649	162,593	28,809	8,545	13,796
	Kheri " ... Wholly or partially revenue-free.	2	...	...	2	...	25	7	16	9	4	2,307	...	...	25	...	21,819	200	1,026	3,025	994

FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	...	Revenue-paying	12	34	53	32	42	1,217	1,174	1,853	337	261	139	1,093	1,519	336	706	41,731	39,375	17,362	1,965	1,384
			Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	1	...	2	1	2	25	36	27	23	...	122	...	4	3	16	184	128	121	61
	Gonda	...	Revenue-paying	13	53	83	47	49	1,089	7	1,661	216	340	136	12,118	10,013	2,062	2,090	42,210	14,982	13,313	4,058	2,540
			Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	...	...	...	2	27	18	20	8	8	...	...	...	...	9	2,179	758	175	49	57
	Bahraich	...	Revenue-paying	6	...	5	1	...	129	139	114	37	46	6,269	...	9,378	21	...	51,890	51,407	49,043	1,357	1,905
			Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	...	1	...	...	4	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,051	76	10	...	...
	Sultánpur	...	Revenue-paying	9	19	8	10	25	5,124	892	288	102	299	829	349	109	626	367	188,583	154,126	3,123	1,166	1,102
			Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,308	16,308	54	...	...
	Partábgarh	...	Revenue-paying	24	7	10	1	17	833	551	601	449	200	922	850	924	8	532	25,977	5,632	6,032	4,828	2,704
			Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	104	...	5	...
	Bara Banki	...	Revenue-paying	145	67	58	48	9	961	2,009	2,531	1,431	304	3,339	1,756	3,050	3,436	877	25,513	43,041	48,373	28,353	2,770
			Wholly or partially revenue-free.	...	1	...	1	2	2	24	20	3	1	...	28	...	1,075	7	28	105	585	417	20
	Total	...	Revenue-paying	340	360	388	237	413	14,371	9,311	10,273	4,741	2,605	19,143	23,563	36,905	9,590	12,282	649,489	559,096	209,006	78,527	54,117
			Wholly or partially revenue-free.	5	2	1	6	12	117	177	122	71	63	2,875	150	1	1,119	285	43,700	21,274	2,118	4,119	1,212
	GRAND TOTAL, OUDH	...		345	362	389	243	425	14,488	9,488	10,395	4,812	2,668	22,018	23,713	36,906	10,709	12,567	693,189	580,370	211,124	82,646	55,329
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH	...		3,618	3,829	4,784	4,523	3,989	31,217	31,510	35,461	28,074	20,705	1,21,295	1,50,651	2,14,605	1,52,081	1,32,259	10,77,100	9,64,892	6,11,022	4,50,384	3,85,008

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, 1894-95.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue of year* 1893-94.		*Revenue of year* 1894-95.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past years. N.-W.P. ...	4,51,15,741	...	4,51,30,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past years. Oudh ...	1,42,29,791	...	1,43,60,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year. N.-W. P. ...	1,07,725	...	3,75,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year. Oudh ...	1,37,392	...	78,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... N.-W. P. ...	4,52,23,466	...	4,55,05,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... Oudh ...	1,43,67,183	...	1,44,38,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct). N.-W. P. ...	93,380	...	78,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct). Oudh ...	6,332	...	18,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	N.-W. P. Rs.	*Oudh.* Rs.	*Total.* Rs.
Demand for 1893-94 ...	4,51,30,086	1,43,60,851	5,94,90,937
Ditto for 1894-95 ...	4,54,27,625	1,44,20,707	5,98,48,332
Increase ...	2,97,539	59,856	3,57,395
Decrease ...	...	...	...

Increase.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures ...	10,086	8,212	18,298
„ revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	15,005	59,605	74,610
„ alluvion	21,425	10,018	31,443
„ territorial transfer ...	41,449	...	41,449
„ grant of waste land ...	...	66	66
„ progressive assessment,	2,71,968	181	2,72,149
„ land released from occupation	302	41	343
„ any other cause ...	15,427	...	15,427
Total ...	3,75,662	78,123	4,53,785

Decrease.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	194	398	592
„ summary reductions ...	7,886	827	8,713

(4) Difference ...	N.-W. P. ...	4,51,30,086	4,49,44,213	4,54,27,625	4,47,41,269	8,04,555	4,39,36,714	6,86,356	32	5,477
	Oudh ...	1,43,60,851	1,43,31,078	1,44,20,707	1,41,85,062	1,60,512	1,40,24,550	2,35,645	...	...
(1) Collections from Government estates.	N.-W. P. ...	5,70,691	5,66,020	5,49,855	5,12,295	76,304	4,35,991	37,560	...	...
	Oudh ...	23,549	22,713	27,074	21,848	2,742	19,106	5,226	...	...
(2) Income from sale of Government estates.	N.-W. P. ...	...	...	10,615	10,615	...	10,615	...	...	...
	Oudh ...	5,000	5,000	5,629	5,629	...	5,629	...	...	...
(3) Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	N.-W. P. ...	1,83,914	1,74,612	1,42,087	1,35,160	166	1,34,994	6,927	...	...
	Oudh ...	64,201	57,855	58,925	51,498	228	51,270	7,427	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	N.-W. P. ...	4,58,84,691	4,56,84,845	4,61,30,182	4,53,99,339	8,81,025	4,45,18,314	7,30,843	32	5,477
	OUDH ...	1,44,53,601	1,44,16,646	1,45,12,335	1,42,64,037	1,63,482	1,41,00,555	2,48,298	...	...

By diluvion	23,202	16,654	39,856
„ territorial transfer ...	41,449	...	41,449
„ Government appropriation	2,966	388	3,354
„ any other cause ...	2,426	...	2,426
Total ...	78,123	18,267	96,390
Net increase ...	2,97,539	59,856	3,57,395

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	I.—Land Revenue.	II.—Opium.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.
		N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut.	1	Dehra Dún	89,610 14 10	...	43,585 12 0	1,41,768 7 9
	2	Saháranpur	14,45,637 3 9	...	2,25,621 2 0	1,60,974 2 1
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,15,322 13 10	...	1,68,748 9 0	93,413 5 8
	4	Meerut	21,96,409 9 2	...	3,23,506 6 0	3,00,405 11 8
	5	Bulandshahr ...	19,60,643 0 10	...	1,54,789 5 2	61,724 9 6
	6	Aligarh	21,83,726 8 11	8 8 0	3,10,468 6 0	96,983 0 9
	7	Roorkee	...	...	...	...
Agra.	8	Muttra	15,08,708 4 2	...	1,24,922 7 6	54,749 5 1
	9	Agra	17,80,637 0 7	17 0 0	2,68,690 5 1	1,80,963 15 6
	10	Farukhabad	11,77,062 12 0	14 8 0	1,65,745 4 0	1,14,007 12 0
	11	Mainpuri	12,91,034 11 11	...	1,29,310 6 0	49,654 7 1
	12	Etáwah	13,26,003 13 5	8 8 0	96,049 15 0	41,790 10 3
	13	Etah	11,72,196 11 9	17 0 0	1,19,441 7 0	36,735 11 0
Rohilkhand.	14	Bareilly	12,89,239 12 4	...	2,35,027 2 0	2,12,833 1 10
	15	Bijnor	11,93,996 1 4	...	1,33,486 11 0	71,690 10 0
	16	Budaun	10,89,951 8 6	...	1,71,093 1 0	31,125 15 2
	17	Moradabad	14,26,811 5 4	...	2,98,833 1 0	1,31,646 15 3
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	12,19,648 14 1	...	1,96,604 9 0	4,91,087 9 3
	19	Pilibhít	6,81,883 13 11	...	64,859 0 0	46,585 7 3
Allahabad.	20	Cawnpore	22,21,903 13 1	7 4 0	2,81,790 4 0	4,11,721 11 7
	21	Fatehpur	12,65,255 8 11	8 8 0	54,951 14 0	56,474 8 4
	22	Bánda	11,26,267 1 8	4 4 0	56,998 2 0	58,428 4 6
	23	Hamírpur	9,54,216 6 3	8 8 0	37,641 15 0	36,766 6 8
	24	Allahabad	24,33,005 13 0	...	4,31,723 5 0	2,90,022 15 3
	25	Jhánsi	6,61,897 4 7	...	86,016 5 3	82,101 2 3
	26	Jalaun	9,54,105 13 10	...	49,881 2 0	30,195 8 0
Benares.	27	Benares	8,80,008 0 7	...	2,46,633 10 0	3,73,813 10 0
	28	Mirzapur	9,27,870 6 7	7 8 0	1,58,977 6 0	1,77,265 9 4
	29	Jaunpur	12,89,543 2 1	8 8 0	1,82,003 11 6	1,19,090 7 4
	30	Gházipur	10,65,897 1 6	8 8 0	1,68,688 1 9	81,226 14 5
	31	Ballia	6,85,198 10 8	...	1,24,768 8 0	66,501 9 3
Gorakhpur.	32	Gorakhpur	25,95,585 12 11	8 8 0	2,78,762 4 0	2,83,936 13 3
	33	Basti	19,66,360 4 0	7 4 0	1,06,671 8 0	52,476 13 5
	34	Azamgarh	17,70,355 6 4	...	1,56,734 3 0	72,202 1 3
Kumaun.	35	Naini Tal	5,17,920 6 3	...	1,06,045 8 0	98,579 5 5
		Oudh.				
Lucknow.	36	Lucknow	7,56,889 13 0	37 8 0	3,19,568 14 0	3,32,256 6 5
	37	Unao	15,40,694 6 8	8 8 0	1,21,329 7 0	2,08,376 0 0
	38	Rae Bareli	13,21,421 5 5	8 8 0	1,10,478 3 0	1,10,934 12 0
	39	Sitapur	13,60,150 3 6	17 0 0	96,991 13 0	99,505 13 8
	40	Hardoi	14,27,089 15 8	...	1,25,877 3 0	63,670 8 0
	41	Kheri	8,46,009 15 9	8 8 0	58,269 12 0	55,172 1 6
Fyzabad.	42	Fyzabad	11,87,588 6 6	8 8 0	1,45,790 0 0	1,83,189 9 10
	43	Gonda	16,21,506 7 6	7 4 0	1,34,259 13 6	49,030 6 4
	44	Bahraich	9,62,016 4 3	7 4 0	97,558 13 0	61,879 12 0
	45	Sultánpur	12,57,123 12 3	8 8 0	101,294 10 0	85,452 9 0
	46	Partábgarh	11,05,057 12 2	...	1,13,671 8 0	64,319 7 5
	47	Bara Banki	16,39,286 9 11	7 4 0	1,16,014 15 6	1,00,338 14 10
		Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	1,84,993 6 11	...	...	...
		Kumaun-Bhábar,	2,54,658 2 2	...	...	...
		Garhwál-Bhábar,	15,658 7 7	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	6,13,44,061 2 2	* 253 0 0	73,00,175 8 3	† 60,23,074 14 4

* Proceeds of opium sold at cost price to District Boards
† Includes Rs. 5,25,778-10-5 on account of sale proceeds of
‡ Forest receipts for North-Western Provinces and Oudh

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1895-96, *exclusive of transfer adjustments.*

VI.—Provincial Rates.	VII.—Customs.	VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XII.—Interest.	XVIA.—Law and Justice: Courts of Law.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
16,758 13 9	...	37,827 11 7	...	2,431 9 0	2,994 7 6	3,555 11 0	1
2,43,443 7 6	...	67,885 3 8	...	17,187 4 0	301 10 1	12,316 11 10	2
2,57,269 3 3	...	51,082 14 6	...	15,373 0 0	685 10 2	9,555 12 2	3
3,59,137 1 10	...	1,35,278 12 9	...	20,006 14 3	11,309 4 5	20,586 15 11	4
3,23,322 11 6	...	45,074 3 0	...	10,209 11 0	1,670 0 1	13,334 6 9	5
3,49,118 13 5	...	83,066 4 0	...	11,296 12 0	3,057 8 2	17,795 5 6	6
...	...	831 4 5	...	...	111 11 6	209 2 9	7
2,58,568 0 1	...	63,132 9 8	...	10,141 15 0	2,304 13 8	12,514 5 3	8
2,93,421 9 3	...	99,292 4 0	...	12,203 11 0	55 864 1 0	18,753 7 7	9
1,98,592 2 3	...	43,540 10 11	...	9,318 4 6	2,120 7 7	12,137 5 2	10
1,99,646 4 4	...	29,776 3 4	...	6,301 4 0	2,454 10 11	10,861 14 2	11
2,14,729 8 8	...	29,999 14 5	...	5,652 15 0	856 10 1	9,560 6 4	12
1,93,008 1 8	...	27,670 12 3	...	6,493 5 0	2,680 1 11	14,868 13 4	13
2,23,964 11 7	...	72,473 5 8	...	12,479 13 0	1,706 9 0	18,940 9 5	14
1,98,871 5 11	...	34,872 9 5	...	10,868 8 0	634 14 5	11,170 6 5	15
1,77,170 9 2	...	35,309 6 7	...	8,110 12 0	789 6 11	13,358 11 6	16
2,72,376 7 6	...	68,907 10 1	...	16,051 10 0	177 4 6	18,777 11 8	17
1,97,207 3 11	...	43,871 11 11	...	7,878 7 0	2,061 4 1	14,778 12 11	18
1,14,806 13 8	...	21,178 8 1	...	11,783 2 0	394 2 6	8,795 2 0	19
3,47,283 5 8	8,123 5 9	1,67,141 14 7	...	11,121 5 0	61,830 12 1	19,535 6 1	20
2,09,015 14 7	...	23,746 0 5	...	4,321 8 9	1,856 6 5	8,549 8 0	21
1,88,997 9 3	...	19,408 1 2	...	3,395 15 7	2,503 0 1	9,079 12 8	22
1,73,470 6 11	...	18,815 14 5	...	2,898 10 0	1,962 11 11	5,204 12 8	23
3,83,575 7 5	...	1,64,275 7 4	...	15,057 12 0	65,126 5 4	48,840 15 9	24
1,23,137 5 11	...	61,881 14 2	...	2,860 3 0	4,080 13 9	5,671 9 0	25
1,61,895 10 6	...	24,546 0 0	...	2,761 3 0	1,134 2 9	7,517 15 2	26
1,40,441 2 5	...	96,389 6 5	...	18,680 11 0	96,386 5 0	12,643 2 1	27
1,41,759 5 0	...	68,173 1 4	...	15,460 5 0	1,794 11 8	12,127 9 1	28
2,11,603 9 11	...	39,268 14 11	...	11,875 1 0	1,775 13 3	12,317 3 9	29
1,97,086 9 8	...	46,690 2 10	...	8,288 14 0	297 9 2	11,195 5 2	30
1,62,643 15 9	...	34,137 10 6	...	8,039 3 0	311 15 10	8,806 0 0	31
4,06,123 4 8	...	1,44,544 2 10	...	19,553 8 0	1,811 2 1	18,496 0 5	32
3,21,672 14 3	...	29,022 0 3	...	13,607 1 5	1,015 1 8	11,215 2 9	33
2,82,929 5 3	...	32,491 14 11	...	12,226 4 6	817 3 8	18,836 3 11	34
77,986 3 8	...	37,910 13 6	...	4,410 15 0	9,497 9 9	8,186 13 7	35
1,05,520 8 8	...	1,29,470 3 5	...	14,225 14 0	74,505 11 10	11,086 5 3	36
1,75,532 7 5	...	23,138 4 10	...	7,520 15 0	586 0 10	7,612 4 7	37
1,72,750 4 6	...	22,282 9 3	...	6,322 12 9	5,260 7 11	7,287 3 0	38
1,62,575 13 1	...	26,413 7 1	...	7,568 2 0	2,036 4 1	6,948 15 10	39
1,99,514 0 10	...	32,269 9 4	...	11,185 6 0	4,237 9 10	8,974 3 11	40
89,825 5 8	...	13,940 8 3	...	4,163 1 0	864 6 10	5,783 0 9	41
1,85,496 1 10	...	37,228 0 2	...	8,349 0 0	625 9 9	11,281 0 7	42
2,64,282 11 9	...	26,195 11 0	...	8,367 7 0	1,254 8 0	11,100 3 3	43
1,17,389 4 8	...	17,846 4 11	...	4,142 7 0	1,632 2 5	10,551 4 2	44
1,72,713 2 7	...	17,746 6 8	...	5,957 5 0	1,718 2 2	6,846 5 9	45
1,23,255 7 9	...	15,849 0 4	...	5,997 12 0	1,594 8 10	8,189 14 11	46
2,55,782 8 2	...	38,469 15 11	...	9,666 1 0	6,984 10 7	9,292 14 8	47
...	...	47 14 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	393 9 2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
96,45,623 1 0	8,123 5 9	23,95,807 0 2	‡ 16,01,343 14 5	4,41,813 7 9	4,45,676 10 0	5,65,049 0 5	

dispensaries.
opium.
as shown in the books of the Accountant-General, including transfer adjustments.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Division.	Number.	District.	XVIB.—Law and Justice: Jails.	XVII.—Police.	XIX.—Education.	XX.—Medical.	XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	3,539 3 1	2,470 13 6	318 5 0	3,272 5 4	702 15 8
	2	Saháranpur	6,420 9 3	13,391 10 9	7,801 3 6	3,654 15 11	20,631 9 5
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,871 11 0	5,804 8 10	6,876 1 0	2,788 13 9	622 7 1
	4	Meerut	6,108 4 8	10,485 11 0	5,286 1 3	4,895 0 0	10,209 2 9
	5	Bulandshahr ...	1,455 14 2	7,727 8 0	8,039 3 9	3,755 13 8	346 6 3
	6	Aligarh	4,793 14 10	13,402 1 1	11,482 7 0	2,800 5 5	6,824 7 3
	7	Roorkee	...	184 2 0	35 0 0	736 13 0	287 10 0
AGRA.	8	Muttra	3,803 9 2	11,204 13 6	5,414 6 0	2,337 15 3	...
	9	Agra	57,133 12 10	21,430 0 4	3,210 0 4	3,923 0 11	17,090 15 11
	10	Farukhabad... ...	20,268 0 9	9,585 12 3	4,984 8 6	3,402 9 11	61 5 6
	11	Mainpuri	3,317 13 2	11,350 5 10	2,889 11 3	1,867 1 9	72 0 0
	12	Etáwah	2,519 3 7	13,017 6 9	6,353 9 3	2,182 1 3	154 14 9
	13	Etah	2,674 14 11	7,279 5 8	3,465 8 9	2,969 0 10	80 0 0
ROHIL-KHAND.	14	Bareilly	34,356 5 6	8,863 10 9	10,011 15 0	24,074 2 1	...
	15	Bijnor	3,843 6 6	8,625 13 6	5,869 1 6	3,365 11 0	80 0 0
	16	Budaun	3,478 2 0	7,065 11 9	7,102 2 4	4,813 3 9	4,490 10 10
	17	Moradabad	3,076 3 0	8,942 6 8	8,683 12 6	4,289 5 8	1,297 6 4
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	2,373 0 0	7,694 14 2	5,774 5 0	3,456 1 6	80 0 0
	19	Pilibhít	...	7,370 6 10	8,524 15 9	2,122 7 0	...
ALLAHABAD.	20	Cawnpore	6,353 2 7	18,534 11 9	9,195 10 9	5,071 15 3	6,793 14 4
	21	Fatehpur	1,283 5 4	7,350 11 7	5,292 2 2	1,649 3 3	88 2 0
	22	Bánda	956 15 4	9,042 1 0	2,152 0 3	2,475 7 0	...
	23	Hamírpur	1,746 15 4	10,333 13 5	1,059 6 0	2,482 3 1	...
	24	Allahabad	32,231 9 1	14,383 13 4	37,173 2 10	8,539 10 2	21,287 6 9
	25	Jhánsi	3,628 11 4	13,992 14 1	2,338 2 8	3,981 15 1	10 0 0
	26	Jalaun	911 4 3	7,552 14 5	1,067 10 6	3,628 15 11	...
BENARES.	27	Benares	28,766 7 0	6,485 2 9	27,390 10 2	1,267 2 1	...
	28	Mirzapur	2,419 14 10	8,809 5 0	3,516 3 0	4,144 9 0	...
	29	Jaunpur	3,353 10 5	3,831 15 10	6,203 2 1	1,997 14 3	...
	30	Gházipur	5,762 12 7	4,089 1 8	2,304 4 3	2,400 14 11	7,964 15 6
	31	Ballia	2 0 0	11,104 13 1	6,237 7 6	1,601 3 9	12 5 0
GORAKH-PUR.	32	Gorakhpur	1,443 10 2	20,348 15 5	2,646 4 11	5,056 3 3	...
	33	Basti	5,954 12 1	10,055 7 11	1,556 0 3	4,196 10 11	1 6 0
	34	Azamgarh	2,631 2 11	20,960 3 4	3,089 0 6	2,824 10 0	34 0 0
KU-MAUN.	35	Naini Tal	677 1 3	9,948 14 9	4,309 0 9	13,639 12 0	948 4 3
		OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	36	Lucknow	50,100 14 9	14,785 8 0	4,332 14 9	7,100 12 11	14,556 4 6
	37	Unao	2,387 1 1	6,721 11 6	6,890 8 0	1,901 4 11	665 6 0
	38	Rae Bareli	6,370 13 5	11,100 14 7	5,145 6 5	3,853 8 10	223 11 10
	39	Sitapur	7,509 10 1	15,665 4 3	6,699 0 0	4,230 12 9	265 3 9
	40	Hardoi	4,533 10 1	7,839 9 8	7,269 5 6	5,580 15 3	117 0 0
	41	Kheri	3,358 5 2	10,482 10 11	4,490 8 2	1,966 3 3	1,302 15 6
FYZABAD.	42	Fyzabad	4,696 13 10	5,970 11 4	11,610 2 3	2,390 2 9	...
	43	Gonda	6,839 9 9	10,077 13 4	4,092 3 6	1,399 11 9	10 0 0
	44	Bahraich	4,099 11 3	13,832 5 10	4,326 3 0	3,160 10 5	0 4 0
	45	Sultánpur	3,031 15 8	5,831 6 4	4,457 11 3	2,599 2 10	42 14 6
	46	Partábgarh	2,694 6 7	4,886 13 4	4,448 8 0	1,706 15 0	...
	47	Bara Banki	3,704 1 6	7,033 11 5	7,159 12 6	2,637 8 3	9 0 0
		Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kumaun-Bhábar,	...	...	...	...	...
		Garhwál-Bhábar,	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	3,58,484 8 1	4,67,450 11 0	2,98,574 13 7	1,84,193 2 10	1,17,365 1 8

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

for the year 1895-96, *exclusive of transfer adjustments*—(concluded).

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXV.—Miscellaneous.	XXIX.—Major Works.	XXX.—Minor Works.	XXXII.—Civil Works.	Total.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
5,281 12 7	66 10 9	3,456 8 0	4 0 1	1,958 7 1	23,157 8 7	3,82,762 1 1	1
4,779 15 6	138 11 3	8,491 5 9	1,306 13 7	...	16,190 6 6	22,56,174 2 4	2
1,303 4 11	98 0 0	2,328 5 9	6,995 14 3	...	4,162 13 9	21,44,303 4 11	3
10,197 6 7	330 3 5	6,687 1 6	29,807 9 7	...	34,033 9 7	34,84,680 14 4	4
2,406 5 5	217 4 3	5,370 2 6	2,426 13 8	...	17,540 1 5	26,20,053 8 11	5
3,647 11 11	441 0 0	7,819 1 9	6,719 14 4	...	3,645 13 3	31,17,097 15 7	6
...	2 2 6	107 5 1	...	...	48 0 0	2,553 3 3	7
1,860 2 9	288 4 8	6,003 4 11	19,850 13 9	...	18,718 6 5	21,04,523 8 10	8
9,264 0 11	221 14 6	24,268 6 3	3,619 7 7	...	22,860 12 5	28,72,865 14 0	9
3,490 7 9	589 9 4	5,779 3 6	5,296 12 1	161 15 5	33,100 8 3	18,09,259 15 8	10
968 13 2	334 6 6	3,094 15 6	9,829 15 0	...	7,060 10 9	17,59,825 10 8	11
2,230 5 9	206 5 3	2,607 0 3	29,568 10 8	...	25,764 3 7	18,09,256 2 3	12
419 12 0	170 7 8	4,246 2 3	7,373 5 6	...	1,854 0 4	16,03,644 9 10	13
5,797 9 2	251 6 9	8,171 9 8	...	4,150 15 5	25,020 10 3	21,87,363 5 5	14
2,929 14 7	494 2 4	3,162 10 6	...	1,326 8 5	12,073 7 6	16,97,361 14 4	15
2,109 12 3	246 4 3	3,604 1 6	...	...	19,440 2 1	15,79,259 9 7	16
13,389 12 4	720 8 4	9,797 10 0	...	...	13,862 0 6	22,97,641 2 8	17
4,141 11 8	257 13 9	4,822 3 9	...	...	12,678 12 10	22,14,417 6 10	18
1,013 7 0	164 4 3	2,031 13 11	...	861 15 2	2,958 2 0	9,75,333 9 4	19
3,156 7 6	275 13 9	14,048 5 8	19,064 9 0	...	15,722 14 9	36,28,676 11 2	20
444 2 9	209 0 11	2,532 15 6	...	...	14,418 10 0	16,57,448 2 11	21
2,337 7 8	108 3 5	3,792 15 7	...	...	5,947 6 6	14,91,894 11 8	22
417 1 9	97 7 2	3,676 1 0	...	...	6,806 10 0	12,58,105 5 7	23
32,592 15 5	64,087 14 11	11,577 0 6	...	...	38,414 1 10	40,81,915 11 11	24
4,671 3 7	273 6 3	4,310 4 6	...	...	6,833 12 2	10,67,686 15 7	25
1,084 8 9	95 6 6	1,853 5 0	...	...	3,515 12 5	12,51,747 5 0	26
4,379 9 8	148 12 0	4,626 6 6	...	...	29,878 14 9	19,67,939 0 5	27
1,310 11 1	132 9 0	7,275 7 4	...	...	34,232 3 5	15,65,276 12 8	28
1,756 10 0	144 9 9	2,788 12 3	...	...	16,152 15 3	19,03,716 1 7	29
978 2 0	231 8 6	2,590 13 9	...	...	32,125 13 1	16,37,827 8 9	30
561 0 0	115 8 2	516 1 6	...	...	22,192 6 9	11,32,750 6 9	31
5,601 13 5	247 0 6	5,341 12 1	...	...	12,942 10 3	38,02,449 14 2	32
1,374 3 9	188 10 7	1,808 13 3	...	...	11,557 9 3	25,38,741 11 9	33
1,038 3 7	157 1 6	2,038 3 2	...	...	8,103 10 7	23,87,468 14 5	34
13,563 11 9	146 15 3	9,963 3 8	...	...	1,300 3 3	9,14,984 14 1	35
15,371 4 9	11,536 2 9	38,274 9 10	...	...	12,944 4 4	19,12,564 1 2	36
223 2 10	160 2 6	1,872 15 10	...	...	238 9 0	21,05,859 4 0	37
3,638 5 0	339 11 3	7,856 5 1	...	...	1,763 6 0	17,97,092 4 3	38
4,671 2 1	179 1 11	3,030 8 9	...	...	11,386 10 10	18,15,848 14 8	39
4,211 7 0	176 9 3	3,928 5 7	...	...	5,250 13 6	19,11,726 4 5	40
814 4 0	103 6 9	1,995 2 9	...	...	9,300 0 8	11,12,850 4 11	41
3,314 5 11	42 10 3	34,243 8 7	...	...	10,407 14 1	18,32,232 9 8	42
4,653 9 0	234 14 6	21,498 10 4	...	...	24,551 11 11	21,89,362 12 5	43
1,449 0 4	130 12 9	2,414 9 8	...	...	9,723 14 9	13,12,161 0 5	44
1,787 14 8	158 13 9	1,812 13 0	...	...	12,975 11 3	16,81,559 4 8	45
320 9 9	102 8 1	1,126 11 4	...	...	2,190 12 9	14,55,412 12 3	46
1,310 9 10	674 9 1	4,779 6 5	...	...	11,563 2 9	22,14,715 12 4	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,85,041 4 11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,55,051 11 4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,658 7 7	
1,92,320 2 1	85,738 14 9	3,13,423 4 9	1,41,864 11 1	8,459 13 6	6,66,612 12 1	* 9,26,05,488 15 8	

* Includes Rs. 16,01,343-14-5 on account of IX—Forests.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

1.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1895-96, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
1	2	3	4
		Blank.	

2.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1895-96.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	In what stage.
1	2	3	4
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Honorary Munsifs Bill.	The Government ...	To empower the Local Government to appoint Honoray Munsifs and Benches of Honorary Munsifs.	Under consideration of a Select Committee; passed after the close of the year.
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh General Clauses Act, 1887, Amendment Bill.	Ditto ...	To amend the North-Western Provinces and Oudh General Clauses Act, 1887.	
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Bill.	Ditto ...	To provide for the inspection of Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers attached thereto.	Under consideration of a Select Committee.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil, Revenue, and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1895, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

Provinces.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
											Original.		Appeals.				
						Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Sq. miles.														Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Jurisdiction. — Territory subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.	81,751	33,072,687	19	33	76	(a)6	....	21	28	69	96,345	43,124	10,791	469			
Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	23,992	11,407,625	6	12	25	(b)2	...	7	12	52	57,126	29,640	3,755	907			
Territory not subject to High Court or Judicial Commissioner.																	
(1) Kumaun Division	13,742	1,181,567	1	3	...	(e)1	...	3	11	6	5,541	601	459	35			
(2) Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares.	984	452,062	1	1	3	(c)1	1	1	...	...	370	2,395	72	33			
(3) Non-regulation tracts of the Mirzapur district.	608	39,949	...	...	...	(c)1	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...			
(4) Jaunsár Báwar	47,727	50,697	1	1	1	(d)1	...	1	1	2	228	52	8	...	61,65,537	82,33,904	
Criminal Jurisdiction. — Territory subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.	83,350	34,254,254	20	36	180	6	22	36	...	543	110,139	5,696	15,491	3,720			
Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	23,992	11,407,625	6	12	...	2	6	12	73	158	43,840	3,377	5,273	1,435			
Revenue Jurisdiction. — Territory not subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, or the Board of Revenue.	13,742	1,181,567	...	3	9	(e)1	...	3	14	2	809	2	82	...			
The remainder of the North-Western Provinces.	69,543	33,072,687	6	33	163	(f) 2	25	33	174	162	138,764	67,818	4,477	7,298			
Oudh	24,217	12,650,831	2	12	43		8	12	62	43	34,896	10,565	2,723	63			
Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,98,092	
Total ...	107,502	46,905,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488,084	163,270	43,131	13,960	61,65,537	86,31,996	

(a) Judges of the High Court.
(b) Judicial Commissioners.
(c) Commissioner of the Benares Division.
(d) Commissioner of the Meerut Division.
(e) Commissioner of the Kumaun Division.
(f) Members of the Board of Revenue.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1895.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Ditto relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,044	1,691	1,680	8,591	2,880	5,145	12	554	
Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	353	216	197	284	151	117	...	16	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	3,537	3,212	3,172	4,796	1,733	2,967	20	76	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	2,593	2,246	2,222	2,985	1,272	1,578	10	125	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	320	299	299	332	120	204	...	2	
Ditto relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	213	189	184	223	104	112	...	7	
Ditto affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	1,524	1,354	1,331	2,568	440	2,101	5	22	
Ditto relating to religion, Chapter XV	232	95	82	162	119	37	...	6	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2,064	1,897	1,949	2,868	962	1,672	14	220	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of birth	184	154	149	164	51	104	1	8	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	45,396	30,996	24,959	51,465	40,263	10,480	26	696	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,799	798	923	1,533	1,219	288	...	26	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault	12,497	8,428	7,070	14,095	11,024	2,852	6	213	

Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour ...	737	445	408	683	312	331	6	34		
	Rape	233	133	140	172	96	63	...	13		
	Unnatural offence	90	80	77	90	37	44	1	8		
	Theft	30,027	24,780	24,221	32,036	8,121	23,478	40	397		
	Extortion	860	255	207	379	294	71	1	13		
	Robbery and dakáiti	1,710	848	788	2,089	1,009	913	12	155		
	Criminal misappropriation of property	511	314	280	408	217	186	...	5		
	Criminal breach of trust	1,776	1,064	977	1,169	599	512	12	46		
	Receiving of stolen property	5,919	5,716	5,729	7,966	1,979	5,805	27	155		
	Cheating	1,768	786	659	940	673	236	3	28		
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	26	16	16	28	7	19	1	1		
	Mischief	9,257	5,867	4,629	9,133	7,026	1,917	7	183		
	Criminal trespass	18,936	15,301	14,533	21,612	8,503	12,676	36	397		
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		313	192	177	288	181	65	4	38		
Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX		41	33	31	40	37	2	1	...		
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX		5,224	3,027	2,304	3,256	2,765	415	6	70		
Defamation, Chapter XXI		742	343	310	470	395	60	...	15		
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII		1,541	812	613	1,113	862	239	1	11		
Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code and offences against special and local laws...		60,015	55,569	53,017	77,904	18,320	59,144	55	385		
Total ...		212,483	167,157	153,334	249,843	111,772	133,833	307	3,925		

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1895.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, section 560.	1,348	1,398	54	1,344	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI and section 485 of Chapter XXXV.	28	70	10	58	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	327	439	122	312	
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	112	114	57	50	
5. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,834	6,242	2,801	3,331	
6. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	2,723	2,958	672	2,211	
7. Proceedings against public nuisance, Chapter X	773	1,313	414	827	
8. Possession, Chapter XII and section 522 of Chapter XLIII ...	298	533	261	257	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,447	840	1,103	328	
Total ...	8,890	13,907	5,494	8,718	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1895.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted—		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Special Magistrates under section 14	7,878	4	3,724	4,034	...	72	44	3,973	9·	13,319	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	4,557	7	2,918	1,578	3	...	51	2,433	8·18	5,601	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	152,704	135	72,470	62,897	9,022	5,841	2,339	89,077	7·57	336,066	
Benches of Magistrates	41,613	12	13,695	15,781	11,887	68	170	29,826	2·68	27,870	
Deputy Commissioners under section 30, Act X of 1882	286	...	83	198	...	5	...	152	14·38	1,036	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,940	6	917	1,881	811	272	53	1,685	7·99	8,782	
Courts of Sessions	5,224	31	1,630	3,125	6	17	415	2,831	44·05	23,024	
Superior Courts (High Court, North-Western Provinces and Judicial Commissioner's Court in Oudh).	2	...	1	1	...	...	....	2	35·	27	
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	38,290	102	16,109	17,135	3,005	1,113	818	13,135	14·68	86,562	
District and Divisional Magistrates. Cases referred under sections 347—349, Criminal Procedure Code.	2,713	2	225	2,363	98	13	12	2,146	2·	...	
Total ...	257,207	299	111,772	108,993	24,832	7,401	3,902	145,260	14·55	502,287	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1895.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of Punishment.																Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
											Fine.									*Imprisonment.*					*Whipping.*			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	*Imprisonment.* Rigorous.	*Imprisonment.* Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates—																												
Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	...	752	23	...	3,062	68	24	18	2,934	125	2	1	...	...	13,199	12,192	1,114	275	416	84	...	...	39	28	1	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	581	44	...	1,092	146	12	...	1,010	81	1	...	...	...	4,318	3,773	784	205	399	21	...	...	80	66	...	1
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	37,273	1,614	...	46,646	7,816	5,178	1,514	40,872	5,336	351	81	6	...	2,95,630	2,51,201	27,578	6,348	19,751	12,780	13	...	2,562	4,003	1,251	51
Benches of Magistrates,	...	...	...	709	62	...	27,071	25	12	1	26,875	190	5	1	...	...	27,860	26,865	856	332	390	49	...	...	19	5	1	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	474	30	...	120	1,892	127	...	73	37	4	4	2	...	4,773	843	60	89	250	165	...	...	949	827	116	...
District Court cases decided under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	185	1	...	21	17	...	...	19	1	1	...	...	...	282	196	78	3	22	52	109	...	...	12	5	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	804	35	...	840	919	167	61	665	143	17	15	...	...	13,564	9,223	561	130	459	217	30	3	502	374	43	3
Courts of Sessions ...	59	364	...	2,505	114	2	128	124	88	43	13	85	21	9	...	...	8,763	6,423	919	7	163	594	1,505	250	2	30	92	6
Superior Courts ...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	165	364	...	43,283	1,823	2	78,980	11,007	5,608	1,637	72,461	5,998	402	111	8	...	3,68,389	3,10,716	31,950	7,389	21,850	13,962	1,657	253	4,153	5,345	1,509	61

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1895.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	7,664	3	471	4,432	...	842	1,584	...	126	...	206	11·34	
To Courts of Sessions	17,820	12	5,574	7,186	...	1,644	2,353	8	251	3	789	15·62	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	2,497	1	473	1,416	...	167	220	...	7	...	213	40·30	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	44	...	...	12	...	1	13	...	1	...	17	75·12	
Total ...	28,025	16	6,518	13,046	...	2,654	4,170	8	385	3	1,225	35·59	
Revisions.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	551	...	2,592	222	...	...	78	16	545	97	117	12·67	
By Courts of Sessions	2,106	...	3,002	276	...	5	163	15	374	453	317	19·87	
By Superior Courts	1,973	1	457	687	121	104	401	11	97	...	247	29·78	
Total ...	4,630	1	6,051	1,185	121	109	642	42	1,016	550	681	20·77	
Grand Total ...	32,655	17	12,569	14,231	121	2,763	4,812	50	1,401	553	1,906	28·18	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 7 (Civil).

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits instituted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1895.

Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	*Suits under the Rent Law.*								*Title and other suits.*							
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pattahs or kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
1.—*Civil Courts.*																	
Unpaid Tribunals	2,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	1	7	52	1	...	...	34
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	45,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,261	1,959	1,379	14,705	31	259	13	531
Small Cause Courts	66,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	1,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	433	324	1,382	6	18	2	104
Chief Courts of Districts	[a] 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	4	4	9	2
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	114,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,349	2,459	1,710	16,139	42	281	24	724
2.—*Revenue Courts.*																	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	102,974	...	2,829	52	...	...	161	9,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	28,300	6,135	2,816	462	118	88,691	643	9,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	131,274	6,135	5,645	[c] 514	118	88,691	804	18,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 8 (Civil).

Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1895.

Class of Tribunals.	*Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.*									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.										Rs.	
Unpaid Tribunals	752	1,287	340	73	...	...	...	...	...	66,031	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	4,714	27,962	17,240	21,859	3,403	677	93	105	140	2,62,74,535	
Small Cause Courts	15,955	37,808	10,047	2,384	...	...	...	...	...	20,25,122	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	148	678	377	443	121	2,421	293	230	27	2,94,93,505	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	70	3	8	2	6	...	4	5	2,04,531	
Total ...	21,569	67,805	28,007	24,767	3,526	3,104	386	339	172	5,80,63,724	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	51	78	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	3,157	
Other Subordinate Courts	41,293	59,604	6,602	342	2	...	...	...	9,429	20,59,410	
District Courts	16,476	25,785	11,293	8,135	517	226	14	2	71,753	39,39,553	
Total ...	57,820	85,467	17,901	8,481	519	226	14	2	81,182	60,02,120	
GRAND TOTAL ...	79,389	1,53,272	45,908	33,248	4,045	3,330	400	341	81,354	6,40,65,844	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1895.

PART I.—SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	*Average duration of suits.*				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	*Without contest.*				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
														N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	2,958	...	460	411	618	318	66	9	2	439	171	464	248	...	29·61	...	73·91	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	89,424	...	10,669	14,541	4,726	20,783	484	682	242	18,730	7,242	11,325	4,092	78·	158·11	34·	66·85	
Small Cause Courts	73,001	...	13,650	12,110	8,994	14,987	862	154	72	10,589	4,465	7,118	1,172	37·	57·34	35·	32·56	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	9,033	...	725	737	371	1,186	62	70	11	2,505	965	2,301	1,281	172·	210·27	73·	142·15	
Chief Courts of Districts	361	...	38	98	16	35	2	3	...	39	26	104	80	142·	544·56	128·	331·12	
Total ...	174,777	...	25,542	27,897	14,725	37,309	1,476	918	327	32,302	12,869	21,312	6,873	79·	90·60	35·	39·51	
Superior Courts...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	269·	...	...	...	
Total ...	174,779	...	25,542	27,897	14,725	37,309	1,476	918	327	32,303	12,869	21,313	6,874	79·	90·60	35·	39·51	
II.—Revenue Courts.														M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	116,480	...	11,200	6,426	20,870	43,261	5,702	48	17	19,099	3,709	6,148	22	1 4	1 0	0 21	0 20	
District Courts	73,053	...	4,238	8,365	4,330	13,289	3,555	240	61	20,121	9,938	8,916	3,277	2 7	1 18	1 21	1 1	
Total ...	189,533	...	15,438	14,791	25,200	56,550	9,257	288	78	39,220	13,647	15,064	3,299	1 22	1 11	0 28	0 24	
GRAND TOTAL ...	364,312	...	40,980	42,688	39,925	93,859	10,733	1,206	405	71,523	26,516	36,377	10,173	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1895.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
														N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	267	...	52	12	6	8	10	...	...	75	67	37	13	...	39·22	...	54·90	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	40,786	...	4,913	1,029	570	18,714	1,016	29	10	5,546	5,462	3,497	623	41·	48·96	26·	29·85	
Small Cause Courts... ...	5,054	...	1,215	129	77	389	127	2	...	1,296	1,250	569	158	30·	31·26	20·	28·89	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	9,329	...	913	118	168	2,892	266	2	2	2,193	1,709	1,066	198	56·	49·70	29·	49·72	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	4,312	...	625	21	13	1,907	135	1	...	479	387	744	335	98·	126·48	50·	133·01	
Total ...	59,748	...	7,718	1,309	834	23,910	1,554	34	12	9,589	8,875	5,913	1,327	43·	49·47	28·	38·77	
Superior Courts	519	...	53	1	...	354	...	...	...	40	40	31	24	111·	...	11·	...	
Total ...	60,267	...	7,771	1,310	834	24,264	1,554	34	12	9,629	8,915	5,944	1,351	44·	49·47	27·	38·77	
II.—Revenue Courts.														M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	5,358	...	1,225	1,298	55	148	426	132	18	1,544	214	298	...	0 26	...	0 25	...	
District Courts	76,974	...	28,783	1,732	1,655	32,236	2,898	41	8	5,007	965	3,649	163	2 6	1 6	1 17	1 3	
Total ...	82,332	...	30,008	3,030	1,710	32,384	3,324	173	26	6,551	1,179	3,947	163	1 20	1 6	1 16	1 3	
Grand Total ...	142,599	...	37,779	4,340	2,544	56,648	4,878	207	38	16,180	10,094	9,891	1,514	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1895.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
															N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES. *A.—Civil Courts.*																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	9,229	...	9	358	120	20	31	14	4,126	1,044	1,398	512	1,597	762	186	128·13	314	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	9,210	...	77	282	66	31	51	20	2,926	722	889	337	3,809	2,024	194	324·69	286	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	18,439	...	86	640	186	51	82	34	7,052	1,766	2,287	849	5,406	2,786	190	173·00	600	
Appeals under section 10 of Letters Patent of High Court, North-Western Provinces.	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	10	1	58	47	260	...	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from original decrees ...	1,007	...	1	44	11	...	2	1	207	26	61	31	623	506	606	711·45	24	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from appellate decrees ...	3,804	...	151	59	120	...	6	4	365	17	89	45	2,948	2,520	361	349·59	38	
Total ...	4,920	...	152	103	131	...	8	5	612	43	160	77	3,629	3,073	440	530·52	62	
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,359	...	238	743	317	51	90	39	7,664	1,809	2,447	926	9,035	5,859	315	351·76	662	
B.—Revenue Courts.															M. d.	M. d.		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	4,480	...	64	100	62	18	17	14	2,143	378	943	321	420	36	1 2	1 8	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	900	...	53	32	19	...	...	...	470	25	150	92	59	7	0 18	1 28	...	
District Judges' Appellate Courts	3,494	...	23	125	15	12	35	5	941	320	229	149	1,640	1,164	5 29	13 21	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																		
Chief Court of the Provinces: High Court, N.-W. Provinces. Appeals from appellate decrees,	857	...	137	3	11	...	3	1	241	7	32	12	410	286	6 17	2 21	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. Appeals from original decrees...	7	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	20 12	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. Appeals from appellate decrees,	255	...	...	14	15	...	...	...	28	6	8	5	179	167	...	14 7	...	
Total ...	9,993	...	277	278	122	30	55	20	3,823	736	1,362	579	2,711	1,663	3 16	9 1	...	
GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL AND REVENUE COURTS ...	33,352	...	515	1,021	439	81	145	59	11,487	2,545	3,809	1,505	11,746	7,522	...	...	662	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1895.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.		Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17		18
															N.-W.P.	*Oudh.*	*N.-W.P.*	*Oudh.*	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																			
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																			
A.—Civil Courts.																			
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	357	...	6	29	5	...	3	...	124	27	70	47	46	15	134·00	80·18	...	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts and Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces.	701	...	55	60	27	1	10	3	227	9	123	40	146	57	78·00	163·88	...	2	
Total ...	1,058	...	61	89	32	1	13	3	351	36	193	87	192	72	83 00	121·50	...	2	
Chief Courts of Provinces. Appeals from original decrees ...	407	...	1	20	7	...	4	...	121	5	53	4	192	120	246·00	356·50	...	1	
Chief Courts of Provinces. Appeals from appellate decrees ...	147	...	1	2	5	...	1	...	25	...	4	2	107	101	...	499·12	...	...	
Total ...	554	...	2	22	12	...	5	...	146	5	57	6	299	221	246·00	281·18	...	1	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,612	...	63	111	44	1	18	3	497	41	250	93	491	293	139·00	182·54	...	3	
B.—Revenue Courts.															M. d.	M. d.			
Collectors' Appellate Courts	113	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	44	7	28	8	23	...	0 28	...	...	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	6,077	...	1,428	101	123	22	67	71	1,830	244	699	367	1,125	422	4 8	1 14	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																			
Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces. Appeals from original decrees ... / Appeals from appellate decrees,	3,256	...	1,804	...	342	13	116	37	...	...	...	...	944	782	3 6	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of the province of Oudh. Appeals from original decrees...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	15 4	...	...	
Chief Courts of the province of Oudh. Appeals from appellate decrees,	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	...	...	19 19	...	...	
Chief Courts of the province of Oudh. Applications for revision under section 622, Act XIV of 1882.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	12 24	...	...	
Total ...	9,475	...	3,233	102	466	36	183	108	1,879	251	728	375	2,114	1,204	3 27	3 3	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL AND REVENUE COURTS ...	11,087	...	3,296	213	510	37	201	111	2,376	292	978	468	2,605	1,497	...	...	...	3	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 11 (Civil).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1895.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	Applications disposed of—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.		Number of applications.												
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under section 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 276.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.													
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals ...	1,376	30	400	307	451	188	119	14,277	112	2	4	174	358	29	...	49	...	21	...	1	45	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	88,932	4,729	16,934	14,119	37,970	15,180	5,998	18,94,717	1,48,611	390	825	2,631	4,002	5,104	96	2,930	13	4,692	67	57	1,923	
Small Cause Courts ...	39,438	1,465	6,060	5,336	21,520	5,040	880	2,45,262	28,692	176	674	2,246	4,694	37	...	1	4	...	...	3	1,476	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	13,102	1,121	2,424	2,237	4,226	3,994	1,693	23,22,296	1,87,726	31	60	405	605	891	19	523	10	768	6	11	767	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	526	193	79	39	105	111	35	81,141	13,082	2	...	11	15	10	...	7	...	13	...	...	28	
Total ...	143,374	7,538	25,897	22,038	64,272	23,613	8,725	45,57,693	3,78,223	601	1,563	5,467	9,674	6,071	115	3,510	27	5,494	73	72	4,239	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	83	1	25	13	19	25	6	281	...	...	...	14	21	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	46,513	60	18,500	6,946	15,591	5,416	331	4,42,751	31,519	172	615	6,379	13,104	663	...	629	...	...	...	...	3,942	
District Courts	28,113	166	9,981	3,731	9,584	4,651	853	6,03,452	70,520	181	322	4,517	4,812	322	...	279	...	...	...	...	3,844	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	74,709	227	28,506	10,690	25,194	10,092	1,190	10,46 484	1,02,039	353	937	10,910	17,937	985	...	910	...	...	...	...	7,786	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 12 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1895.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 365.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.*		*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.*		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	69	24	9	5	16	...	...	15	6	11	20,536	13,700	4,908	6,283	
Chief Courts of Districts	182	63	15	18	27	5	1	53	9	5	42,806	2,626	2,198	1,501	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	251	87	24	23	43	5	1	68	15	16	63,342	16,326	7,106	7,784	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 13 (Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1895.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.				Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Persons in whose cases the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.*		Persons in whose cases the Judge agreed with Assessors.	*Number of cases in which Judge differed from—*		
						Whose cases he referred under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Civil Courts.											
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Civil Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.											
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... Jurors, five	...	161	...	186	4	26	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... Assessors, two or more. Qualifications described in sections 319 and 320, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	2,424	...	...	...	...	2,706	413	603	
High Court's Original Criminal Jurisdiction	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Criminal Courts ...	...	163	2,424	188	4	26	...	2,706	413	603	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96.

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I. *Compulsory.* Instruments of gift [section 17 clause *(a)*].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses *(b)* and *(c)* of Act III of 1877, or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual leases [section 17, clause *(d)*].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause *(d)*.
	1	2	3	4 *(a)*	4 *(b)*	5	6	7	8
	N.-W. PROVINCES.								
1	Dehra Dún	4	8	149	35	156	27	18	50
2	Saháranpur	9	221	2,935	1,055	5,305	326	32	1,275
3	Meerut	12	250	2,361	553	4,679	370	22	1,801
4	Aligarh	9	100	849	428	1,594	189	34	1,291
5	Agra	14	114	1,531	763	2,948	575	126	1,227
6	Farukhabad	7	111	735	813	707	532	14	462
7	Mainpuri	12	122	940	735	1,159	1,082	35	691
8	Bareilly	9	103	900	709	534	1,186	20	746
9	Moradabad	12	106	2,071	1,344	2,879	418	43	1,428
10	Sháhjahánpur	10	106	1,004	1,132	1,948	413	52	836
11	Cawnpore	14	171	1,372	614	1,403	328	11	275
12	Bánda	14	107	623	270	855	128	9	97
13	Allahabad	10	172	879	606	1,954	146	54	96
14	Jhánsi	12	56	671	400	777	123	19	9
15	Benares	4	139	1,080	1,073	2,365	198	332	171
16	Mirzapur	7	100	950	875	2,351	226	53	477
17	Jaunpur	6	126	934	842	2,213	144	125	129
18	Gházipur	8	90	1,145	664	3,263	69	292	111
19	Gorakhpur	12	298	2,590	909	4,436	549	45	1,763
20	Azamgarh	6	188	771	530	2,147	128	28	150
21	Naini Tal	4	21	153	52	161	8	1	60
22	Almora	4	47	395	28	197	42	55	11
23	Garhwál	3	21	177	24	77	2	43	2
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	202	2,775	25,215	14,454	44,108	7,209	1,463	13,158
	OUDH.								
24	Lucknow	6	138	944	761	1,495	138	5	153
25	Hardoi	20	165	1,193	835	3,435	177	29	72
26	Sitapur	14	61	452	303	1,541	220	5	204
27	Gonda	13	77	583	341	1,229	338	33	1,333
28	Fyzabad	15	182	976	698	2,973	305	68	185
29	Rae Bareli	19	212	831	472	3,454	104	188	79
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	87	835	4,979	3,410	14,127	1,282	328	2,026
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES...	289	3,612	30,194	17,864	58,235	8,491	1,791	15,184

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the*

Number.	Districts.	Registrations affecting immovable				
		Compulsory—(concluded).				
		Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).
	1	9	10	11	12	13
	N.-W. Provinces.		Rs. a. p.			
1	Dehra Dún	443	1,326 2 0	...	9	19
2	Saháranpur	11,149	19,120 0 0	...	2,213	532
3	Meerut	10,036	18,184 4 0	...	1,238	189
4	Aligarh	4,485	7,415 6 0	...	554	74
5	Agra	7,284	11,786 8 0	...	1,463	334
6	Farukhabad	3,374	4,562 15 0	...	597	388
7	Mainpuri	4,764	7,486 0 0	...	621	487
8	Bareilly	4,198	7,478 4 0	...	427	949
9	Moradabad	8,289	13,364 4 0	...	1,528	702
10	Sháhjahánpur	5,491	7,824 14 0	...	1,972	310
11	Cawnpore	4,174	8,069 14 0	...	371	123
12	Bánda	2,089	3,650 12 0	...	272	35
13	Allahabad	3,907	7,405 12 0	...	743	52
14	Jhánsi	2,055	3,426 2 0	...	437	52
15	Benares	5,358	8,840 2 0	...	2,174	40
16	Mirzapur	5,032	7,807 2 0	...	2,204	66
17	Jaunpur	4,513	6,940 4 0	...	1,473	11
18	Gházipur	5,634	10,064 0 0	...	1,081	5
19	Gorakhpur	10,590	19,252 14 0	...	1,907	551
20	Azamgarh	3,942	6,503 4 0	...	2,540	107
21	Naini Tal	456	897 8 0	...	29	...
22	Almora	775	1,411 10 0	...	17	12
23	Garhwál	346	691 4 0	...	5	...
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	1,08,384	1,83,509 1 0	...	23,875	5,038
	Oudh.					
24	Lucknow	3,634	6,562 10 0	...	1,325	40
25	Hardoi	5,906	10,216 12 0	...	2,163	139
26	Sitapur	2,786	5,835 10 0	...	900	108
27	Gonda	3,934	5,586 4 0	...	511	221
28	Fyzabad	5,387	9,564 2 0	...	2,193	122
29	Rae Bareli	5,340	9,342 4 0	...	2,194	38
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	26,987	47,107 10 0	...	9,286	668
	Total, United Provinces ...	1,35,371	2,30,616 11 0	...	33,161	5,706

PROTECTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1895-96—(continued).

PROPERTY, BOOK I—*(concluded)*.						
Optional.						
Instruments of lease for one year or less [section 18, clause *(c)*] and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards [section 17, clause *(i)*].	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	2	6	4	40	137 8 0	10,23,380 4 5
565	13	...	...	3,323	1,281 12 0	50,55,012 6 6
728	26	1	...	2,182	900 6 0	62,60,520 7 6
140	12	...	...	780	381 14 0	29,76,728 14 1
281	26	1	...	2,105	967 14 0	35,52,729 12 7
27	16	2	13	1,043	550 10 0	20,40,816 10 3
45	10	174	...	1,337	767 12 0	25,55,208 12 4
84	17	9	...	1,486	619 10 0	32,71,600 1 9
459	55	291	1	3,036	1,608 4 0	48,59,278 1 7
317	18	38	1	2,656	1,015 14 0	28,83,763 14 11
18	20	...	...	532	329 2 0	40,70,877 4 0
7	...	...	...	314	125 2 0	9,98,179 12 2
29	7	...	...	831	361 8 0	32,11,715 15 2
6	4	1	5	505	244 6 0	8,11,885 7 3
84	13	...	...	2,311	952 10 0	31,93,981 1 4
196	8	2	...	2,476	1,001 2 0	24,22,246 2 1
11	...	...	...	1,495	605 2 0	18,69,043 1 11
14	...	1	...	1,101	496 4 0	24,77,751 5 8
20	9	...	1	2,488	1,165 12 0	59,96,197 4 11
7	...	...	...	2,654	1,048 2 0	23,22,386 2 3
...	...	...	...	29	9 12 0	4,22,458 3 4
...	...	...	...	29	11 12 0	3,00,522 11 7
...	...	...	...	5	1 8 0	2,17,034 6 0
3,038	256	526	25	32,758	14,583 10 0	6,27,93,318 3 7
38	...	...	3	1,406	424 8 0	33,97,484 10 10
63	5	49	7	2,426	921 4 0	30,91,288 4 9
12	1	23	...	1,044	407 14 0	25,80,578 15 3
117	18	3	15	885	371 6 0	27,81,760 2 8
38	...	...	...	2,353	776 10 0	45,20,299 6 2
7	2	64	20	2,325	951 12 0	36,77,504 0 4
275	26	139	45	10,439	3,853 6 0	2,00,48,915 8 0
3,313	282	665	70	43,197	18,437 0 0	8,28,42,233 11 7

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-

1.—Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the

Number.	Districts.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.
		Compulsory. Instruments of gift of movable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property [clause *(d)*, section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [section 18, clause *(f)*].	All other documents registered under section 18, clause *(f)*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
	1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	N.-W. PROVINCES.						Rs. a. p.		
1	Déhra Dún	...	23	32	117	172	346 12 0	...	12
2	Saháranpur	...	419	1,445	616	2,480	2,152 2 0	1	105
3	Meerut	...	222	545	478	1,245	1,406 10 0	...	71
4	Aligarh	...	267	456	385	1,108	1,234 8 0	...	41
5	Agra	4	371	1,066	714	2,155	1,890 2 0	3	89
6	Farukhabad	1	152	144	351	648	705 6 0	1	36
7	Mainpuri	4	219	316	591	1,130	1,249 6 0	1	35
8	Bareilly	...	376	3,022	17,939	21,337	6,811 4 0	3	10
9	Moradabad	2	625	1,892	502	3,021	1,806 8 0	2	37
10	Sháhjahánpur	2	411	1,025	613	2,051	1,326 8 0	...	9
11	Cawnpore	1	55	85	496	637	1,187 0 0	1	66
12	Bánda	2	23	72	262	359	619 10 0	1	2
13	Allahabad	1	28	75	204	308	598 6 0	2	61
14	Jhánsi	1	14	62	199	276	503 4 0	...	6
15	Benares	1	89	197	331	618	917 12 0	2	348
16	Mirzapur	5	41	241	232	519	540 4 0	1	60
17	Jaunpur	...	20	106	181	307	366 0 0	...	6
18	Gházipur	...	26	142	192	360	429 8 0	1	17
19	Gorakhpur	3	40	305	567	915	1,294 12 0	2	39
20	Azamgarh	...	28	84	215	327	354 6 0	1	2
21	Naini Tal	...	4	32	27	63	87 8 0	...	6
22	Almora	1	1	2	37	41	72 4 0	1	32
23	Garhwál	1	...	2	14	17	26 10 0	...	...
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	29	3,454	11,348	25,263	40,094	25,926 6 0	23	1,090
	OUDH.								
24	Lucknow	10	75	343	692	1,120	1,625 10 0	2	107
25	Hardoi	2	397	1,373	558	2,330	1,620 12 0	...	38
26	Sitapur	1	178	714	791	1,684	1,431 12 0	1	69
27	Gonda	3	56	330	833	1,222	1,392 14 0	2	36
28	Fyzabad	3	59	1,282	797	2,141	1,639 6 0	2	67
29	Rae Bareli	1	64	908	593	1,566	1,837 14 0	1	110
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	20	829	4,950	4,264	10,063	9,548 4 0	8	427
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES ...	49	4,283	16,298	29,527	50,157	35,474 10 0	31	1,517

PROTECTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1895-96—(concluded).

Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	1	3	33	55	1,834 6 0	556 9 0	1,538 1 10	
3	4	...	76	130	2,696	22,775 14 0	9,784 6 0	10,978 14 5	
3	1	...	53	217	2,723	20,645 4 0	9,482 5 3	11,948 6 5	
1	...	...	29	84	2,199	9,123 12 0	5,384 11 0	7,605 7 11	
2	1	...	10	147	1,724	14,832 8 0	7,512 2 0	10,879 1 9	
...	3	1	11	39	1,037	5,890 15 0	3,347 5 6	5,272 3 0	
2	1	...	35	111	1,834	9,593 2 0	5,636 11 0	8,726 8 1	
1	...	...	34	97	1,480	14,933 2 0	9,329 13 0	9,775 10 8	
...	1	...	68	141	3,076	16,853 0 0	10,066 2 0	11,315 12 8	
...	...	...	40	81	1,643	10,185 4 0	5,803 15 0	8,694 3 9	
...	5	...	40	114	1,032	9,720 0 0	5,366 5 9	7,653 3 3	
...	...	3	15	30	373	4,399 8 0	1,894 12 0	3,942 2 6	
1	4	...	23	120	973	8,491 10 0	5,538 8 0	7,915 4 0	
...	1	...	6	31	408	4,185 12 0	1,435 10 0	3,061 3 11	
1	2	...	45	160	878	11,410 8 0	7,270 3 0	7,815 2 7	
2	...	...	47	55	607	9,476 8 0	5,983 13 0	5,033 11 3	
...	...	...	42	42	556	7,923 6 0	3,951 11 0	5,223 12 10	
...	2	...	24	56	644	11,023 12 0	5,304 5 0	6,996 14 9	
...	7	2	156	140	1,721	21,791 6 0	11,364 3 5	12,499 6 1	
...	...	...	11	49	980	7,909 12 0	4,316 8 6	5,185 6 0	
...	...	...	3	31	36	1,006 12 0	447 2 0	1,154 5 0	
4	...	...	...	11	146	1,575 10 0	385 12 0	1,328 8 8	
...	...	...	...	...	21	719 6 0	240 5 0	498 3 6	
20	32	7	771	1,919	26,847	2,26,301 1 0	1,20,403 2 5	1,55,041 10 10	
2	2	...	5	151	1,061	8,834 12 0	5,331 2 0	8,247 15 1	
1	4	...	13	136	1,116	12,838 12 0	5,862 9 0	10,273 10 9	
...	3	...	19	151	623	7,813 4 0	3,917 15 0	7,696 6 6	
...	2	...	17	171	634	7,422 8 0	5,087 6 0	7,024 5 7	
1	...	...	11	103	1,118	12,118 2 0	5,833 11 0	9,705 7 0	
2	3	...	24	81	808	12,357 14 0	5,919 15 9	10,755 3 4	
6	14	...	89	793	5,360	61,385 4 0	31,952 10 9	53,703 0 3	
26	46	7	860	2,712	32,207	2,87,686 5 0	1,52,355 13 2	2,08,744 11 1	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the years* 1893-94, 1894-95, *and* 1895-96.

Number.	Districts.	Affecting immovable property.											
		Deeds of gift.									*Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards).*		
		Number of deeds.			Aggregate value.						Number of deeds.		
	1	2			3						4		
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.			1894-95.			1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
	North-Western Provinces.												
1	Dehra Dún	13	7	8	8,765	0	0	755	0	0	29,700	0	0	155	133	149
2	Saháranpur	173	191	221	1,46,841	0	0	4,36,530	0	0	1,66,973	15	0	2,446	2,426	2,935
3	Meerut	230	257	250	1,77,703	5	4	3,30,830	0	0	7,64,333	2	11	2,267	2,257	2,361
4	Aligarh	81	96	100	93,981	0	0	79,554	0	0	1,58,783	4	0	880	945	849
5	Agra	110	115	114	1,76,683	0	0	1,13,192	14	4	69,491	0	0	1,558	1,588	1,531
6	Farukhabad	107	99	11	41,121	0	0	45,237	0	0	4,23,789	0	0	765	798	735
7	Mainpuri	110	114	122	81,815	0	0	80,106	0	0	1,16,243	6	0	883	942	940
8	Bareilly	96	130	103	1,44,229	8	0	2,93,734	0	0	1,15,042	4	3	924	948	900
9	Moradabad	83	100	106	79,714	0	0	2,00,978	2	0	87,997	0	0	1,974	2,160	2,071
10	Sháhjahánpur	120	125	106	63,487	0	0	67,614	0	0	53,340	0	0	1,001	1,032	1,004
11	Cawnpore	200	203	171	92,514	4	0	2,19,903	10	0	1,81,109	7	2	1,397	1,394	1,372
12	Bánda	133	118	107	45,599	10	6	59,506	0	0	57,190	0	0	520	555	623
13	Allahabad	190	192	172	1,87,790	8	0	2,25,943	0	0	2,61,750	9	0	822	892	879
14	Jhánsi	60	60	56	33,124	0	6	34,577	9	4	27,551	3	6	584	698	671
15	Benares	145	167	139	1,26,825	8	0	99,835	10	0	1,03,289	12	6	986	1,075	1,080
16	Mirzapur	153	138	100	73,701	8	0	83,076	11	3	92,310	15	9	1,134	1,015	950
17	Jaunpur	169	177	126	1,15,716	12	0	1,01,891	12	0	2,04,747	1	0	929	1 037	934
18	Gházipur	98	110	90	81,834	7	5	67,302	10	5	84,082	14	0	1,256	1,343	1,145
19	Gorakhpur	302	318	298	2,88,367	8	0	3,32,278	12	9	2.15,145	12	0	2,602	2,791	2,590
20	Azamgarh	183	208	188	1,13,611	14	0	1,80,203	13	10	1,30,922	15	0	617	728	771
21	Naini Tal	6	12	21	1,395	0	0	2,473	0	0	5,940	0	0	73	128	153
22	Almora	50	41	47	36,830	0	0	8,280	4	0	19,064	0	0	400	380	395
23	Garhwál	15	33	21	4,152	0	0	10,332	0	0	7,430	0	0	123	144	177
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	2,827	3,011	2,777	22,15,802	13	9	30,74,135	13	11	33,76,227	10	1	24,296	25,409	25,215
	Oudh.												
24	Lucknow	132	114	138	82,320	6	9	68,442	1	8	70,685	8	0	824	945	944
25	Hardoi	188	228	165	1,51,033	8	1	1,80,502	6	11	1,70,627	0	0	973	1,068	1,193
26	Sitapur	70	86	61	44,823	4	0	1,43,328	5	6	18,917	7	6	329	405	452
27	Gonda	88	95	77	67,512	12	0	66,277	13	0	66,446	0	0	495	504	583
28	Fyzabad	190	212	182	1,66,381	9	0	1,49,401	6	0	1,47,226	4	0	899	997	976
29	Rae Bareli	220	246	212	1,33,945	4	6	2,80,188	10	7	1,76,342	2	0	783	883	831
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	888	981	835	6,46,016	12	4	8,88,140	11	8	6,50,244	5	6	4,303	4,802	4,979
	Total, United Provinces ...	3,715	3,992	3,612	28,61,819	10	1	39,62,276	9	7	40,26,471	15	7	28,599	30,211	30,194

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the years* 1893-94, 1894-95, *and* 1895-96—(concluded).

Number.	Districts.	Affecting immovable property—*(concluded)*.									Remarks.
		Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards)—(concld.).			*Deeds of sale or exchange (less than Rs. 100).*						
		Aggregate value.			Number of deeds.			Aggregate value.			
	1	5			6			7			
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
	North-Western Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Dehra Dún	7,40,201 12 0	4,36,557 2 0	6,98,179 8 3	24	45	35	1,247 0 0	801 12 0	1,153 13 8	
2	Saháranpur	17,04,414 4 7	17,64,346 4 6	16,85,794 15 2	928	928	1,055	58,999 7 5	59,181 0 3	67,084 3 8	
3	Meerut	20,07,939 6 10	19,17,119 12 5	19,04,966 6 6	554	609	553	35,326 9 4	37,610 2 1	33,914 0 10	
4	Aligarh	7,86,973 14 1	9 15,693 8 9	8,87,483 10 0	409	418	428	25,131 10 1	25,125 4 6	27,896 12 8	
5	Agra	11,14,179 8 8	10,33,976 7 4	11,80,227 4 4	760	782	763	46,188 2 10	48,405 0 11	51,036 5 0	
6	Farukhabad	5,85,759 3 8	6,03,604 4 10	7,84,300 7 8	761	846	813	38,210 0 0	42,539 8 4	41,842 13 0	
7	Mainpuri	9,43,580 14 2	8,00,732 2 7	9,02,605 11 8	716	765	735	38,582 10 6	41,377 2 9	40,435 8 6	
8	Bareilly	11,72,437 2 0	79,86,800 7 6	10,53,176 5 11	652	790	709	35,202 4 11	39,901 10 9	44,944 14 7	
9	Moradabad	15,78,719 3 3	15,61,249 14 7	16,33,731 1 9	1,166	1,271	1,344	69,652 6 4	77,578 13 11	73,815 1 3	
10	Sháhjahánpur	7,31,195 14 3	6,62,883 9 6	6,59,240 6 4	1,051	1,104	1,132	55,265 10 10	59,877 7 11	63,266 13 4	
11	Cawnpore	12,28,459 7 8	12,09,888 9 9	14,84,480 4 11	642	669	614	35,532 3 8	37,913 2 11	34,636 11 0	
12	Bánda	2,47,113 13 6	2,77,492 8 9	3,00,035 11 10	226	249	270	12,285 7 7	14,385 10 9	15,904 9 0	
13	Allahabad	8,86,533 14 5	9,55,682 4 1	7,74,597 8 10	339	432	606	19,014 4 2	23,241 14 4	1,03,940 6 6	
14	Jhánsi	2,98,682 8 11	3,60,231 5 6	3,36,548 10 10	388	385	400	23,914 12 7	24,042 13 9	26,355 10 3	
15	Benares	7,96,784 12 8	11,11,588 2 11	9,92,327 13 6	840	1,227	1,073	50,891 13 1	72,539 14 4	59,663 15 6	
16	Mirzapur	5,13,403 13 6	5,57,720 1 0	5,33,412 12 8	1,002	883	875	56,748 13 10	53,399 11 3	52,628 6 7	
17	Jaunpur	4,69,900 8 6	5,86,720 15 7	4,53,464 1 6	653	782	842	44,506 2 9	49,562 1 9	53,553 11 10	
18	Gházipur	8,23,086 14 3	8,69,587 12 0	7,18,037 13 6	685	753	664	51,722 8 6	52,828 9 7	44,418 7 2	
19	Gorakhpur	20,99,220 15 5	23,05,247 6 11	21,01,055 14 5	756	825	909	49,290 8 6	53,406 3 11	55,360 13 4	
20	Azamgarh	4,11,428 0 10	5,73,813 8 1	11,14,457 6 0	304	488	530	19,621 0 11	31,524 10 2	29,751 15 6	
21	Naini Tal	77,181 0 0	1,56,949 0 0	1,51,045 0 0	40	54	52	1,988 0 0	2,723 7 6	2,677 0 0	
22	Almora	2,66,686 8 7	1,59,568 3 0	1,65,350 5 0	29	23	28	1,897 0 0	1,713 0 0	1,997 0 0	
23	Garhwál	80,252 2 0	45,446 10 0	1,24,640 3 0	10	26	24	838 0 0	1,688 14 0	1,669 0 0	
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	1,95,64,135 11 9	1,98,52,900 1 7	2,06,39,159 7 7	12,935	14,354	14,454	7,72,056 9 10	8,51,368 1 8	9,27,953 1 2	
	Oudh.										
24	Lucknow	5,56,006 3 2	6,98,268 13 4	9,08,983 5 2	990	1,179	761	63,233 9 6	59,383 12 2	42,277 3 7	
25	Hardoi	6,45,503 2 6	6,44,080 9 2	8,06,687 9 0	635	789	835	32,808 8 9	51,897 12 9	39,353 0 3	
26	Sitapur	4,95,055 14 7	3,56,738 11 9	5,51,513 3 1	227	262	303	9,527 12 8	12,151 4 6	13,019 8 9	
27	Gonda	3,68,447 12 8	4,11,384 2 0	4,94,304 10 2	280	384	341	12,841 10 3	15,409 9 6	29,652 3 7	
28	Fyzabad	7,91,222 7 8	5,85,883 14 4	5,78,266 14 0	635	744	698	29,621 0 2	32,616 0 3	32,265 12 4	
29	Rae Bareli	7,85,291 4 7	5,63,111 14 8	6,55,946 15 7	356	399	472	16,984 13 0	19,349 13 2	24,621 1 3	
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	36,41,526 13 2	32,59,468 1 3	39,95,702 9 0	3,123	3,757	3,410	1,65,017 6 4	1,90,808 4 4	1,81,188 13 9	
	Total, United Provinces ...	2,32,05,662 8 11	2,31,12,368 2 10	2,46,34,862 0 7	16,058	18,111	17,864	9,37,074 0 2	10,42,176 6 0	11,09,141 14 11	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1895.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Bareilly Central Prison ...	Convicts ...	1,998	...	1,998	1,432	...	1,432	3,430	...	3,430	1,039	...	1,039	2,391	...	2,391	2,250·00	...	2,250·00	2,252·25	...	2,252·25
		Under-trial	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	2·25	...	2·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,881	61	1,942	1,300	75	1,375	3,181	136	3,317	892	65	957	2,289	71	2,360	2,097·00	74·00	2,171·00	2,106·06	76·25	2,182·31
		Under-trial	9	...	9	9	42	51	18	42	60	11	39	50	7	3	10	9·00	2·25	11·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·06			
3	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,888	30	1,918	1,197	69	1,266	3,085	99	3,184	1,055	50	1,105	2,030	49	2,079	1,956·00	39·00	1,995·00	1,957·00	40·25	1,997·25
		Under-trial	1	4	5	...	25	25	1	29	30	...	27	27	1	2	3	1·00	1·25	2·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,936	80	2,016	1,688	150	1,838	3,624	230	3,854	1,679	71	1,750	1,945	159	2,104	2,087·00	117·50	2,204·50	2,095·00	120·25	2,215·25
		Under-trial	7	3	10	4	...	4	11	3	14	3	1	4	8	2	10	8·00	2·75	10·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,129	114	2,243	1,108	237	1,345	3,237	351	3,588	1,268	136	1,404	1,969	215	2,184	2,133·25	130·00	2,263·25	2,139·75	132·00	2,271·75
		Under-trial	5	2	7	5	...	5	10	2	12	4	...	4	6	2	8	6·50	2·00	8·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,504	87	1,591	775	191	966	2,279	278	2,557	711	168	879	1,568	110	1,678	1,552·75	98·25	1,651·00	1,553·00	101·25	1,654·25
		Under-trial	...	1	1	7	86	93	7	87	94	7	81	88	...	6	6	0·25	3·00	3·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dehra Dún Jail ...	Convicts ...	51	3	54	191	8	199	242	11	253	172	10	182	70	1	71	57·50	2·00	59·50	61·90	2·10	64·00
		Under-trial	5	...	5	115	7	122	120	7	127	118	7	125	2	...	2	3·50	0·10	3·60			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	11	...	11	1	...	1	0·90	...	0·90			
8	Mussoorie Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·05	0·80
		Under-trial	...	...	...	51	2	53	51	2	53	51	2	53	...	...	...	0·75	0·05	0·80			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	Chakráta Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25
		Under-trial	...	...	...	18	...	18	18	...	18	18	...	18	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Saháranpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	371	...	371	1,238	12	1,250	1,609	12	1,621	1,261	12	1,273	348	...	348	349·25	0·10	349·35	355·66	0·10	355·76
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	54	...	54	56	...	56	53	...	53	3	...	3	6·41	...	6·41			

11	Saháranpur Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial	14	...	14	1,107	14	1,221	1,121	14	1,135	1,095	14	1,109	26	...	26	20·25	0·25	20·50	20·25	0·25	20·50				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
12	Roorkee Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Under-trial	...	...	...	119	4	123	119	4	123	115	4	119	4	...	4	3·00	0·05	3·05	3·00	0·05	3·05				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
13	Muzaffarnagar Jail ...	Convicts ...	166	13	179	514	20	534	680	33	713	540	27	567	140	6	146	145·50	8·25	153·75							
		Under-trial	24	...	24	547	13	560	571	13	584	550	11	561	21	2	23	20·50	0·50	21·00	169·05	8·75	177·80				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	32	...	32	32	...	32	28	...	28	4	...	4	3·05	...	3·05							
14	Méerut do. ...	Convicts ...	524	4	525	933	30	963	1,454	34	1,488	916	25	941	538	9	547	559·50	10·00	569·50							
		Under-trial	33	1	34	907	20	927	940	21	961	875	21	896	65	...	65	48·50	1·25	49·75	615·57	11·26	626·83				
		Civil ...	6	...	6	79	1	80	85	1	86	79	1	80	6	...	6	7·57	0·01	7·58							
15	Bulandshahr do. ...	Convicts ...	225	5	230	662	16	678	887	21	908	672	19	691	215	2	217	220·75	3·75	224·50							
		Under-trial	33	...	33	659	14	673	692	14	706	663	14	677	29	...	29	34·75	0·75	35·50	260·96	4·50	265·46				
		Civil ...	8	...	8	64	...	64	72	...	72	64	...	64	8	...	8	5·46	...	5·46							
16	Aligarh do. ...	Convicts ...	370	7	377	1,099	35	1,134	1,469	42	1,511	1,112	37	1,149	357	5	362	359·00	5·50	364·50							
		Under-trial	64	1	65	781	27	808	845	28	873	791	28	819	54	...	54	53·00	1·50	54·50	420·81	7·00	427·81				
		Civil ...	5	...	5	62	...	62	67	...	67	54	...	54	13	...	13	8·81	...	8·81							
17	Muttra do. ...	Convicts ...	223	6	229	696	30	726	919	36	955	693	28	721	226	8	234	214·50	7·50	222·00							
		Under-trial	16	2	18	641	22	663	657	24	681	627	24	651	50	...	30	35·00	0·75	35·75	255·50	8·25	263·75				
		Civil ...	5	...	5	40	...	40	45	...	45	40	...	40	5	...	5	6·00	...	6·00							
18	Agra District Jail ...	Convicts ...	413	...	413	1,138	...	1,138	1,551	...	1,551	1,030	...	1,030	521	...	521	492·25	...	492·25							
		Under-trial	31	...	31	1,102	...	1,102	1,133	...	1,133	1,085	...	1,085	48	...	48	53·75	...	53·75	557·01	...	557·01				
		Civil ...	12	...	12	90	...	90	102	...	102	88	...	88	14	...	14	11·01	...	11·01							
19	Fatehgarh District Jail ...	Convicts ...	288	...	288	998	...	998	1,286	...	1,286	934	...	934	352	...	352	337·25	...	337·25							
		Under-trial	44	...	44	675	...	675	719	...	719	679	...	679	40	...	40	37·50	...	37·50	377·51	...	377·51				
		Civil ...	1	...	1	29	...	29	30	...	30	27	...	27	3	...	3	2·76	...	2·76							
20	Mainpuri Jail ...	Convicts ...	255	6	261	790	28	818	1,045	34	1,079	750	28	778	295	6	301	273·25	7·00	280·25							
		Under-trial	60	1	61	763	10	773	823	11	834	783	10	793	40	1	41	36·50	0·50	37·00	311·22	7·50	318·72				
		Civil ...	...	...	...	19	...	19	19	...	19	18	...	18	1	...	1	1·47	...	1·47							
21	Etáwah do. ...	Convicts ...	220	8	228	678	28	706	898	36	934	664	25	689	234	11	245	204·25	6·75	211·00							
		Under-trial	26	1	27	661	25	686	687	26	713	657	25	682	30	1	31	24·25	0·75	25·00	230·28	7·50	237·78				
		Civil ...	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	1·78	...	1·78							
22	Etah do. ...	Convicts ...	301	10	311	1,082	25	1,107	1,383	35	1,418	1,103	27	1,130	280	8	288	269·25	9·50	278·75							
		Under-trial	37	...	37	792	13	805	829	13	842	818	13	831	11	...	11	38·75	0·50	39·25	309·73	10·00	31·973				
		Civil ...	1	...	1	24	...	24	25	...	25	24	...	24	1	...	1	1·73	...	1·73							
23	Bareilly District Jail ...	Convicts ...	500	55	555	2,180	103	2,283	2,680	158	2,838	1,887	86	1,973	793	72	865	682·75	68·00	750·75							
		Under-trial	55	6	61	1,765	35	1,800	1,820	41	1,861	1,777	41	1,818	43	...	43	66·25	3·00	69·25	752·54	71·00	823·54				
		Civil ...	1	...	1	47	...	47	48	...	48	43	...	43	5	...	5	3·54	...	3·54							
24	Bijnor Jail ...	Convicts ...	218	4	222	592	25	617	810	29	839	599	19	618	211	10	221	219·00	8·50	227·50							
		Under-trial	12	1	13	633	21	654	645	22	667	609	22	631	36	...	36	26·50	0·75	27·25	250·51	9·25	259·76				
		Civil ...	6	...	6	41	...	41	47	...	47	44	...	44	3	...	3	5·01	...	5·01							

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1895—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Budaun Jail ...	Convicts ...	271	9	280	1,261	28	1,289	1,532	37	1,569	1,253	22	1,275	279	15	294	357·25	10·00	367·25	401·90	11·00	412·90
		Under-trial	47	2	49	860	20	880	907	22	929	888	21	909	19	1	20	40·75	1·00	41·75			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	39	...	39	43	...	43	43	...	43	...	...	...	3·90	...	3·90			
26	Moradabad do. ...	Convicts ...	335	5	340	1,314	41	1,355	1,649	46	1,695	1,329	30	1,359	320	16	336	393·75	7·50	401·25	456·99	10·00	466·99
		Under-trial	50	2	52	1,220	29	1,249	1,270	31	1,301	1,214	30	1,244	56	1	57	56·25	2·50	58·75			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	75	...	75	80	...	80	67	...	67	13	...	13	6·99	...	6·99			
27	Sháhjahánpur do. ...	Convicts ...	353	12	365	1,361	69	1,430	1,714	81	1,795	1,371	65	1,436	343	16	359	345·50	15·00	360·50	396·18	16·25	412·43
		Under-trial	55	1	56	1,188	41	1,229	1,243	42	1,285	1,182	40	1,222	61	2	63	49·25	1·25	50·50			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	29	...	29	30	...	30	29	...	29	1	...	1	1·43	...	1·43			
28	Pilibhít Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·00	0·50	25·50
		Under-trial	32	...	32	1,033	45	1,078	1,065	45	1,110	1,050	42	1,092	15	3	18	25·00	0·50	25·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Cawnpore Jail ...	Convicts ...	297	22	319	1,409	125	1,534	1,706	147	1,853	1,417	124	1,541	289	23	312	327·25	25·50	352·75	385·67	28·50	414·17
		Under-trial	69	1	70	1,434	76	1,510	1,503	77	1,580	1,446	70	1,516	57	7	64	54·75	3·00	57·75			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	39	...	39	42	...	42	37	...	37	5	...	5	3·67	...	3·67			
30	Fatehpur do. ...	Convicts ...	295	13	308	1,004	72	1,076	1,299	85	1,384	1,007	68	1,075	292	17	309	324·75	19·25	344·00	357·64	20·25	377·89
		Under-trial	30	1	31	806	38	844	836	39	875	790	36	826	46	3	49	32·25	1·00	33·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	0·64	...	0·64			
31	Bánda do. ...	Convicts ...	193	20	213	1,062	206	1,268	1,255	226	1,481	1,049	208	1,257	206	18	224	210·75	21·25	232·00	255·35	23·25	278·60
		Under-trial	69	4	73	716	63	779	785	67	852	744	64	808	41	3	44	43·75	2·00	45·75			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	10	...	10	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	0·85	...	0·85			
32	Karwi Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	16	4	20	352	25	377	368	29	397	332	28	360	36	1	37	33·75	2·00	35·75	43·00	2·25	45·25
		Under-trial	18	1	19	269	19	288	287	20	307	272	19	291	15	1	16	9·25	0·25	9·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33	Hamírpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	137	18	155	423	115	538	560	133	693	401	118	519	159	15	174	132·25	23·00	155·25	155·70	26·25	181·95
		Under-trial	13	...	13	590	91	681	603	91	694	591	91	682	12	...	12	22·75	3·25	26·00			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	15	...	15	17	...	17	17	...	17	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·70			

34	Allahabad District Jail ...	Convicts ...	568	34	602	2,304	247	2,551	2,872	281	3,153	2,237	215	2,452	635	66	701	634·25	49·25	683·50	715·88	53·00	768·88
		Under-trial	80	2	82	2,112	114	2,226	2,192	116	2,308	2,069	108	2,177	123	8	131	79·50	3·75	83·25			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	30	...	30	33	...	33	28	...	28	5	...	5	2·13	...	2·13			
35	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25
		Under-trial	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23	23	...	23	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
36	Jhánsi Jail ...	Convicts ...	191	30	221	591	145	736	782	175	957	604	163	767	178	12	190	196·75	19·75	216·50	215·64	21·00	236·64
		Under-trial	20	2	22	483	36	519	503	38	541	483	33	516	20	5	25	18·50	1·25	19·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	4	...	4	1	...	1	0·39	...	0·39			
37	Mau Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	0·75	8·75
		Under-trial	23	2	25	341	64	405	364	66	430	360	65	425	4	1	5	8·00	0·75	8·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
38	Orai Jail ...	Convicts ...	166	18	184	705	124	829	871	142	1,013	680	125	805	191	17	208	168·50	16·50	185·00	186·51	18·00	204·51
		Under-trial	12	5	17	545	42	587	557	47	604	538	46	584	19	1	20	16·50	1·50	18·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	19	...	19	1	...	1	1·51	...	1·51			
39	Lalitpur Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	79	19	98	276	112	388	355	131	486	242	111	353	113	20	133	106·50	22·75	129·25	119·85	24·00	143·85
		Under-trial	9	1	10	396	75	471	405	76	481	396	76	472	9	...	9	13·25	1·25	14·50			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·10			
40	Benares District Jail ...	Convicts ...	367	...	367	1,377	...	1,377	1,744	...	1,744	1,312	...	1,312	432	...	432	452·50	...	452·50	499·06	2·00	501·06
		Under-trial	35	...	35	1,406	72	1,478	1,441	72	1,513	1,404	70	1,474	37	2	39	38·75	2·00	40·75			
		Civil ...	10	...	10	71	...	71	81	...	81	73	...	73	8	...	8	7·81	...	7·81			
41	Mirzapur Jail ...	Convicts ...	335	21	356	1,103	145	1,248	1,438	166	1,604	1,132	151	1,289	306	15	321	266·25	20·25	286·50	266·25	20·25	286·50
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
42	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·82	2·50	52·32
		Under-trial	35	1	36	1,269	140	1,409	1,304	141	1,445	1,271	136	1,407	33	5	38	40·00	2·50	42·50			
		Civil ...	13	...	13	97	...	97	110	...	110	105	...	105	5	...	5	9·82	...	9·82			
43	Jaunpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	248	2	250	979	101	1,080	1,227	108	1,330	966	86	1,052	261	17	278	321·75	16·25	338·00	345·17	18·50	363·67
		Under-trial	21	2	23	770	70	840	791	72	863	780	71	851	11	1	12	20·75	2·25	23·00			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	37	...	37	39	...	39	33	...	33	6	...	6	2·67	...	2·67			
44	Gházipur do. ...	Convicts ...	505	30	535	1,579	137	1,716	2,084	167	2,251	1,583	162	1,745	501	5	506	509·50	39·25	548·75	547·45	41·75	589·20
		Under-trial	39	1	40	1,071	73	1,144	1,110	74	1,184	1,085	70	1,155	25	4	29	36·00	2·50	38·50			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	30	...	30	32	...	32	31	...	31	1	...	1	1·95	...	1·95			
45	Korantadih Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	502	39	541	502	39	541	501	39	540	1	...	1	5·25	0·50	5·75	12·75	0·75	13·50
		Under-trial	15	1	16	307	19	326	322	20	342	318	19	337	4	1	5	7·50	0·25	7·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
46	Gorakhpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,105	47	1,152	2,006	231	2,237	3,111	278	3,389	2,666	232	2,898	445	46	491	841·25	62·75	904·00	862·94	64·25	927·19
		Under-trial	12	1	13	173	12	185	185	13	198	185	13	198	...	...	...	19·75	1·50	21·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	...	22	19	...	19	3	...	3	1·94	...	1·94			
47	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73·00	4·75	77·75
		Under-trial	95	5	100	1,876	137	2,013	1,971	142	2,113	1,918	140	2,058	53	2	55	73·00	4·75	77·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1895—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
48	Kassia Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	245	58	303	245	58	303	239	55	294	6	3	9	13·50	2·50	16·00	16·93	2·75	19·68
		Under-trial	6	2	8	133	10	143	139	12	151	137	12	149	2	...	2	2·50	0·25	2·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	0·93	...	0·93			
49	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	323	13	336	958	113	1,071	1,281	126	1,407	818	104	922	463	22	485	338·25	15·25	353.50	370·81	17·50	388·31
		Under-trial	39	7	46	733	28	761	772	35	807	752	35	787	20	...	20	31·75	2·25	34·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	0·81	...	0·81			
50	Azamgarh do. ...	Convicts ...	314	30	344	1,794	230	2,024	2,108	260	2,368	1,787	226	2,013	321	34	355	367·50	36·50	404·00	429·72	39·75	463·47
		Under-trial	62	2	64	1,606	140	1,746	1,668	142	1,810	1,644	136	1 780	24	6	30	61·25	3·25	64·50			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	23	...	23	24	...	24	22	...	22	2	...	2	0·97	...	0·97			
51	Almora do. ...	Convicts ...	83	2	85	137	6	143	220	8	228	183	4	187	37	4	41	57·50	3·75	61·25	62·29	4·25	66·54
		Under-trial	4	...	4	80	11	91	84	11	95	78	11	89	6	...	6	4·50	0·50	5·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	3	...	3	1	...	1	0·29	...	0·29			
52	Naini Tal Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·00	0·10	7·10
		Under-trial	3	1	4	199	11	210	202	12	214	202	12	214	...	...	...	7·00	0·10	7·10			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
53	Pauri-Garhwál Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	20	1	21	90	6	96	110	7	117	90	7	97	20	...	20	9·50	0·75	10·25	15·08	1·50	16·58
		Under-trial	...	...	...	85	11	96	85	11	96	84	11	95	1	...	1	5·50	0·75	6·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
54	Ránikhet Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·25	1·25
		Under-trial	...	...	...	92	11	103	92	11	103	92	11	103	...	...	...	1·00	0·25	1·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
55	Lucknow District Jail.	Convicts ...	548	...	548	1,422	2	1,424	1,970	2	1,972	1,324	2	1,326	646	...	646	641·00	0·50	641·50	700·47	0·50	700·97
		Under-trial	85	...	85	1,403	...	1,403	1,488	...	1,488	1,446	...	1,446	42	...	42	57·00	...	57·00			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	33	...	33	35	...	35	34	...	34	1	...	1	2·47	...	2·47			

56	Unao	Jail	...	Convicts ...	237	19	256	897	87	984	1,134	106	1,240	901	90	991	233	16	249	250·75	20·75	271·50	294·91	22·50	317·41
				Under-trial	41	1	42	949	56	1,005	990	57	1,047	978	53	1,031	12	4	16	43·00	1·75	44·75			
				Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	8	...	8	3	...	3	1·16	...	1·16			
57	Rae Bareli	do.	...	Convicts ...	458	36	494	1,165	170	1,335	1,623	206	1,829	1,023	166	1,189	600	40	640	614·00	48·00	662·00	642·49	51·50	693·99
				Under-trial	42	4	46	908	94	1,002	950	98	1,048	916	96	1,012	34	2	36	27·25	3·50	30·75			
				Civil ...	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12	9	...	9	3	...	3	1·24	...	1·24			
58	Sitapur	do.	...	Convicts ...	621	16	637	1,248	40	1,288	1,869	56	1,925	1,283	46	1,329	586	10	596	597·75	15·00	612·75	650·38	17·00	667·38
				Under-trial	56	2	58	1,095	43	1,138	1,151	45	1,196	1,120	44	1,164	31	1	32	51·00	2·00	53·00			
				Civil ...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	13	11	...	11	2	...	2	1·63	...	1·63			
59	Hardoi	do.	...	Convicts ...	337	17	354	1,469	95	1,564	1,806	112	1,918	1,472	94	1,566	334	18	352	362·25	20·50	382·75	416·99	22·50	439·49
				Under-trial	48	5	53	1,433	54	1,487	1,481	59	1,540	1,434	56	1,490	47	3	50	53·00	2·00	55·00			
				Civil ...	3	...	3	16	...	25	28	...	28	28	...	28	...	...	...	1·74	...	1·74			
60	Kheri	do.	...	Convicts ...	216	13	229	1,042	72	1,114	1,258	85	1,343	973	72	1,045	285	13	298	258·25	14·75	273·00	305·48	16·25	321·73
				Under-trial	36	3	39	1,146	33	1,179	1,182	36	1,218	1,163	36	1,199	19	...	19	46·50	1·50	48·00			
				Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	4	...	4	2	...	2	0·73	...	0·73			
61	Fyzabad	do.	...	Convicts ...	586	41	627	1,443	202	1,645	2,029	243	2,272	1,417	202	1,619	612	41	653	582·50	40·00	622·50	614·24	42·50	656·74
				Under-trial	35	...	35	1,005	87	1,092	1,040	87	1,127	1,013	83	1,096	27	4	31	29·50	2·50	32·00			
				Civil ...	1	...	1	23	...	23	24	...	24	24	...	24	...	...	...	2·24	...	2·24			
62	Gonda	do.	...	Convicts ...	508	20	528	1,292	145	1,437	1,800	165	1,965	1,229	143	1,372	571	22	593	554·50	24·75	579·25	608·48	26·75	635·23
				Under-trial	33	2	35	1,214	76	1,290	1,247	78	1,325	1,208	74	1,282	39	4	43	50·00	2·00	52·00			
				Civil ...	1	...	1	34	...	34	35	...	35	29	...	29	6	...	6	3·98	...	3·98			
63	Bahraich	do.	...	Convicts ...	310	15	325	1,413	92	1,505	1,723	107	1,830	1,350	91	1,441	373	16	389	356·25	17·00	373·25	412·11	19·50	431·61
				Under-trial	21	...	21	1,186	54	1,240	1,207	54	1,261	1,136	52	1,188	71	2	73	53·00	2·50	55·50			
				Civil ...	3	...	3	30	...	30	33	...	33	31	...	31	2	...	2	2·86	...	2·86			
64	Sultánpur Jail.	Subsidiary		Convicts ...	34	2	36	741	151	892	775	153	928	724	143	867	51	10	61	52·00	9·00	61·00	78·05	11·25	89·30
				Under-trial	30	9	39	740	95	835	770	104	874	753	102	855	17	2	19	24·75	2·25	27 00			
				Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16	14	...	14	2	...	2	1·30	...	1·30			
65	Partábgarh	Jail	...	Convicts ...	254	44	298	680	230	910	934	274	1,208	657	253	910	277	21	298	277·25	41·50	318·75	307·74	44·50	352·24
				Under-trial	12	...	12	743	129	872	755	129	884	729	124	853	26	5	31	28·25	3·00	31·25			
				Civil ...	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	19	...	19	1	...	1	2·24	...	2·24			
66	Bara Banki	do.	...	Convicts ...	286	15	301	873	56	929	1,159	71	1,230	853	64	917	306	7	313	315·25	12·00	327·25	365·50	13·50	379·00
				Under-trial	67	2	69	1,085	39	1,124	1,152	41	1,193	1,135	41	1,176	17	...	17	48·50	1·50	50·00			
				Civil ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	9	...	9	5	...	5	1·75	...	1·75			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1895—(concld.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
67	Chunár temporary Jail.	Convicts	...	...	...	1,940	...	1,940	1,940	...	1,940	291	...	291	1,649	...	1,649	1,551·00	...	1,551·00	1,551·00	...	1,551·00
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Total ...	Convicts ...	26,054	1,081	27,135	58,748	4,799	63,547	84,802	5,880	19,682	55,673	4,542	60,215	29,129	1,338	30,467	29,286·75	1,288·85	30,575·60	31,286·23	1,381·66	32,667·89
		Under-trial	1,877	98	1,975	46,085	2,638	48,723	47,962	2,736	50,698	46,363	2,633	48,996	1,599	103	1,702	1,861·00	92·80	1,953·80			
		Civil ...	111	...	111	1,418	1	1,419	1,529	1	1,530	1,383	1	1,384	146	...	146	138·48	0·01	138·49			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	28,042	1,179	29,221	106,251	7,438	113,689	134,293	8,617	142,910	103,419	7,176	110,595	30,874	1,441	32,315	31,286·23	1,381·66	32,667·89	31,286·23	1,381·66	32,667·89

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							Received from other Jails.													Transferred to other Jails.			
							A. *To undergo sentence.*						B. *In transit for transportation or to other Jails.*							A.		B.	
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	26,054	1,081	44,862	4,033	70,916	5,114	12,294	605	1,055	111	132	...	403	50	2	...	84,802	5,880	90,682	13,569	731	572	65

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	Released during the year.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D. *By order of Government.*																		
							(a)		(b)																
Provinces.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	4,012	108	28,160	3,328	8,428	249	4	1	4	...	...	...	9	3	3	...	126	7	786	50	29,129	1,338	29,286·75	1,288·85	30,575·60

NOTE.—Column 11 includes only those who escaped during the year and have not been recaptured.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, State of Education, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1895.

1	2												3								4						5													6		
	RELIGION.												AGE.								STATE OF EDUCATION.						PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.													TOTAL.		
																											MALES.							FEMALES.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.	E.	A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	CHRISTIANS.																																								
	(a)		(b)		(c)																																				
Provinces.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.	All other classes.	Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts or manufactures, or engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.														
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	22	...	8	...	33	2	6,364	332	38,434	3,699	1	...	210	124	33,865	2,911	9,535	903	1,252	95	1,206	1	1,392	3	42,264	4,029	639	4,322	2,736	27,989	393	12	8,771	2,695	104	1,168	66	44,862	4,033	48,895

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

3.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895, *according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																				3		
	Numbers according to length of sentence.																						
Provinces.	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one month and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. *Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	11,211	1,620	7,108	1,005	7,686	688	9,381	401	6,077	181	2,159	69	721	5	21	...	326	53	7	...	165	11	44,862	4,033	48,895

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

4.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			*Juvenile prisoners under* 16 *years of age (section* 399 *of the Criminal Procedure Code).*					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	44,862	4,033	48,895	3,381	174	1,141	53	777	31	5,299	258	5,557	11·81	6·39	11·36	210	124	334	32	7	32

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.— *Statement showing the Offences committed by Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895.

1	2	3	4					5	6						
			Offences dealt with by Superintendents.						PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.						
									By Superintendents.						
									Minor.						
Provinces.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	*a.* Relating to work.	*b.* Relating to prohibited articles.	*c.* Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.	*d.* All other breaches of jail rules.	*e.* Total.	By Criminal Courts.	*a.* Warnings.	*b.* Penal diet.	*c.* Separate and solitary confinement.	*d.* Handcuffing and link-fetters.	*e.* Other punishments.	*f.* Total.	
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	30,575·60	32	4,646	1,193	331	4,511	10,681	32	2,875	561	1,350	260	4,252	9,298	

1	7						8	9	10	11	12	13
	PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.											
	By Superintendents.											
	Major.											
Provinces.	*a.* Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	*b.* Penal diet with solitary confinement.	*c.* Fetters.	*d.* Corporal punishments.	*e.* Other punishments.	*f.* Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*d* to column 8.	Remarks.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	207	326	89	307	454	1,383	10,713	30·40	4·52	35·03	2·86	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3				4						5						
	Daily average number of prisoners.				*Establishments.*				*Dieting charges.*						*Hospital charges.*						
Provinces.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A. Permanent.	B. Temporary.	C. Total cost.	D. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Rations.	B. Miscellaneous dieting charges, including diet of prisoners in Hájats and Camps.	C. Garden and agricultural expenses.	D. Proportion of dairy expenses.	E. Total cost.	F. Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	A Sick diet and extras for patients.	B. Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospitals.	C. Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	D. Proportion of dairy expenses.	E. Total cost.	F. Cost per head of average strength.	G. Cost per head of average number sick.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	30,575·60	1,766·10	128·67	32,470·37	4,18,010	9,663	4,27,673	13 2 8	5,53,063	34,670	4,944	278	5,92,955	18 5 4	52,138	8,139	15,068	1,246	76,591	2 5 8	40 14 1

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

6.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*—(continued).

1	6		7					8				9								10	
	Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		*Sanitation charges.*					*Charges for moving prisoners.*				*Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.*								*Travelling allowances.*	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.
Provinces.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts and under-trial prisoners	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as rewards for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	83,406	2 9 3	2,110	1,151	279	3,540	0 1 8	24,712	6,069	30,781	0 15 2	7,548	3,722	7,619	116	567	7,749	27,321	0 13 5	1,128	0 0 6

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*—(concluded).

1	11								12												13	
	Contingencies.								*Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.*													
Provinces.	A. Rents, rates, and taxes.	B. Service postage.	C. Telegrams and telephone charges.	D. Current office expenses (including country stationery).	E. Office furniture.	F. Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	G. Total cost.	H. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Conservancy and water-supply dead stock.	B. Dietary dead stock.	C. Hospital dead stock.	D. Garden and agricultural plant.	E. Lighting dead stock.	F. Disciplinary dead stock.	G. Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	H. Dairy live stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	I. Draught cattle, excluding keep (which goes under 9F).	J. Other miscellaneous dead stock.	K. Total cost.	L. Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,852	2,557	320	1,449	311	6,943	14,432	0 7 1	223	2,515	249	...	3	1,072	10,488	68	30	637	15,285	0 7 6	12,73,112	39 3 4

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—*Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7											8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.												Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as—		
						A.	*On prison duties.*					*On Jail buildings.*				K.	L.			
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.						
Provinces.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed on preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e.g.* wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Other extra-mural labour.	Average number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7K).
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	283·97	30,164·59	1,787·18	2,338·26	235·16	11·10	1,671·49	3,918·32	1,420·47	4,009·51	1,797·52	1,027·25	...	351·32	...	11,331·14	27·89	32·24	210·68	5·54	12·98	37·56

NOTE.—Prisoners shown in column 6 were not employed for reasons given below:—
Prisoners on penal diet, new admissions under observation, condemned prisoners, prisoners who were handcuffed and under anthropometrical measurement, prisoners sent to Court and those under sentence of transportation.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

8.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Provinces.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	30,456	2,094	32,550	31,286·23	1,381·66	32,667·89	37,208	1,869	39,077	28,193	1,270	29,463	1,802·46	90·09	1,892·55	843	54	897	83	4	87

1	9			10			11														
							Ratio per mille of average strength.														
							A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Provinces.	Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh...	316	27	343	10	...	10	901·13	919·18	901·89	57·61	65·20	57·93	0·31	...	0·30	26·63	39·08	27·15	26·94	39·03	27·45

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Provinces.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,877	98	46,085	2,638	47,962	2,736	50,698	1,861·00	92·80	1,953·80	19,452	737	20,189

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1895.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	25,308	1,829	27,137	1,546	62	2	1	55	4	1,599	103	1,702

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.							
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	350	1	2	7	264	192
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	45	...	...	5	42	27
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	405	4	17	16	329	284
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	853	2	13	51	603	485
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	41	...	2	1	38	34
		Total ...	1,694	7	34	80	1,276	1,022
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8		Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ,, dakáits	12	...	3	2	13	8
10	302, 303, 396	Murder ,, robbers	47	...	1	6	30	17
11		Murder ,, poison	23	...	1	4	17	6
12		Other murders	483	...	13	77	345	224
13	307	Attempts at murder	106	...	3	8	73	60
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	334	...	8	37	207	151
15	376	Rape	203	2	4	16	107	60
16	377	Unnatural offences	114	...	2	6	72	41
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	174	...	...	9	112	94
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	1,250	...	3	13	972	833
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	20	...	1	1	19	19
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2,398	10	38	89	1,783	1,412
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	76	...	1	1	37	27
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	141	1	2	3	98	69
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	741	1	3	10	405	237
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	356	1	3	8	200	160
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	12	1	...	1	6	4
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	20	...	...	...	13	8
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	1	...	...	...	1	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,326	3	9	29	804	573
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	70	...	...	3	53	38
		Total ...	7,907	19	95	323	5,367	4,041
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	288	...	8	19	127	78
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	3	...	1	...	2	2
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	17	...	2	2	11	11
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	97	...	1	6	56	44
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	115	...	...	3	48	42
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	101	...	...	3	49	34
		Robbery other robberies	592	3	9	17	235	172
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	818	1	2	9	188	123
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	790	2	9	16	435	362
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	98,565	65,999	155	407	10,369	8,816

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1895.

CASES.												PERSONS.				
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14, AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(a) Ending in conviction.	(b) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(c) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(a) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(b) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(a)		19	20	21	22	23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
99	73	340	6	3	191	71	7	55	73	34	...	1	8	...	292	11	311	3
100	64	42	3	...	27	15	3	60	64	1	...	...	6	...	52	5	63	4
96	86	373	32	...	277	42	11	68	87	24	...	...	30	...	517	80	627	5
99	80	747	103	5	475	117	54	55	80	120	6	...	423	...	4,942	469	5,834	6
88	89	36	2	...	30	3	3	79	91	1	...	...	1	...	42	11	54	7
98	80	1,538	146	8	1,000	248	78	59	80	180	6	1	468	...	5,845	576	6,889	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
93	61	14	...	...	8	5	1	57	61	...	...	...	19	...	113	...	132	9
98	57	47	...	...	17	13	9	36	57	1	...	...	21	...	52	...	73	10
100	35	24	...	...	6	11	2	25	35	6	...	...	4	...	23	...	27	11
99	65	488	4	...	224	120	47	45	65	25	...	...	138	1	703	21	863	12
99	82	104	4	...	59	13	7	55	82	14	...	...	9	...	107	6	122	13
99	73	334	5	...	151	56	46	44	73	67	...	...	86	...	424	24	534	14
98	56	188	15	...	60	44	10	29	58	50	...	...	19	1	121	6	147	15
100	57	109	7	...	41	31	7	35	57	19	...	...	8	...	79	1	88	16
99	84	172	...	...	94	18	9	55	84	14	...	...	9	...	120	...	129	17
100	86	1,252	...	...	833	138	13	66	86	67	...	...	14	...	993	5	1,012	18
100	100	19	2	...	19	...	...	90	100	1	...	...	11	...	86	3	100	19
99	79	2,270	126	10	1,395	364	92	58	79	164	1	1	163	...	2,851	366	3,380	20
100	73	75	2	...	27	10	9	35	73	16	...	...	1	...	63	1	65	21
98	70	123	14	3	68	27	3	48	71	14	...	...	8	...	337	28	373	22
99	58	712	28	1	233	168	13	31	58	86	9	...	10	...	504	34	548	23
99	80	294	58	2	157	39	18	44	80	102	...	...	12	6	384	56	458	24
83	67	8	2	...	4	2	...	40	67	1	...	...	2	...	9	3	14	25
100	61	17	3	...	8	5	1	40	61	4	...	...	...	4	25	...	29	26
100	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	27
98	71	1,231	80	3	563	232	22	43	71	194	...	...	67	...	1,289	143	1,499	28
100	72	67	3	...	38	14	1	54	73	9	...	...	3	...	61	10	74	29
99	75	7,549	353	19	4,005	1,311	310	50	75	854	10	1	604	12	8,347	707	9,670	
99	61	280	10	3	78	49	25	27	61	57	...	...	114	...	829	17	960	30
75	100	3	...	...	2	...	2	67	100	...	...	...	...	1	29	...	30	31
100	100	19	...	...	11	...	4	58	100	1	...	...	2	...	16	...	18	32
98	78	91	5	...	44	12	3	46	78	11	...	...	7	...	95	2	104	
100	87	104	11	...	42	6	3	36	87	20	...	...	4	...	75	5	84	33
100	69	97	4	...	34	15	3	34	69	21	...	...	9	...	102	...	111	
92	73	370	185	1	170	57	9	30	75	256	...	...	39	...	396	42	477	
99	65	779	37	...	122	65	17	15	65	110	...	...	12	...	247	28	287	34
99	83	755	36	...	358	72	30	45	83	109	...	...	22	...	550	35	607	35
31	85	30,374	87	1	8,808	1,546	347	29	85	815	...	7	579	...	13,432	195	14,206	36

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	500	239	...	9	141	105
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	26	...	...	2	22	16
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	8	1	...	2	8	6
		Total ...	101,920	66,245	187	495	11,691	8,811
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*							
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	416	156	...	4	123	61
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	47	...	1	...	31	26
42	374	Compulsory labour	13	...	...	...	7	2
		Total ...	476	156	1	4	161	89
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*							
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,768	1,321	7	8	312	229
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	5,487	125	34	54	1,932	1,498
		{ ordinary	69,453	34,177	163	423	20,504	17,752
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1,035	5	13	16	570	452
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	6,033	19	79	123	5,620	4,993
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1,418	527	...	17	650	427
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	80	2	...	...	20	16
		Total ...	85,274	36,176	296	641	29,608	25,367
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	85	1	1	...	27	19
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2,695	...	20	44	2,584	2,187
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	436	...	1	13	406	343
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	210	...	...	4	176	153
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws,	23	8	...	...	23	21
56		Ditto Arms Act	591	1	5	17	551	464
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	20,718	2	3	400	20,700	19,242
		Total ...	24,758	12	30	478	24,467	22,429
58	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police— [DETAIL.]							
	Act VII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest	64	...	1	...	53	50
	Act XIII of 1885	Telegraph	3	...	...	...	1	1
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	885	...	...	1	881	799
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts I and XIV of 1883 and III of 1886.	Ferries	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	358	...	152	...	217	193
	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office	3	...	...	1	3	2
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	5	...	...	1	5	4
	Act XIV of 1861	Stage Carriage	4	...	...	...	4	4
		Total ...	1,324	...	153	3	1,164	1,053
		GRAND TOTAL ...	223,353	102,615	796	2,024	73,735	63,812

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1895.

CASES.													PERSONS.				
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14, AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(a) Ending in conviction.	(b) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(c) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(a) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(b) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(a)		19	20	21	22	23	
52	74	239	20	...	104	35	4	40	75	35	...	1	35	...	185	33	253	37
100	73	26	...	...	16	6	2	61	73	...	...	...	5	...	31	...	36	38
87	75	7	...	...	6	2	1	86	75	...	...	...	11	...	26	...	37	39
33	84	33,144	395	5	9,795	1,865	450	29	84	1,435	...	8	839	1	16,013	357	17,210	
58	49	135	103	2	54	49	6	22	52	51	2	4	6	...	218	110	334	40
100	84	48	...	...	26	5	1	54	84	6	...	...	...	...	38	...	38	41
100	28	12	1	...	2	5	...	15	28	1	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	42
63	55	195	104	2	82	59	7	27	58	58	2	4	6	...	264	113	383	
25	73	437	11	...	229	83	7	51	73	41	...	...	8	...	326	18	352	43
97	77	5,112	220	2	1,494	432	53	28	77	576	3	4	73	1	2,620	131	2,825	44
50	86	33,539	1,035	69	17,662	2,717	303	51	87	2,480	28	29	598	6	25,142	1,045	26,791	
98	79	859	163	6	437	112	17	42	79	155	5	...	18	...	562	100	680	45
99	89	6,032	53	...	4,983	623	102	82	89	174	...	1	200	5	7,372	204	7,781	46
41	66	169	402	17	302	92	2	51	76	113	37	69	24	...	306	861	1,191	47
97	80	76	2	...	16	4	1	22	81	5	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	48
56	86	46,224	1,886	94	25,123	4,063	485	52	86	3,544	73	103	921	12	36,350	2,359	39,642	
95	70	59	22	1	17	8	1	19	67	21	...	5	...	...	38	12	50	49
99	85	2,058	614	23	2,164	394	34	80	84	67	...	...	44	...	1,839	792	2,675	50
100	84	430	6	...	342	63	11	78	84	11	...	1	84	...	2,098	67	2,249	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
92	87	194	...	...	142	20	2	73	87	10	...	...	6	...	271	39	316	54
43	91	8	2	...	9	2	...	90	82	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	23	55
96	84	512	60	...	449	86	11	78	84	11	...	...	20	...	468	151	639	56
100	93	20,408	274	...	19,205	1,455	157	93	93	66	1	1	415	...	22,962	383	23,760	57
99	92	23,669	978	24	22,328	2,028	216	90	92	186	1	7	569	...	27,684	1,459	29,712	
																		58
100	94	31	34	...	50	3	1	77	94	2	...	...	...	...	51	47	98	
100	100	3	...	...	1	...	...	33	100	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
100	91	885	...	...	799	82	1	90	91	...	...	...	...	1	1,347	1	1,349	
100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
100	89	510	...	...	193	24	...	38	89	...	...	...	...	...	218	...	218	
100	67	2	1	...	2	1	...	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	
100	80	5	...	...	4	1	...	80	80	1	...	...	4	...	7	...	8	
100	100	...	4	...	4	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	
											...	...		...				
100	90	1,438	39	...	1,053	111	2	71	90	4	...	...	6	...	1,625	54	1,685	
53	87	113,757	3,901	152	63,386	9,685	1,548	54	87	6,261	92	124	3,413	25	96,128	5,625	105,191	

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.							
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 236, 467, 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	1	...	310	92	4
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	1	2	62	18	2
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	2	...	...	622	137	2
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1	3	...	5,830	1,551	134
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	54	10	...
		Total ...	3	5	...	6,878	1,811	142
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8		Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	...	2	2	130	22	37
10	302, 303, 396	Murder „ robbers	...	2	4	71	7	29
11		Murder „ poison	...	...	...	27	6	9
12		Other murders	1	6	...	854	110	267
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	2	2	119	9	18
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	9	2	522	82	84
15	376	Rape	...	4	3	143	33	32
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	1	1	87	14	23
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	...	...	128	18	4
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	6	1	...	1,005	157	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	100	6	14
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	1	2	...	3,376	879	40
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	1	1	64	11	6
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	1	...	372	121	12
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	3	...	545	242	1
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	3	3	...	451	123	36
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	14	2	3
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	29	12	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	3	3	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	2	...	1,496	527	8
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	2	3	72	24	1
		Total ...	13	41	...	9,608	2,408	626
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	13	35	4	912	151	244
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	...	...	...	30	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	17	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	...	1	1	102	16	10
		Robbery in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	84	13	2
33	392, 393	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	1	...	...	110	26	14
		Robbery other robberies	...	1	...	476	120	31
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	...	2	...	285	70	33
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	3	...	601	109	2
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	21	62	...	14,099	2,497	171

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1895.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					*Before appearance before a Magistrate.*		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
						In custody of Police.	On bail.									
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
199	7	203	69	68	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
34	4	34	65	60	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
465	4	408	78	75	1	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3,565	85	3,359	68	63	25	...	...	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
59	2	36	86	84	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
4,302	102	4,040	69	64	27	3	...	491	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	58	58	51	45	2	...	...	1	10	13	7	54	3,097	146	5	9
...	22	22	42	31	1	...	...	3	9	44	23	52	1,963	461	23	10
...	7	7	30	26	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	100	237	237	100	11
...	321	310	44	37	10	2	...	75	71	39	31	79	3,155	1,870	59	12
7	76	82	77	72	2	...	...	2	5	5	4	80	37	30	81	13
23	232	253	60	52	1	...	3	55	45	1	1	100	7	7	100	14
2	64	66	54	48	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
4	39	41	52	48	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
65	31	96	80	75	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
823	8	829	83	83	4	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
34	45	76	88	78	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
2,203	81	2,094	73	69	5	...	1	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
1	35	36	57	57	...	...	...	7	4	14	8	57	874	96	11	21
209	11	204	60	59	...	...	...	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
274	7	269	53	53	1	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
177	82	252	66	64	6	1	...	14	13	21	13	62	582	171	29	24
9	...	8	89	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
5	8	13	52	45	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
922	1	845	65	62	...	1	...	38	...	11	4	36	200	73	36	28
42	3	38	62	61	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
4,800	1,131	5,599	67	63	33	4	4	417	193	149	92	62	10,152	3,091	30	
63	264	325	39	36	32	...	...	51	107	223	98	44	86,153	13,594	16	30
...	6	6	21	20	...	...	...	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
2	10	12	75	70	...	1	...	5	...	15	8	53	1,214	748	62	32
59	13	70	74	70	...	1	...	1	3	80	41	51	4,145	616	15	
57	8	64	85	81	...	...	...	4	...	94	40	42	2,618	518	20	
49	13	62	61	56	...	...	...	2	6	77	42	53	4,112	1,238	30	33
241	63	280	71	64	1	...	...	13	7	327	172	52	18,930	10,754	57	
110	38	131	53	51	3	...	...	24	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
452	6	434	79	77	...	...	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
10,354	537	10,796	80	78	20	24	...	436	84	28,302	11,933	42	12,27,870	2,11,474	17	36

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	7	4	246	67	23
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	...	...	...	36	8	3
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	37	7	8
		Total ...	35	111	...	17,035	3,084	541
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	...	...	334	158	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	...	36	7	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	11	8	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	383	173	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	1	...	350	98	3
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	4	29	1	2,789	769	27
		{ ordinary	10	112	...	26,653	4,669	118
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	...	3	...	677	170	8
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	10	12	...	7,755	1,226	96
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	9	3	1,182	527	...
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle... ...	...	...	...	22	5	...
		Total ...	24	166	...	39,428	7,464	252
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	50	13	...
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2	3	...	2,670	426	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	1	4	...	2,244	472	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	...	2	...	314	49	7
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws, ...	...	...	...	23	2	...
56		Ditto Arms Act ...	...	2	...	634	106	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances... ...	21	...	...	23,702	1,742	...
		Total ...	24	11	...	29,637	2,810	8
58	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police— [DETAIL.]							
	Act VII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest	...	...	...	98	17	...
	Act XIII of 1885	Telegraph	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	...	...	...	1,349	180	...
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts I and XIV of 1883 and III of 1886.	Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	...	...	...	218	24	...
	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office	...	...	...	6	4	...
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	...	...	...	8	3	...
	Act XIV of 1861	Stage Carriage	...	...	...	4	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1,685	228	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	99	334	...	104,654	17,978	1,569

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1895.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.									
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
149	2	135	73	63	...	...	...	5	...	123	17	14	457	151	33	37
3	17	20	64	55	...	...	...	...	5	...	21	...	...	553	...	38
...	13	13	50	35	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
11,539	990	12,348	77	74	57	26	3	586	238	29,243	12,372	42	13,45,499	2,39,646	18	
148	...	104	48	46	2	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
29	...	29	76	76	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
3	...	3	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
180	...	136	51	50	2	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
242	1	235	72	71	...	1	...	6	...	10	9	90	54	52	96	43
1,861	43	1,862	71	70	6	3	...	79	4	4,954	2,739	55	1,42,758	76,164	53	44
21,184	291	20,921	83	82	18	16	...	349	24	66,483	30,612	46	4,88,759	1,43,662	29	
463	14	415	74	72	2	...	...	20	...	860	432	50	59,760	20,937	35	45
6,106	179	6,174	84	82	22	1	3	105	21	24	5,728	...	430	1,63,958	...	46
635	17	204	67	63	...	...	...	3	...	8	6	75	77	71	92	47
15	1	16	73	73	...	...	...	1	...	57	21	37	7,217	4,066	56	48
30,506	546	29,827	82	80	48	21	3	563	49	72,396	39,547	55	6,99,055	4,08,910	58	
35	...	26	68	68	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
2,193	...	1,581	86	85	13	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
1,721	...	1,671	80	77	5	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
216	10	230	85	84	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
21	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
505	7	385	82	80	...	2	1	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
21,811	...	21,502	94	92	2	...	37	140	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
26,532	17	25,404	92	90	20	2	38	240	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
																58
80	...	42	82	82	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	100	2	2	100	
2	...	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,168	...	1,167	87	86	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
194	...	194	89	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	71	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,454	1	1,410	87	86	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	2	2	100	
79,313	2,787	78,764	82	80	187	56	48	2,327	493	101,790	52,013	50	2,054,708	6,51,649	32	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Part II.—Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1895.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted— By Magistrate.	Acquitted— By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted— By Magistrate.	Convicted— By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.																
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	6	6	...	6	...	3	4	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	9	...	9	...	9	9	7	1	2	...	3	...	1	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	2,915	2,443	1,125	3,568	175	3,241	4,911	4,890	702	1,136	4	2,942	7	82	17 persons at large.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	261	279	40	319	15	205	300	316	102	65	2	129	5	13	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424,	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1,406	978	515	1,493	40	1,271	1,493	1,500	425	309	9	686	21	50	
7	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents.	209	192	65	257	2	165	211	212	85	16	7	58	26	20	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures,	164	126	46	172	13	162	194	199	69	26	2	93	...	9	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks ...	91	190	2	192	...	126	132	109	27	47	...	34	...	1	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160... ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	424	583	99	682	58	526	1,901	1,915	229	377	...	1,277	18	8	6 persons at large.
		Total ...	5,476	4,806	1,892	6,698	303	5,708	1,955	9,152	1,640	1,980	24	5,224	77	184	23 persons at large.

			CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	... ...	Causing miscarriage	26	29	7	36	5	23	33	32	9	6	1	6	4	6	
12	370 ...	... ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
			Total ...	26	29	8	37	5	24	34	33	9	7	1	6	4	6	
			CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389	... ...	Extortion	748	735	3	738	26	239	429	425	181	138	3	81	...	22	
			CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345 ...	... ...	Wrongful confinement	446	456	1	457	...	254	524	528	86	289	...	137	...	16	
15	352, 355, 358	... ...	Criminal force	11,027	10,042	11	10,053	60	6,498	12,432	11,835	1,633	8,112	...	1,922	12	154	2 persons at large.
16	334 ...	... ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	52	193	4	197	5	138	219	217	102	69	...	45	1	...	
17	323 ...	... ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	35,227	38,880	47	38,927	220	24,577	46,722	45,022	10,836	26,332	11	7,377	14	444	8 persons escaped.
			Total ...	46,752	49,571	63	49,634	285	31,467	59,897	57,602	12,657	34,802	11	9,481	27	614	10 persons escaped, &c.
			CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*															
18	417 to 420	... ...	Cheating	1,447	1,432	20	1,452	31	66	943	904	434	213	...	229	7	21	
19	403, 404 ...	... ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	464	393	21	414	73	252	384	391	121	83	...	173	2	12	
20	409 ...	... ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	387	217	11	228	10	148	199	202	73	25	1	68	8	27	
21	426, 427, 434	... ...	Mischief (simple)	7,648	7,491	23	7,514	30	4,182	8,141	7,565	1,214	4,845	...	1,373	2	131	
			Total ...	9,946	9,533	75	9,608	144	5,245	9,667	9,062	1,842	5,166	1	1,843	19	191	
			CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	298 ...	... ...	Offences against religion	261	126	...	126	...	48	68	67	40	15	...	10	...	2	
23	490 to 492	... ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	23	52	...	52	...	36	50	50	7	36	...	7	...	...	
24	493 to 498	... ...	Offences relating to marriage	4,870	4,578	1	4,579	12	2,540	3,348	3,104	1,268	1,335	3	434	9	51	4 persons at large.
25	500 to 502	... ...	Defamation	664	679	...	679	1	357	512	486	167	236	...	73	...	16	
26	504, 506 to 510	... ...	Intimidation and insult	1,522	1,315	6	1,321	23	654	1,086	1,052	331	479	...	207	...	34	1 person died.
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,		Public and local nuisances	1,101	470	147	717	48	493	1,445	1,467	121	150	...	1,188	...	6	2 persons died.
28	294A		Keeping a lottery office	1	10	...	10	...	10	31	18	4	8	...	6	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII *(a)*, C. P. C.		Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	2,786	2,849	282	* 3,131	† 319	1,758	4,877	4,885	1,426	819	...	2,533	...	106	1 person at large.
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.		Public nuisances	590	408	220	628	35	505	959	728	231	73	...	389	...	35	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.		Disputes as to immovable property ...	174	185	4	189	2	149	254	257	101	36	...	113	...	7	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.		Maintenance of wives and children ...	1,118	1,335	...	1,335	2	1,069	1,071	1,036	561	264	...	181	...	30	
			Total ...	13,110	12,007	660	12,667	442	7,619	13,701	13,150	4,257	3,445	3	5,141	9	287	8 persons at large.

* Out of these { 215 of section 106 / 2,913 ditto 107 } C. P. C. | † Out of these { 12 of section 106 / 307 ditto 107 } C. P. C.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

PART II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1895—*(continued)*.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted— By Magistrate.	Acquitted— By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted— By Magistrate.	Convicted— By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police. [DETAIL.]																
	Act XXII of 1881, amended by Acts VI and IX of 1885, II of 1887, XXII of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Excise	778	687	191	878	620	601	747	1,055	108	98	...	842	...	7	
	,, I of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Opium	419	476	75	551	383	434	494	626	113	59	...	445	...	7	2 persons at large.
	,, XV of 1883, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Municipality	9,434	12,270	1,309	13,579	4	13,060	15,564	15,566	545	1,927	...	13,047	...	38	9 persons died, &c.
	,, XVI of 1873, amended by Acts XVI of 1874, XII of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Village Chaukidári	35	44	11	55	4	54	75	76	12	17	...	47	...	...	
	,, I of 1879, amended by Acts IX of 1884, V of 1888, VI of 1889, XX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Stamps	417	313	138	451	2	434	643	649	76	48	2	515	...	6	2 persons died.
	,, I of 1871, amended by Act I of 1891.	Cattle Trespass	4,601	5,111	13	5,124	11	3,744	7,032	6,743	1,045	4,139	...	1,493	...	66	
	,, XI of 1878, amended by Acts VI of 1882 and XII of 1891.	Arms Acts	42	47	17	64	1	62	71	73	6	14	...	53	...	...	
	,, V of 1861	Police	68	258	86	344	95	335	382	388	7	33	...	343	...	5	
	,, VIII of 1873, amended by Acts XII of 1874 and XII of 1891.	Canal and Drainage	732	496	3	499	...	495	1,266	1,266	6	303	...	956	...	...	1 person absconded.
	,, IX of 1890	Railway	451	630	19	649	435	656	935	949	23	150	...	753	...	23	

„ XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I of 1891 and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	889	1,293	...	1,293	213	1,292	1,821	1,827	124	119	...	1,584	...	...			
„ XIII of 1859	Fraudulent breaches of contract by workmen.	38	112	...	112	...	79	103	103	45	30	...	28	...	...			
„ XXI of 1883, amended by Acts XXI of 1884 and XVIII of 1890.	Emigration	2	2	...	2	1	2	5	5	3	2	...	...	...	...			
„ XVII of 1878, amended by Acts XIV of 1883, III of 1886, and XII of 1891.	Ferries	25	28	13	41	...	37	72	72	6	39	...	27	...	...			
„ XII of 1882, amended by Acts XX of 1884, XIX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Salt and Customs	73	76	6	82	7	76	95	103	3	1	...	99	...	...			
„ VI of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Indian Treasure Trove	4	16	8	24	6	23	46	46	16	2	...	22	...	6			
„ XI of 1890	Cruelty to Animals...	53	23	20	43	13	43	53	51	7	5	...	39	...	...			
„ XVI of 1861, amended by Act XVI of 1876.	Stage Carriage	23	47	7	54	7	52	73	73	9	9	...	55	...	...			
„ VIII of 1870	Infanticide	19	43	6	49	7	49	98	98	3	18	...	77	...	...			
„ VII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest	24	18	15	33	...	33	111	111	10	5	...	87	7	2			
„ XXVI of 1870, amended by Acts XII of 1873, XIV of 1878, and XII of 1891.	Prisons	3	9	...	9	...	9	10	10	1	1	...	8	...	...			
„ X of 1882, amended by Acts III and VII of 1884, X of 1886, III of 1887, V of 1887, XIV of 1887, I of 1889, V of 1889, XI of 1889, XIII of 1889, IV of 1891, and XII of 1891.	Criminal Procedure Code	289	57	170	227	...	147	226	230	16	3	...	209	...	2			
„ XXII of 1867, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Sarái and Paráo	...	4	3	7	...	7	9	9	1	...	...	8	...	...			
„ I of 1891 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).	Water-Works	138	468	...	468	...	464	465	452	2	50	...	399	...	1			
„ XIII of 1880	Vaccination	924	796	43	839	...	365	446	445	244	76	...	124	...	1			
„ XIV of 1866, amended by Acts XIV of 1870, XII of 1876, and III of 1882.	Post-Office	50	12	4	16	3	14	13	18	4	2	...	10	...	2			
„ XXV of 1867, amended by Acts X of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Printing Presses and Newspapers. ...	1	1	2	3	...	3	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	...			
„ III of 1877, amended by Acts XII of 1879, IV of 1882, XIX of 1883, VII of 1888, XIII of 1889, and XII of 1891.	Registration	1	3	1	4	...	4	17	17	4	6	...	2	...	5			
„ XVIII of 1876	Oudh Village Chaukidári	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...			
„ XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	5	4	...	4	3	1	1	4	1	...	...	3	...	...			
„ IV of 1884, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Explosives	...	7	4	11	...	11	13	13	...	2	...	11	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Part II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Year 1895—*(concluded)*.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted— By Magistrate.	Acquitted— By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted— By Magistrate.	Convicted— By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police—(concluded).	[Detail.]															
	Act III of 1867, amended by Acts XIV of 1874, XVI of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Gambling	6	23	1	24	1	32	47	47	3	2	...	42	...	...	
	„ IX of 1874, amended by Act XII of 1891.	European Vagrancy	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	„ XXIV of 1868	Inoculation, Small-pox	1	8	...	8	...	8	9	9	3	...	...	6	...	...	
	„ VII of 1870	Court Fees	1	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	„ XVIII of 1879 and IX of 1884.	Legal Practitioners	...	4	...	4	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
	„ II of 1892	Indian Christian Marriage ...	...	20	...	20	...	20	21	21	...	5	...	15	...	1	
	„ XX of 1856	Town Chaukidári	...	3	1	4	...	4	14	14	1	1	...	12	...	...	
	„ I of 1882	Emigration (Inland)	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ XI of 1881	Municipal Taxes	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	„ XIV of 1879	Hackney Carriage	242	434	13	447	3	441	567	562	43	79	...	439	...	1	
	„ II of 1886	Income Tax	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ IX of 1875	Minors	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	„ I of 1892	Lodging-house	...	40	11	51	...	51	54	53	18	10	...	24	...	1	
	„ XIX of 1850	Apprentices	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	„ XIII of 1857	Poppy	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	„ V of 1886	Sangmahál	1	21	...	21	...	21	30	30	15	...	...	15	...	...	
	„ IX of 1894	Jails	...	4	...	4	...	4	4	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	
		Total, Special Laws ...	19,790	23,917	2,193	26,110	1,819	23,182	31,654	31,840	2,530	7,255	2	21,358	7	174	14 persons died, &c.
		Grand Total ...	95,848	100,600	4,894	105,494	3,024	73,486	124,540	121,267	23,118	52,793	45	43,635	143	1,478	55 persons at large.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

2.—*Statement of Thagi, Dakáiti, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes, for the year* 1895.

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.															Remarks.
												Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial during the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number of persons supposed to have been concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	1893	1894	1895	1893	1894	1895	1893	1894	1895	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Thagi ... { By strangulation, By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Including Government Railway Police.
River dakáiti. { N.-W. Provinces, Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakáiti on land. { N.-W. Provinces, Oudh ...	*108	*234	121	221	3,296 (a)	688 (c)	718 (e)	245 (g)	356 (i)	117	2,581	884	748	688	932	786	718	349	297	245	1,71,585	76,349	71,998	4,110	5,227	8,192	
	16	77	48	45	800 (b)	309 (d)	308 (f)	126 (h)	121 (j)	61	491	214	142	309	229	174	308	68	81	126	90,757	5,577	16,360	10,960	264	5,467	
Robbery. { N.-W. Provinces, Oudh ...	*242	*684	274	652	1,813 (k)	518 (m)	519 (o)	309 (q)	106	50	1,295	297	453	518	299	417	519	168	257	309	17,668	19,302	24,669	3,078	4,154	11,224	
	62	198	123	137	505 (l)	236 (n)	239 (p)	161 (r)	65	13	267	156	174	236	155	173	239	110	100	161	3,378	9,909	5,416	1,154	2,742	1,904	
Poisoning. { N.-W. Provinces, Oudh ...	*26	*40	26	40	76 (s)	28 (u)	31 (v)	21 (w)	3	7	48	26	29	28	21	33	31	10	24	21	1,200	726	1,998	107	945	884	
	4	16	12	8	31 (t)	22	22	11	6	(x) 5	9	3	12	22	1	11	22	...	11	11	49	1,125	554	...	52	247	

Dakáiti.

(a) This includes 537 persons in cases of North-Western Provinces and 16 persons in cases of Government Railway Police committed during the year, and 135 persons in cases of previous years.

(b) This consists of 294 persons in cases committed during the year, and 15 persons in cases of previous years.

(c) Of the 688 persons arrested and 111 persons remaining pending trial at close of the previous year (of the 109 persons of North-Western Provinces and 18 persons of Government Railway Police remaining pending trial at close of 1894, 16 persons in 5 cases were transferred from Dakáiti to Robbery, leaving a balance of only 111 persons to be accounted for) 19 persons died or escaped before being brought to trial, 43 persons were tried on other charges, and 19 persons, *i.e.* 17 in North-Western Provinces and 2 in Government Railway Police, were made Queen's evidence.

(d) Of the 309 persons arrested and 20 remaining pending trial at the close of the previous year, 8 persons were tried on other charges and 13 persons were made Queen's evidence.

(e) This includes 160 persons in cases of North-Western Provinces and 9 persons in cases of Government Railway Police committed during the year, and 76 persons in cases of previous years.

(f) This consists of 107 persons in cases committed during the year, and 19 persons in cases of previous years.

(g) This includes 242 persons in cases of North-Western Provinces and 7 in cases of Government Railway Police committed during the year, and 93 persons in cases of North-Western Provinces and 14 of Government Railway Police of previous years.

(h) This consists of 110 persons in cases committed during the year, and 11 persons in cases of previous years.

(i) This consists of 95 persons in cases committed during the year and 22 persons in cases of previous years.

(j) This consists of 57 persons in cases committed during the year and 4 persons in cases of previous years.

Robbery.

(k) This includes 496 persons in cases of North-Western Provinces and 9 in cases of Government Railway Police committed during the year and 13 persons in cases of previous years.

(l) This consists of 233 persons in cases committed during the year and 3 persons in cases of previous years.

(m) Of the 518 persons arrested and 58 persons remaining pending trial at close of the year 1894 (42 persons of 1894 and 16 persons having been transferred from Dakáiti to Robbery), 2 persons died or escaped before being brought to trial, 52 persons were tried on other charges, and 3 were made Queen's evidence.

(n) Of the 236 persons arrested and 16 persons remaining pending trial at the close of 1894 only 13 persons were tried on other charges.

(o) This includes 276 persons in cases of North-Western Provinces and 6 in cases of Government Railway Police, committed during the year and 27 in cases of previous years.

(p) This consists of 153 persons in cases committed during the year and 8 persons of previous years.

(q) This consists of 132 persons in cases committed during the year and 28 persons, *i.e.* 26 of North-Western Provinces and 2 of Government Railway Police, in cases of previous years.

(r) This consists of 56 persons in cases which occurred during the year and 9 persons in cases of previous years.

Poisoning.

(s) This consists of 26 persons in cases committed during the year, and two persons in cases of previous years.

(t) This consists of 20 persons in cases committed during the year and two persons in cases of previous years.

(u) Of the 28 persons arrested and 5 who remained over for trial at the end of 1894, one died or escaped before trial and one was tried on other charges.

(v) This consists of 16 persons in cases which occurred during the year and five persons in cases of previous years.

(w) This consists of two persons in cases committed during the year and one person in a case of the previous year.

(x) This consists of 3 persons in cases which occurred during the year and two persons in cases of other years.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure during the year* 1895.

District.	Name of place where quartered.	*Strength of additional Police.* Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.	Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Number and date of original Government order appointing the additional Police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional Police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Reasons for the quartering of the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs. a. p.				
Saháranpur,	Mauza Rankhandi, police circle Deoband.	...	...	1	6	952 0 0	No. 1381/VIII—531B-2, dated 1st December 1893.	For a period of two years, from 1st December 1893.	24	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Bareilly,	Ghátgáon	...	...	1	3	496 0 0	No. 1274/VIII—514B-2, dated 14th November 1893.	Ditto ...	2	Ditto.
	Utarsia	...	...	2	8	* 1,000 0 0	No. 673/VIII—299C-7, dated 13th June 1895.	For one year, from 1st September 1895.	3	On account of the conduct of the inhabitants in harbouring dakáits.
Budaun ...	Villages Reoni, Sanjarpur, Rissauli, Barai, Rukinpur, &c.	...	...	...	26	2,329 0 0	No. 1095/VIII—718B-7, dated 10th October 1894.	For one year, from 1st November 1894.	40	
Sháhjahánpur.	Pilua	...	...	1	3	440 7 2	No. 404/VIII—225B-3, dated 6th May 1893.	For two years, from 1st July 1893.	4	
Pilibhít,	Parewa	...	...	2	12	1,463 0 0	No. 728/VIII—352B-2, dated 3rd July 1893, and No. 952/VIII—352B-8, dated 21st August 1894.	For a further period of one year from 1st September 1894.	20	
	Kasganja, &c.	...	2	5	20	3,842 0 0	No. 1076/VIII—455-33, dated 20th September 1893, and No. 1320/VIII—155B-16, dated 29th November 1894.	For a period of one year from 1st October 1893, and half of the force for one year from 1st December 1894.	59	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
	Ditto	...	1	2	8	16,50 0 0	No. 1292/VIII—455, dated 25th November 1895.	For one year, from 1st December 1895.		
Agra ...	Kotla	...	...	2	10	1,400 0 0	No. 611/VIII—829A-10, dated 12th June 1893.	For three years, from 1st July 1893.	27	
	Garhwar	...	1	2	15	2,464 0 0	No. 1029/VIII—440B-2, dated 12th September 1893.	For two years, from 1st October 1893.	14	
	Chokhra	...	1	2	10	2,038 0 0	No. 1025/VIII—439B-2, dated 12th September 1893.	Ditto ...	10	

* Note.—Half the cost will be borne by the villages in the Bareilly and half by those in the Pilibhít districts: the guard being posted in the Bareilly district, but close to the border.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure during the year* 1895—(concluded).

District.	Name of place where quartered.	*Strength of additional Police.*				Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Number and date of original Government order appointing the additional Police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional Police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Reasons for the quartering of the Police.
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs. a. p.				
Muttra ...	Gutera, police circle Sahpan.	...	...	1	4	631 0 0	No. 142/VIII—569A, dated 7th February 1894.	For two years, from 1st April 1894.	164 In Police Circle Sahpan.	On account on the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Mirzapur ...	Bindhachal ...	...	...	1	4	440 0 0	No. 80A, dated 20th February 1866, and No. 897/VIII—102-10, dated 7th August 1894.	Up to 31st December 1895.	375 Since the year 1879.	On account of the troublesome character of the Pandahs of Bindhachal.
Kumaun ...	Darao ...	...	...	1	4	561 0 0	No. 380/VIII—148C, dated 28th March 1895.	For one year ...	1	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Sitapur ...	Nimkhar ...	...	...	1	4	554 0 0	No. 1422/VIII—39C-2, dated 28th December 1894.	Ditto ...	35	
Kheri ...	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	2	10	1,349 0 0	No. 1304/VIII—227B, dated 18th November 1893. No. 2/VIII—427B-20, dated 2nd January 1895.	For two years, from 1st January 1894.	165	
Bahraich ...	Aini and 9 other villages of police circle Kaisarganj.	...	...	1	4	635 0 0	No. 1281/VIII—342B-13, dated 22nd November 1894.	For two years, from 15th October 1894.	30	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police.*

Provinces.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF POLICE.				
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*							*Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	*Other expenses of column 3.*		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	...	57	129	3,346	321	13,569	...	17,422	660	7,535	...	3,39,000	27,950	...	10,77,972
Oudh	...	14	35	1,010	71	4,260	...	5,390	158	1,653	...	1,07,400	8,050	...	3,10,944
			164	4,356		17,829		22,812				4,46,400			13,88,916
			(*b*)3	(*c*)607		(*d*)1,610		(*e*)2,220				(*f*) 61,930			(*g*)4,23,370
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	(*a*)5	71	167	4,963	392	19,439	...	25,032	(*n*)818	(*o*)9,188	1,55,300	5,08,330	36,000	...	18,12,286
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	1	...	7	67	...	211	...	285	...	...	15,741	...	...	...	37,238
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	1	14	...	37	...	52	...	...	2,576	...	...	...	6,270
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	1	10	...	39	...	50	...	...	465	1,667	108	352	4,475
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	1	4	23	...	90	...	118	...	...	1,266	12,334	493	2,044	12,694
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow-Rae-Bareli and Bareilly-Rámpur-Moradabad Railways.	...	1	4	39	...	148	...	192	...	...	1,709	6,289	409	1,329	16,744
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun, Bareilly-Pilibhít, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau State Railways.	...	...	1	10	...	37	...	48	...	...	440	1,568	102	332	4,327
GRAND TOTAL ...	6	73	185	5,126	392	20,001	...	25,777	818	9,188	1,77,497	5,30,188	37,112	4,057	18,94,034

(*a*) 1 Inspector-General.
2 Deputy Inspectors-General.
1 Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.
1 Special Assistant to Inspector-General.

Total ... 5

(*b*) Municipal and Cantonment Inspectors.
(*c*) Proposals under the Reform scheme.
(*d*) Ditto.
(*e*) Ditto.

(*n*)

Inspectors	...	3
Sergeant	...	1
Sub-Inspectors	...	7
Head Constables	...	190
Jamadárs	...	493
Daffadárs	...	124
Total	...	818

(*o*)

Constables	...	2,000
Chaukidárs	...	7,188
Total	...	9,188

(*f*) Exchange compensation allowance to District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents. Rs.

(*g*)

Pay of 3 Municipal and Cantonment Inspectors	...	3,600
Exchange compensation allowance to Inspectors and Sergeants	...	3,670
Allowance to Inspectors under the Reform scheme	...	24,300
Allowance for 21 Sub-Inspectors (Armed Police), under the Reform scheme	...	13,800
Allowance for 565 Sub-Inspectors (Civil Police), under the Reform scheme	...	3,23,040
Allowance for 21 Head Constables (Foot Police), under the Reform scheme	...	54,960
Total	...	4,23,370

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police*—(continued).

Provinces.	Cost of Police—*(concluded)*.								Distribution of Force.							
	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 15.	*Average pay of*— Mounted constables.	*Average pay of*— Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	*Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.* Officers.	*Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.* Men.	*On station duties.* Officers.	*On station duties.* Men.	*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.* Officers.	*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.* Men.	*Total.* Officers.	*Total.* Men.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North-Western Provinces ...	11,22,936	...	...	...	9,67,467	35,35,325	29,71,397	5,63,928	...	...	2,107	7,639	1,368	6,251	3,475	13,890
Oudh	3,47,256	...	...	...	2,45,723	10,19,373	8,89,618	1,29,755	...	...	545	1,976	500	2,355	1,045	4,331
	14,70,192					45,54,698	38,61,015	6,93,683					1,868	8,606	4,520	18,221
	(*h*)1,88,544					(*j*)8,29,144	(*m*)4,83,544	(*l*)3,600					(*p*)610	(*q*)1,610	610	1,610
						53,83,842										
						(*k*)3,42,000										
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	16,58,736	...	282	76	12,13,190	50,41,842	43,44,559	6,97,283	...	...	2,652	9,615	2,478	10,216	5,130	19,831
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	19,869	3,602	...	96	11,794	88,244	26,473	61,771	...	...	69	183	5	28	74	211
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	3,452	1,288	...	96	707	14,293	4,288	10,005	...	...	13	31	2	6	15	37
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	3,626	308	...	96	551	11,552	3,466	8,086	...	...	9	30	2	9	11	39
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	8,499	1,515	...	96	3,362	42,207	12,662	29,545	...	...	23	65	4	25	27	90
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow-Rae Bareli and Bareilly-Rámpur-Moradabad Railways.	13,808	2,208	...	96	3,994	46,490	46,490	...	...	...	40	129	3	19	43	148
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun, Bareilly-Pilibhít, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau State Railways.	3,287	532	...	96	936	11,524	3,457	8,067	...	...	9	27	2	10	11	37
Grand Total ...	17,11,277	9,453	282	...	12,34,534	(*r*)52,56,152	44,41,395	8,14,757	...	...	2,815	10,080	2,496	10,313	5,311	26,393

(*h*) Allowance for 1,610 constables under the Reform scheme ... Rs. 1,82,544
Hill allowance to constables ... Rs. 6,000
Total ... Rs. 1,88,544

(*j*) Column 12 ... Rs. 1,55,300
Ditto 13, item (*f*) ... Rs. 61,930
Ditto 16, do. (*g*) ... Rs. 4,23,370
Ditto 17, do. (*h*) ... Rs. 1,88,544
Total ... Rs. 8,29,144

(*k*) Retrenched from allowances under the Reform scheme under heads—
(1) Pay and allowance of Inspectors ... Rs. 29,120
(2) Ditto Sub-Inspectors (Civil) ... ... Rs. 1,56,120
(3) Pay and allowance of Constables ... Rs. 1,56,096
(4) Probable savings ... ... Rs. 664
Total ... Rs. 3,42,000

(*l*) Pay of three Municipal and Cantonment Inspectors included in column 16. Rs. 3,600

(*m*) Column 22, item (*j*) ... ... Rs. 8,29,144
Deduct item (*k*) in column 22, Rs. 3,42,000
Ditto (*l*) in column 24, Rs. 3,600
Rs. 3,45,600
Total ... Rs. 4,83,544

(*p*) Officers as shown in columns 4 and 5.

(*q*) Men as shown in column 7.

(*r*) Deducting item (*k*), amount retrenched by Government ... Rs. 3,42,000

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Distribution of Force—(*concld.*).		Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men).						Proportion of the Police on station duties (Officers and Men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6, Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
					To area. (In districts—one policeman to so many square miles; in towns—so many policemen to one square mile.)			*To population—(One policeman to so many of the population.)*			*To area.*			*To population.*				
	On town, municipal or harbour duty.	In cantonments.			Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
1	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
North-Western Provinces ...	7,745	450	83,286	34,254,254	1 to 3·25 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 1,347	...	...	1 to 8·54 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3,514	...	...	150,771	15·4 to 1 policeman.
Oudh	1,723	88	24,217	12,650,831	1 to 3·36 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 1,757	...	...	1 to 9·60 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 5,018	...	...	71,192	28·2 to 1 policeman.
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	9,468	538	107,503	46,905,085	1 to 3·06 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 1,338	...	...	1 to 8·76 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3,823	...	...	221,963	18·1 to 1 policeman.
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,186	3·4 to 1 policeman
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow-Rae Bareli and Bareilly-Rámpur-Moradabad Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun, Bareilly-Pilibhít, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau State Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total ...	9,468	538	107,503	46,905,085	1 to 3·00 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 1,310	...	...	1 to 8·23 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3,637	...	...	224,149	17·3 to 1 policeman.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the Force for* 1895 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*

Provinces.	*Total sanctioned strength of Provincial and Municipal Constabulary as per budget.*		*Armament of the Force shown in columns 2 and 3.*			PUNISHMENTS.												REWARDS.	
						Dismissed, excluding those shown in column 32.		*Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.*		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								*Number of Police (Officers and Men) rewarded during the year.*	
										Under Police Act.		*Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code.*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers, Inspectors, Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, and Head Constables (mounted and foot).	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards, as per Reward Statement (excluding chaukidárs).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North-Western Provinces	3,612	15,268	5,548	7,714	5,618	47	314	497	493	8	46	1	...	1	11	4	52	481	3,020
Oudh	1,106	4,944	1,749	2,129	2,172	16	154	164	169	2	23	2	5	3	3	6	22	5	1,061
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	4,718	20,212	7,297	9,843	7,790	63	468	661	662	10	69	3	5	4	14	10	74	486	4,081
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	74	211	...	74	211	1	8	21	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	15	37	...	15	37	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	27	90	4	25	88	...	4	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow-Rae Bareli and Bareilly-Rámpur-Moradabad Railways.	43	148	...	43	148	2	9	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	22	
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	11	39	...	11	39	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.	11	37	...	11	37	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,899	20,774	7,301	10,022	8,350	66	489	700	715	10	70	3	5	4	15	12	77	540	4,234

There were 325 vacancies at the close of the year in North-Western Provinces;
Ditto 97 ditto Oudh;
Ditto 9 ditto on Railways.

Total ... 431

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the Force for* 1895 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year—							Total number of sick in hospital during the year.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of the Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of the Force.
	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal, columns 7 and 8.	By discharge otherwise as per columns from 11 to 18 (excluding those men who were fined, but not dismissed).	By desertion.	By death.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		36
North-Western Provinces ...	2,830	2,559	58	2,297	1,648	9,075	7,832	388	17	520	361	115	33	210	8,769	46·44	1·11
Oudh	840	787	7	554	686	2,874	2,393	135	2	156	170	62	8	37	2,808	46·41	·06
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	3,670	3,346	65	2,851	2,334	11,949	10,225	523	19	676	531	177	41	247	11,577	46·43	·09
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	70	41	...	...	19	158	108	4	...	8	9	1	...	2	113	39·64	·07
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnéra Railway.	15	7	...	...	2	33	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	12	23·07	1·92
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	25	21	...	...	8	80	27	5	...	2	4	3	...	2	39	33·33	1·70
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow-Rae Bareli and Bareilly-Rámpur-Moradabad Railways.	43	35	...	...	1	110	76	2	...	3	11	1	...	2	31	16·23	1·04
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	11	10	...	...	...	35	14	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	16	32·00	...
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	11	9	...	...	...	34	12	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	18·75	...
Grand Total ...	3,845	3,469	65	2,851	2,364	12,399	10,479	536	19	693	555	184	41	254	11,797	45·95	·09

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Memorandum showing the number of Pension Cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December 1895.

Cases of last year.	Cases received during the year.	Total.	*Number of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*Number of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General of Police.*			*Undisposed of cases.*					Remarks.
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Pending with District Superintendents of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
83	621	704	119	7	126	466	16	482	4	6	32	41	83	In 13 cases pension was refused and men were reinstated.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on* 31*st December* 1895, *excluding all vacancies.*

Provinces.	RACE.												RELIGION OR CASTE.											
	EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.				NATIVES.			OFFICERS.											
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		*Subordinate Officers.*												*Hindus.*								*Other Religions.*		
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants and constables.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables (mounted and foot).	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brâhmans.	Râjputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjâbis.	Jâts.	Kâyasths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Baniahs.	Afghâns.	Total (columns 12 to 23).
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23(*a*)
North-Western Provinces,	...	51	28	1	8	...	11	4	2	1	87	3,421	14,993	111	1,866	432	318	21	148	25	51	380	250	1	11	3,614
Oudh	...	14	12	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	25	1,040	4,872	31	529	163	124	5	44	7	12	89	89	...	2	1,095
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	...	65	40	1	9	...	13	5	2	1	112	4,461	19,865	142	2,395	595	442	26	192	32	63	469	339	1	13	4,709
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	2	59	211	13	34	8	3	...	...	...	2	13	1	...	...	74
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	37	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	15
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	90	5	16	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	26
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow-Rae Bareli and Bareilly-Rámpur Railways.	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	38	144	5	30	1	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	44
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	38	1	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	35	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11
GRAND TOTAL...	...	67	51	1	21	...	13	5	3	1	115	4,613	20,420	168	2,498	608	450	26	192	32	66	495	341	1	13	4,890

There were 325 vacancies at the close of the year in North-Western Provinces;
Ditto 97 ditto Oudh;
Ditto 9 ditto on Railways.

Total ... 431

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on* 31*st December* 1895, *excluding all vacancies*—(concluded).

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*(concluded)*. MEN.													Grand Total, Officers and Men [*vide* columns 23*(a)* and 35*(a)*].
			Hindus.								*Other Religions.*			
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Bráhmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Káyasths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Baurias.	Afgháns.	Total (columns 24 to 35).	
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35*(a)*	36
North-Western Provinces	12	5,775	2,890	3,260	134	301	66	204	446	1,887	...	18	...	18,607
Oudh	4	1,428	939	1,244	71	90	18	19	133	923	2	1	...	5,967
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	16	7,203	3,829	4,504	205	391	84	223	579	2,810	2	19	19,865	24,574
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	...	74	46	52	...	7	...	1	12	19	...	...	211	285
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	9	14	6	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	37	52
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	32	16	29	...	1	...	...	2	10	...	...	90	116
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow-Rae Bareli and Bareilly-Rámpur Railways.	...	55	29	36	...	...	...	...	6	18	...	...	144	188
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	17	8	7	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	38	49
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	...	12	6	5	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	35	46
Grand Total ...	16	7,402	3,948	4,639	205	400	84	224	606	2,875	2	19	20,420	25,310

Vacancies in the North-Western Provinces: 50 among officers and 275 among men.
Ditto in Oudh: 25 ditto 72 ditto.
Ditto on Railways: 2 ditto 7 ditto.
Total ... 77 354

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96.

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra ...	21,881	...	3	16	19	9,397	...	14,609	1,06,792	1,21,401	1,30,797	1,15,102	15,695	0 10 8	5 8 9
	2	Mussoorie ...	10,086	1	2	10	13	15,378	...	66,316	44,712	1,11,028	1,26,406	83,848	42,558	6 9 2	10 0 1
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	63,194	...	4	16	20	5,361	48,764	3,407	9,212	61,383	66,744	59,778	6,966	0 13 2	0 15 6
	4	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	...	2	13	15	28,452	25,439	21,853	7,231	54,523	82,974	74,849	8,125	1 10 0	1 13 11
	5	Deoband ...	19,250	...	2	13	15	208	10,040	...	2,169	12,209	12,417	10,977	1,440	0 8 4	0 15 7
	6	Roorkee ...	14,291	...	2	10	12	1,953	...	7,176	6,789	13,965	15,918	14,862	1,056	0 8 0	0 15 7
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	...	4	13	17	6,946	18,495	698	3,904	23,097	30,043	25,110	4,933	1 0 11	1 4 4
	8	Kandhla ...	9,487	...	3	13	16	411	5,317	...	1,176	6,493	6,904	6,296	608	0 9 0	0 10 11
	9	Kairana ...	18,420	...	2	13	15	1,030	9,711	...	2,101	11,812	12,842	12,281	561	0 8 5	0 10 3
Meerut ...	10	Meerut ...	119,390	...	4	16	20	13,549	1,41,287	3,131	6,85,337	8,29,755	8,43,304	5,29,875	3,13,429	1 3 4	6 15 2
	11	Ghaziabad ...	10,193	...	1	10	11	5,783	8,007	445	1,837	10,289	16,072	14,229	1,843	0 13 3	1 0 2
	12	Shahdara ...	5,306	...	1	7	8	431	...	1,266	1,177	2,443	2,874	2,279	595	0 3 9	0 7 4
	13	Baraut ...	6,781	...	1	7	8	1,689	4,826	84	1,205	6,115	7,804	6,203	1,601	0 11 7	0 14 5
	14	Baghpat ...	6,292	...	2	10	12	1,214	4,438	264	1,793	6,495	7,709	7,086	623	0 11 11	1 0 6

	15	Hápur ...	14,977	...	1	10	11	5,743	12,593	...	5,936	18,529	24,272	22,673	1,599	0 13 5	1 3 10
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,441	...	1	7	8	726	843	1,171	726	2,740	3,466	2,977	489	0 5 0	0 8 0
	17	Sardhana ...	12,059	...	1	10	11	3,724	8,774	...	2,265	11,039	14,763	11,878	2,885	0 11 7	0 14 8
	18	Mowána ...	8,221	...	1	7	8	679	20	2,983	1,164	4,167	4,846	4,223	623	0 5 10	0 8 1
Bulandshahr ...	19	Bulandshahr ...	16,931	...	1	7	8	3,441	13,845	328	4,883	19,056	22,497	17,862	4,635	0 13 5	1 2 0
	20	Anúpshahr ...	7,952	...	1	7	8	1,720	5,955	1,339	1,075	8,369	10,089	7,499	2,599	0 14 8	1 0 10
	21	Khurja ...	26,349	...	1	10	11	3,060	22,973	...	5,336	28,309	31,369	29,514	1,855	0 13 11	1 1 2
	22	Sikandrábad ...	15,231	...	1	7	8	2,203	12,145	...	2,672	14,871	17,074	16,226	848	0 12 0	0 15 7
Aligarh ...	23	Koil (Aligarh) ...	61,485	...	3	13	16	9,564	57,165	...	8,145	65,310	74,874	71,353	3,521	0 14 10	1 1 0
	24	Háthras ...	39,181	...	2	13	15	9,364	23,895	...	7,465	31,360	40,724	32,726	7,998	0 9 9	0 12 9
	25	Atrauli ...	15,408	...	...	10	10	3,378	9,908	41	1,170	11,119	14,497	10,504	3,993	0 10 4	0 11 7
	26	Sikandra Rao ...	10,263	...	...	11	11	2,443	7,866	38	1,326	9,230	11,675	8,059	3,616	0 12 6	0 14 5
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	56,431	...	4	13	17	7,087	54,643	...	9,655	64,298	71,385	66,449	4,936	0 15 6	1 2 2
	28	Brindaban ...	26,000	...	1	10	11	5,145	21,284	...	4,917	26,201	31,346	27,862	3,484	0 13 1	1 0 1
	29	Kosi ...	8,404	1	...	10	11	5,259	7,664	...	3,356	11,020	16,279	11,154	5,125	0 14 7	1 5 0
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	168,662	...	10	24	34	75,215	2,27,304	69,071	61,513	3,57,888	4,33,103	4,10,478	22,625	1 12 1	2 1 11
	31	Fatehpur-Sikri ...	6,286	...	8	...	8	1,363	4,898	...	1,369	6,267	7,630	6,249	1,381	0 12 11	0 15 9
	32	Firozabad ...	15,278	...	...	11	11	2,803	11,718	...	2,004	13,722	16,525	14,819	1,706	0 12 3	0 14 4
Farukhabad ...	33	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	73,009	...	1	28	29	29,179	41,229	2,126	7,713	51,062	80,241	71,969	8,272	0 9 6	0 11 2
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	18,551	...	4	13	17	2,826	14,773	120	1,927	16,820	19,646	17,060	2,586	0 12 10	0 14 6
Etáwah ...	35	Etáwah ...	38,793	...	3	16	19	4,519	29,281	338	5,824	35,443	39,962	29,998	9,964	0 12 1	0 14 7

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96—(continued).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	36	Etah ...	7,800	...	4	13	17	2,829	9,472	...	4,033	13,505	16,334	13,772	2,562	1 3 5	1 11 8
	37	Soron ...	11,265	...	3	13	16	1,204	10,077	...	1,750	11,827	13,031	10,525	2,505	0 14 3	1 0 9
Etah ...	38	Kásganj ...	16,050	...	3	13	16	16,778	13,927	77	2,122	16,126	32,904	26,754	6,150	0 13 10	1 0 1
	39	Marehra ...	7,812	...	5	2	7	431	4,060	...	526	4,586	5,017	4,189	828	0 8 4	0 9 5
	40	Jalesar ...	13,420	...	2	13	15	2,244	10,948	...	1,598	12,546	14,790	10,654	4,136	0 13 0	0 14 4
Bareilly ...	41	Bareilly ...	107,785	1	9	27	37	2,221	89,628	8,222	24,128	1,21,978	1,24,199	1,20,742	3,457	0 14 6	1 2 5
	42	Bijnor ...	16,236	...	4	13	17	3,890	8,766	358	2,261	11,385	15,275	13,877	1,398	0 9 0	0 11 3
	43	Chandpur ...	12,256	...	...	13	13	3,472	7,640	...	964	8,604	12,076	10,052	2,024	0 10 0	0 11 3
Bijnor ...	44	Dhámpur ...	6,708	...	...	10	10	6,938	6,804	...	742	7,546	14,484	7,673	6,811	1 0 2	1 2 0
	45	Nagína ...	22,150	...	1	13	14	2,615	12,627	...	1,048	13,675	16,290	12,650	3,640	0 9 1	0 9 11
	46	Najíbabad ...	19,410	...	...	13	13	3,555	14,029	...	2,743	16,772	20,327	16,592	3,735	0 11 7	0 13 10
	47	Budaun ...	35,372	...	5	17	22	7,983	21,682	...	16,044	37,726	45,709	39,960	5,749	0 9 9	1 1 0
	48	Bilsi ...	5,802	...	8	1	9	1,505	...	2,071	789	2,860	4,365	3,731	634	0 5 8	0 7 10
Budaun ...	49	Ujhani ...	7,427	1	2	7	10	1,110	...	2,599	201	3,800	4,910	3,977	933	0 5 7	0 8 3
	50	Sahaswán ...	15,601	...	3	10	13	1,855	...	5,141	2,599	7,740	9,595	8,012	1,583	0 5 3	0 7 1

Moradábad ...	51	Moradabad	...	71,662	...	6	18	24	22,516	56,308	78	5,923	62,309	84,825	73,821	11,004	0 12 7	0 13 11
	52	Chandausi	...	28,111	...	2	10	12	8,389	25,012	...	2,575	27,587	35,976	30,799	5,177	0 14 3	0 15 8
	53	Amroha	...	35,230	...	4	13	17	3,167	21,125	...	3,987	25,112	28,279	24,247	4,032	0 9 7	0 11 5
	54	Sambhal	...	37,226	...	1	19	20	4,781	18,306	3,632	2,000	23,938	28,719	22,305	6,414	0 9 5	0 10 3
Sháhjahánpur...	55	Sháhjahánpur	...	76,977	...	4	19	23	3,606	52,306	...	21,137	73,443	77,049	67,225	9,824	0 10 8	0 15 0
	56	Tilhar	...	17,265	1	4	13	18	3,040	13,316	...	4,202	17,520	20,560	15,074	5,486	0 12 4	1 0 3
Pilibhít ...	57	Pilibhít	...	33,799	1	3	13	17	21,110	26,450	3,306	18,273	48,029	69,139	51,800	17,339	0 14 1	1 6 8
	58	Bisalpur	...	9,221	...	...	10	10	1,930	4,409	1,003	754	6,166	8,096	7,442	654	0 9 4	0 10 8
Cawnpore ...	59	Cawnpore	...	163,779	...	3	22	25	8,20,108	2,00,515	59,668	67,799	3,27,982	11,48,090	4,55,870	6,92,220	1 9 5	2 0 0
Fatehpur ...	60	Fatehpur	...	20,179	...	2	13	15	876	10,470	369	1,913	12,752	13,628	12,680	948	0 8 7	0 10 1
Bánda ...	61	Bánda	...	23,071	1	2	18	21	5,243	18,146	159	4,654	22,959	28,202	24,895	3,307	0 10 8	0 15 11
Allahabad ...	62	Allahabad	...	162,895	1	6	21	28	47,716	1,73,418	93,100	95,271	3,61,789	4,09,505	3,63,557	45,948	1 10 2	2 3 6
Jhánsi ...	63	Jhánsi	...	53,779	5	16	...	21	7,516	38,059	2,842	11,105	52,006	59,522	49,800	9,722	0 12 2	0 15 6
	64	Mau Ránipur	...	19,675	1	2	13	16	11,594	14,012	908	2,917	17,837	29,431	16,682	12,749	0 12 0	0 14 6
	65	Lalitpur	...	11,348	5	10	...	15	4,083	10,423	638	3,838	14,899	18,982	12,657	6,325	0 15 7	1 5 0
Jalaun ...	66	Orai	...	8,369	6	...	12	18	996	5,279	416	3,923	9,618	10,614	9,026	1,588	0 10 10	1 2 5
	67	Kálpi	...	12,713	3	...	6	9	5,634	9,914	240	1,571	11,725	17,359	9,505	7,854	0 12 9	0 14 9
	68	Kunch	...	13,408	3	...	6	9	7,001	12,675	1,200	1,161	15,036	22,037	12,753	9,284	1 0 6	1 1 11
Benares ...	69	Benares	...	211,586	...	7	18	25	4,16,350	2,77,582	1,33,013	2,59,617	6,70,212	10,86,562	5,81,468	5,05,094	1 15 0	3 2 8
Mirzapur ...	70	Mirzapur	...	84,130	1	2	19	22	20,630	52,297	...	8,392	60,689	81,319	56,747	24,572	0 9 11	0 11 7
	71	Chunár	...	11,423	...	1	10	11	3,793	6,745	102	1,214	8,061	11,854	8,035	3,819	0 9 7	0 11 3
Jaunpur ...	72	Jaunpur	...	42,819	...	2	13	15	8,184	26,248	1,575	11,618	39,441	47,625	46,939	686	0 10 6	0 14 8
Gházipur ...	73	Gházipur	...	44,970	...	4	19	23	13,754	31,053	518	11,906	43,477	57,231	44,168	13,063	0 11 1	0 15 5
Ballia ...	74	Ballia	...	16,372	...	...	10	10	4,821	...	3,155	6,779	9,934	14,755	10,797	3,958	0 3 1	0 9 8
Gorakhpur ...	75	Gorakhpur	...	62,677	...	5	16	21	4,618	49,357	1,591	18,913	69,861	74,479	65,493	8,986	0 12 6	1 1 10
Azamgarh ...	76	Azamgarh	...	19,442	...	3	13	16	5,467	9,534	3,333	2,778	15,645	21,112	17,967	3,145	0 10 7	0 12 10

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96—(concluded).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, exclusive balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Almora ...	77	Almora ...	6,126	...	...	10	10	789	6,488	1,534	734	8,756	9,545	8,485	1,060	1 4 11	1 6 10
Naini Tal ...	78	Naini Tal ...	12,408	3	9	...	12	15,725	5,917	66,388	20,225	92,530	1,08,255	1,01,772	6,483	5 13 2	7 7 4
	79	Káshipur ...	14,717	1	1	10	12	7	...	6,716	9,988	16,704	16,711	15,668	1,043	0 7 4	1 2 2
Lucknow ...	80	Lucknow ...	267,910	1	7	24	32	4,35,874	3,18,988	13,027	87,796	4,19,811	8,55,685	6,95,683	1,60,002	1 3 10	1 9 1
Unao ...	81	Unao ...	12,831	...	3	16	19	921	...	4,490	2,686	7,176	8,097	7,112	985	0 5 8	0 8 11
Rae Bareli ...	82	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	...	4	19	23	1,896	20,045	...	6,627	26,672	28,568	28,385	183	1 1 1	1 6 8
Sitapur ...	83	Sitapur ...	21,380	...	3	10	13	6,400	13,173	3,039	12,855	29,067	35,467	28,136	7,331	0 12 1	1 5 9
	84	Khairabad ...	13,778	...	2	10	12	533	4,304	192	2,372	6,868	7,401	7,206	195	0 5 2	0 8 0
Hardoi ...	85	Hardoi ...	11,152	...	3	13	16	3,194	...	7,182	7,778	14,960	18,154	15,074	3,080	0 10 3	1 5 5
	86	Shahabad ...	20,153	...	2	13	15	2,388	...	5,975	5,908	11,883	14,271	10,591	3,680	0 4 9	0 9 5
	87	Sandíla ...	16,813	...	4	16	20	3,574	8,251	392	316	9,859	13,433	13,062	371	0 8 3	0 9 5
	88	Sándi ...	9,639	...	1	10	11	989	...	2,674	1,696	4,370	5,359	4,590	769	0 4 5	0 7 3
	89	Pihání ...	7,993	...	2	7	9	2,037	...	3,110	1,134	4,244	6,281	6,114	167	0 6 3	0 8 6

Lakhimpur ...	90	Lakhimpur ...	8,073	...	2	13	15	4,072	...	3,050	6,578	14,628	18,700	9,163	9,537	0	15	11	1	12	11
	91	Muhamdi ...	6,932	...	2	9	11	976	...	1,252	1,679	2,931	3,907	2,643	1,264	0	2	11	0	6	9
Fyzabad ...	92	Fyzabad ...	72,686	...	6	18	24	35,727	61,176	...	19,350	80,481	1,16,208	75,855	40,353	0	12	6	1	0	6
	93	Tánda ...	19,724	...	...	17	17	1,075	...	6,578	1,445	8,023	9,098	8,827	271	0	5	4	0	6	6
Gonda ...	94	Gonda ...	14,609	...	4	18	22	681	11,837	...	6,132	17,969	18,650	16,289	2,361	0	12	3	1	3	8
	95	Nawábganj ...	9,213	...	1	10	11	1,180	...	2,378	4,024	6,402	7,582	5,872	1,710	0	4	2	0	11	1
	96	Utraula ...	6,625	...	1	10	11	645	...	2,424	1,365	3,789	4,434	3,288	1,146	0	5	10	0	9	1
	97	Balrámpur ...	14,849	...	...	19	19	708	...	3,782	4,977	8,759	9,467	8,251	1,216	0	4	0	0	6	2
Bahraich ...	98	Bahraich ...	24,046	...	3	16	19	2,295	19,186	...	7,137	26,323	28,618	24,090	4,528	0	12	9	1	1	6
	99	Nánpára ...	9,322	...	2	10	12	1,981	5,695	...	3,148	8,843	10,824	10,379	445	0	9	9	1	15	2
	100	Bhinga ...	5,921	...	...	10	10	2,280	...	555	2,608	3,163	5,443	2,786	2,657	0	1	6	0	8	7
Sultánpur ...	101	Sultánpur ...	8,751	...	5	15	20	2,219	5,764	460	5,539	11,763	13,982	12,459	1,523	0	11	4	1	5	6
Partábgarh ...	102	Bela (Partábgarh),	6,486	...	12	1	13	2,795	6,965	245	2,833	10,043	12,838	9,327	3,511	1	1	9	1	8	9
Bara Banki ...	103	Nawábganj (Bara Banki).	14,478	...	5	13	18	2,765	10,644	2,929	6,750	20,323	23,088	10,137	2,951	0	15	0	1	6	5
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,249,402	37	299	1,263	1,599	23,20,522	27,36,152	6,69,484	18,87,234	52,92,870	76,13,392	54,00,455	22,12,937	1	0	9	1	10	0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX of* 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division.	Number of towns.	Population.	Number of houses.	Number of houses assessed.	Gross yield of tax.	Total income, including balance from the previous year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of taxation per assessed house.	Total expenditure.	Balance at close of the year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	84	387,948	108,834	67,540	91,818 0 0	1,27,736 0 0	0 3 9	1 5 9	1,02,087 0 0	25,649 0 0
Agra	48	233,248	58,318	31,306	45,985 0 0	58,145 0 0	0 3 9	1 7 2	47,577 0 0	10,568 0 0
Rohilkhand	46	278,061	62,875	32,986	46,083 0 0	60,347 0 0	0 2 8	1 6 4	50,610 0 0	9,737 0 0
Allahabad	45	213,527	49,204	28,402	42,161 0 0	55,984 0 0	0 3 4	1 7 9	47,971 0 0	8,013 0 0
Benares	27	162,192	35,090	19,685	30,004 0 0	40,826 0 0	0 2 11	1 8 4	31,752 0 0	9,074 0 0
Gorakhpur	25	160,413	30,561	13,066	24,425 0 0	33,974 0 0	0 2 5	1 13 8	25,663 0 0	8,311 0 0
Kumaun	5	20,191	3,360	2,793	5,091 0 0	15,110 0 0	0 4 0	1 13 1	13,917 0 0	1,193 0 0
Lucknow	29	155,467	30,537	19,268	25,502 0 0	33,387 0 0	0 2 9	1 5 2	28,051 0 0	5,836 0 0
Fyzabad	26	122,854	24,978	15,592	20,717 0 0	28,484 0 0	0 2 9	1 5 5	23,498 0 0	4,986 0 0
Total ...	335	1,733,901	403,758	230,638	3,31,786 0 0	4,54,493 0 0	0 3 0	1 7 0	3,71,126 0 0	83,367 0 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—Statement showing the actual Revenue and Expenditure of District Boards, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1895-96.

Receipts.		Amount.	Expenditure.		Amount.
		Rs.			Rs.
(1) Local Rates allotment		18,90,528	(1) General establishment of Local Funds		56,291
(2) Interest—	Rs.		(2) Education		12,63,965
(a) On Educational securities	3,686	21,338	(3) Medical		5,14,206
(b) On Dispensary securities	17,652		(4) Scientific and other Minor Departments		14,849
(3) Net receipts under "The Cattle Trespass Act"		1,73,475	(5) Miscellaneous		19,732
(4) Education		2,20,291	(6) Public Works		18,01,539
(5) Medical		1,45,111			
(6) Scientific and other Minor Departments		3,706			
(7) Miscellaneous		32,892			
(8) Public Works (including receipts from Arboriculture, Rs. 59,850) ...		62,536			
(9) Contributions—	Rs.			Total ...	36,70,582
(a) From Provincial to Local	11,29,911	12,34,543			
(b) From other Boards	1,04,632			Closing balance ...	1,13,838
Grand Total ...		37,84,420	Grand Total ...		37,84,420

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

A.—

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds*

Revenue and Receipts.		*Actuals of* 1894-95.		
		Provincial.	Local.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue		1,20,72,225	30,375	1,21,02,600
IV.—Stamps		53,07,944	...	53,07,944
V.—Excise		14,36,386	...	14,36,386
VI.—Provincial Rates		17,28,150	76,22,224	93,50,374
Included in VI.	Provincial share for Famine Insurance	12,06,993	...	12,06,993
	½ per cent. Margin Cess, Oudh	36,782	...	36,782
	Provincial share for Canals and Railways	4,84,375	...	4,84,375
	1 per cent. School Cess, Oudh	...	1,47,127	1,47,127
	7 per cent. Consolidated Local Rate	...	...	...
	½ per cent. District Post Cess	...	36,782	36,782
	1 per cent. Road Cess, Oudh	...	1,47,520	1,47,520
	1 per cent. Road Cess, North-Western Provinces	...	47,174	47,174
	4½ per cent. Local Rate, Oudh	...	3,31,533	3,31,533
	12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces	...	37,17,893	37,17,893
	4 per cent. Patwári Rate, North-Western Provinces...	...	18,95,846	18,95,846
	2½ per cent. Patwári Rate, Oudh	...	4,49,284	4,49,284
	2½ annas Acreage Cess	...	3,09,953	3,09,953
	Receipts from Surrendered Jágírs	...	1,13,495	1,13,495
	Rural Police Rate, Oudh	...	4,25,617	4,25,617
VIII.—Assessed Taxes		11,93,066	...	11,93,066
IX.—Forest		8,29,124	...	8,29,124
X.—Registration		2,20,230	...	2,20,230
XII.—Interest		2,49,024	17,874	2,66,898
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law...		5,52,743	...	5,52,743
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails		4,81,508	...	4,81,508
XVII.—Police		4,96,772	...	4,96,772
XIX.—Education		77,342	2,05,746	2,83,088
XX.—Medical		11,466	1,55,980	1,67,446
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments		1,15,930	3,390	1,19,320
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.		59,983	...	59,983
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing		84,021	...	84,021
XXV.—Miscellaneous		2,47,345	1,40,567	3,87,912
XXIX.—Major Works.	In charge of Civil officers	2,99,547	...	2,99,547
	In charge of Public Works officers ...	53,34,149	...	53,34,149
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.	In charge of Civil officers	9,958	...	9,958
	In charge of Public Works officers ...	1,40,728	...	1,40,728
XXXII.—Civil Works.	In charge of Civil officers	6,24,293	56,624	6,80,917
	In charge of Public Works officers ...	1,78,082	20,234	1,98,316
	Total ...	3,17,50,016	82,53,014	4,00,03,030
Receipts under Adjusting Heads		2,417	22,11,608	22,14,025
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits, and Advances,		...	16,949	16,949
	TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	3,17,52,433	1,04,81,571	4,22,34,004
	Opening Balance ...	47,05,243	12,84,541	59,89,784
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,64,57,676	1,17,66,112	4,82,23,788

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

FINANCE.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1895-96.

Actuals of 1895-96.			BUDGET, 1895-96.					
			Original.			*Revised.*		
Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,37,12,329	26,715	1,37,39,044	1,36,23,000	27,000	1,36,50,000	1,37,71,000	24,000	1,37,95,000
54,75,062	...	54,75,062	54,60,000	...	54,60,000	54,90,000	...	54,90,000
13,73,646	...	13,73,646	14,50,000	...	14,50,000	13,77,000	...	13,77,000
17,44,632	79,00,599	96,45,231	17,99,000	78,62,000	96,61,000	17,48,000	78,60,000	96,08,000
12,47,403	...	12,47,403						
...	...	...						
4,97,229	...	4,97,229						
...	...	...						
...	7,44,319	7,44,319						
...	...	...						
...	...	...						
...	48,687	48,687						
...	...	...						
...	38,00,347	38,00,347						
...	19,40,464	19,40,464						
...	4,79,432	4,79,432						
...	3,22,141	3,22,141						
...	1,15,431	1,15,431						
...	4,49,778	4,49,778						
12,09,427	...	12,09,427	11,70,000	...	11,70,000	12,25,000	...	12,25,000
8,00,672	...	8,00,672	8,50,000	...	8,50,000	8,00,000	...	8,00,000
2,20,904	...	2,20,904	2,20,000	...	2,20,000	2,23,000	...	2,23,000
4,52,905	21,979	4,74,884	4,22,000	19,000	4,41,000	4,48,000	20,000	4,68,000
5,64,606	...	5,64,606	5,62,000	...	5,62,000	5,67,000	...	5,67,000
4,44,919	...	4,44,919	4,87,000	...	4,87,000	4,64,000	...	4,64,000
4,53,875	...	4,53,875	4,31,000	...	4,31,000	4,57,000	...	4,57,000
78,110	2,21,315	2,99,425	77,000	2,10,000	2,87,000	79,000	2,21,000	3,00,000
27,436	1,45,817	1,73,253	35,000	1,46,000	1,81,000	28,000	1,48,000	1,76,000
1,14,521	3,827	1,18,348	1,06,000	6,000	1,12,000	1,13,000	5,000	1,18,000
50,474	...	50,474	65,000	...	65,000	47,000	...	47,000
78,287	...	78,287	82,000	...	82,000	80,000	...	80,000
2,65,414	1,37,514	4,02,925	2,08,000	1,39,000	3,47,000	2,25,000	1,39,000	3,64,000
1,85,367	...	1,85,367	2,90,000	...	2,90,000	1,79,000	...	1,79,000
34,94,044	...	34,94,044	43,55,000	...	43,55,000	34,50,000	...	34,50,000
8,302	...	8,302	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	...	10,000
1,28,990	...	1,28,990	1,15,000	...	1,15,000	1,30,000	...	1,30,000
6,02,182	61,420	6,63,602	5,83,000	56,000	6,39,000	5,94,000	57,000	6,51,000
1,77,406	27,067	2,04,473	1,52,000	18,000	1,70,000	1,86,000	23,000	2,09,000
3,16,63,510	85,46,250	4,02,09,760	3,25,52,000	84,83,000	4,10,35,000	3,16,91,000	84,97,000	4,01,88,000
...	19,49,687	19,49,687	...	22,03,000	22,03,000	...	20,43,000	20,43,000
...	14,060	14,060	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,16,63,510	1,05,09,997	4,21,73,507	...	1,06,86,000	4,32,38,000	3,16,91,000	1,05,40,000	4,22,31,000
30,45,376	10,67,975	41,13,351	32,09,000	10,94,000	43,03,000	30,45,000	11,15,000	41,60,000
3,47,08,886	1,15,77,972	4,62,86,858	3,57,61,000	1,17,80,000	4,75,41,000	3,47,36,000	1,16,55,000	4,63,91,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

A.—

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the*

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1894-95.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	86,388	3,613	90,001
2. Assignments and Compensations	2,02,546	...	2,02,546
3. Land Revenue	43,58,214	33,57,724	77,15,938
6. Stamps	1,14,481	...	1,14,481
7. Excise	17,027	...	17,027
8. Provincial Rates	8,236	...	8,236
10. Assessed Taxes	1,689	...	1,689
11. Forest	4,68,153	...	4,68,153
12. Registration	1,04,078	...	1,04,078
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	3,46,450	...	3,46,450
15. Post-office	...	1,86,447	1,86,447
18. General Administration	13,40,473	75,144	14,15,617
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	52,49,752	...	52,49,752
19B. Law and Justice—Jails	15,08,565	...	15,08,565
20. Police	45,27,311	26,28,044	71,55,355
22. Education	5,07,521	14,52,958	19,60,479
24. Medical	7,46,818	5,44,478	12,91,296
25. Political	28,112	...	28,112
26. Scientific and Other Minor Departments	1,70,121	29,181	1,99,302
29. Superannuation, &c.	19,66,345	16,264	19,82,609
30. Stationery and Printing	6,52,285	1,484	6,53,769
32. Miscellaneous	1,14,134	22,068	1,36,202
33. Famine Relief	2,167	...	2,167
40. Subsidized Companies	40,000	...	40,000
42. Major Works, — In charge of Civil officers	17,562	...	17,562
42. Major Works, — Interest on Debt	29,42,706	...	29,42,706
42. Major Works, — In charge of Public Works officers	23,62,308	...	23,62,308
43. Minor Works and Navigation. — In charge of Civil officers	843	...	843
43. Minor Works and Navigation. — In charge of Public Works officers	2,67,783	...	2,67,783
45. Civil Works. — In charge of Civil officers	3,04,506	5,59,201	8,63,707
45. Civil Works. — In charge of Public Works officers	27,44,118	17,90,238	45,34,356
Total	3,12,00,692	1,06,66,844	4,18,67,536
Disbursements under Adjusting Heads	22,11,608	2,417	22,14,025
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits, and Advances	...	28,876	28,876
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,34,12,300	1,06,98,137	4,41,10,437
Closing Balance	30,45,376	10,67,975	41,13,351
GRAND TOTAL	3,64,57,676	1,17,66,212	4,82,23,788

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

FINANCE.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1895-96—(concluded).

Actuals of 1895-96.			BUDGET, 1895-96.					
			Original.			*Revised.*		
Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
76,366	6,144	82,510	1,01,000	8,000	1,09,000	81,000	6,000	87,000
2,03,445	...	2,03,445	2,46,000	...	2,46,000	2,07,000	...	2,07,000
43,67,177	34,26,990	77,94,167	44,72,000	35,37,000	80,09,000	44,00,000	34,11,000	78,11,000
1,22,547	...	1,22,547	1,38,000	...	1,38,000	1,26,000	...	1,26,000
14,974	...	14,974	22,000	...	22,000	16,000	...	16,000
8,314	...	8,314	7,000	...	7,000	9,000	...	9,000
1,009	...	1,009	6,000	...	6,000	1,000	...	1,000
4,71,431	...	4,71,431	4,79,000	...	4,79,000	4,65,000	...	4,65,000
1,04,870	...	1,04,870	1,03,000	...	1,03,000	1,06,000	...	1,06,000
3,89,366	...	3,89,366	4,01,000	...	4,01,000	3,94,000	...	3,94,000
...	1,87,239	1,87,239	1,89,000	...	1,89,000	1,87,000	...	1,87,000
14,13,796	79,604	14,93,400	13,75,000	79,000	14,54,000	14,02,000	80,000	14,82,000
52,57,126	...	52,57,126	52,67,000	...	52,67,000	52,46,000	...	52,46,000
16,67,769	...	16,67,769	14,70,000	...	14,70,000	16,40,000	...	16,40,000
44,81,728	26,46,964	71,28,692	45,62,000	26,99,000	72,61,000	44,49,000	26,37,000	70,86,000
5,02,504	14,30,257	19,32,761	5,26,000	14,50,000	19,76,000	4,95,000	14,50,000	19,45,000
7,41,351	5,49,850	12,91,201	7,70,000	5,46,000	13,16,000	7,60,000	5,55,000	13,15,000
5,644	...	5,644	6,000	...	6,000	4,000	...	4,000
1,68,417	29,463	1,97,880	1,73,000	34,000	2,07,000	1,67,000	32,000	1,99,000
19,95,793	17,619	20,13,412	19,94,000	13,000	20,07,000	20,10,000	17,000	20,27,000
7,58,946	10,792	7,69,738	6,02,000	2,000	6,04,000	6,51,000	2,000	6,53,000
1,12,749	21,369	1,34,118	1,18,000	23,000	1,41,000	1,15,000	22,000	1,37,000
1,79,038	...	1,79,038	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,688	...	14,688	17,000	...	17,000	14,000	...	14,000
29,81,260	...	29,81,260	29,77,000	...	29,77,000	29,81,000	...	29,81,000
20,00,471	...	20,00,471	23,25,000	...	23,25,000	20,75,000	...	20,75,000
760	...	760	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
2,14,153	...	2,14,153	3,14,000	...	3,14,000	2,45,000	...	2,45,000
2,58,631	5,41,453	8,00,084	2,66,000	5,86,000	8,52,000	2,48,000	5,85,000	8,33,000
25,97,483	17,06,389	43,03,872	28,20,000	17,94,000	46,14,000	25,74,000	17,21,000	42,95,000
3,11,11,806	1,06,54,133	4,17,65,939	3,15,58,000	1,09,60,000	4,25,18,000	3,09,82,000	1,07,05,000	4,16,87,000
19,49,687	...	19,49,687	22,03,000	...	22,03,000	20,43,000	...	20,43,000
...	18,987	18,987	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,30,61,493	1,06,73,120	4,37,34,613	3,37,61,000	1,09,60,000	4,47,21,000	3,30,25,000	1,07,05,000	4,37,30,000
16,47,393	9,04,852	25,52,245	20,00,000	8,20,000	28,20,000	17,11,000	9,50,000	26,61,000
3,47,08,886	1,15,77,972	4,62,86,858	3,57,61,000	1,17,80,000	4,75,41,000	3,47,36,000	1,16,55,000	4,63,91,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Distribution of Land Revenue of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1895-96.

		Rs.
	Provincial proportion, one-fourth.	
Gross land revenue (including amounts credited to Irrigation)		6,13,44,428
Deduct—		
Amount wholly Provincial or Local		5,49,250
	Net to be divided proportionally ...	6,07,95,178
Above divided proportionally—		
Imperial		4,55,96,384
Provincial		1,51,98,794
Contract Transfers—		
Transfers under the terms of the Provincial Contract		—25,06,000
Special Transfers—		
Refund of Special contribution from Provincial to Imperial made in 1894-95 in accordance with Finance Department No. 1126A., dated 1st March 1894 (*vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. A./994, dated 29th February 1896).		+5,00,000
Subsequent recurring Transfers—		
Contribution towards the cost of the Thaggi and Dakáiti Department		—3,000
	Total, Transfers ...	—20,09,000
Corrected distribution—		
Imperial		4,76,05,384
Provincial		1,31,89,794
Land Revenue not included in the division—		
Provincial		5,22,535
Local		26,715
Total Land Revenue—		
Imperial ... Land Revenue		4,64,30,384
Imperial ... Ditto due to Irrigation		11,75,000
Provincial		1,37,12,329
Local		26,715
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,13,44,428

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March 1896.*

	1894-95.						1895-96.						*Budget estimate, 1895-96.*		*Revised estimate, 1895-96.*	
	Opening balance on 1st April 1894.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1895.		Opening balance on 1st April 1895.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1896.		Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds...	1,32,054 0 8	4,25,151 9 0	5,57,205 9 8	4,34,276 6 6	1,22,929 3 2		1,22,929 3 2	4,58,828 4 11	5,81,757 8 1	4,62,400 8 0	1,19,357 0 1		4,40,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,45,000
Town and Bázár Funds. Under Act XX of 1856.	68,793 3 3	3,81,007 14 7	4,49,801 1 10	3,78,282 15 7	71,518 2 3		71,518 2 3	3,84,258 6 6	4,55,776 8 9	3,72,268 10 11	83,507 13 10		3,90,000	3,80,000	3,90,000	3,90,000
Town and Bázár Funds. Under Act XIX of 1873.	2,026 13 10	5,222 0 0	7,248 13 10	3,842 3 4	3,406 10 6		3,406 10 6	4,885 13 8	8,292 8 2	5,810 4 8	2,482 3 6					
Police Remount Fund.	8,630 14 2	19,408 14 11	28,039 13 1	18,735 2 5	9,304 10 8		9,304 10 8	21,912 11 1	31,217 5 9	24,150 4 9	7,067 1 0					
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. E. I. Railway.	1,587 10 4	2,140 9 6	3,728 3 10	1,480 8 9	2,247 11 1		2,247 11 1	2,150 14 8	4,398 9 9	2,345 15 0	2,052 10 9					
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. I. M. Railway.	655 5 10	984 5 6	1,639 11 4	636 12 0	1,002 15 4		1,002 15 4	971 13 3	1,974 12 7	1,238 13 9	735 14 10					
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. C.-A. Railway.	505 3 6	442 6 4	947 9 10	235 3 3	712 6 7		712 6 7	433 15 10	1,146 6 5	348 7 0	797 15 5					
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. B. & N.-W. Railway.	149 0 9	411 0 0	560 0 9	284 11 0	275 5 9		275 5 9	413 2 8	688 8 5	157 9 3	530 15 2		35,000	30,000	25,000	25,000
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. R.-K. Railway.	384 0 0	384 0 0	768 0 0	107 11 3	660 4 9		660 4 9	394 9 0	1,054 13 9	390 6 9	664 7 0					
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. D.-U.-K. Railway.	401 6 3	288 0 0	689 6 3	233 12 0	455 10 3		455 10 3	311 15 4	767 9 7	376 7 9	391 1 10					
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. O. & R. Railway.	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	...		...	...	...	...	...					
Canning College Fund (Oudh).	14,761 14 11	83,984 13 9	98,746 12 8	90,362 4 7	8,384 8 1		8,384 8 1	87,201 1 7	95,585 9 8	87,200 9 1	8,385 0 7					
Lyall Collegiate School Fund.	2,629 13 4	6,000 0 0	8,629 13 4	6,155 15 9	2,473 13 7		2,473 13 7	6,000 0 0	8,473 13 7	5,994 11 1	2,479 2 6		90,000	90,000	90,000	95,000
Colvin Institute ...	100 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	...		...	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,291 8 0	8 8 0					
Dispensary Fund ...	5,640 1 3	4,739 4 0	10,379 5 3	4,823 9 10	5,555 11 5		5,555 11 5	5,140 7 10	10,696 3 3	4,419 13 8	6,276 5 7					
Sadabart Fund ...	611 4 5	10,521 6 1	11,132 10 6	10,441 14 0	690 12 6		690 12 6	10,865 10 6	11,556 7 0	13,477 12 4	—1,921 5 4					
Charitable Refuge Fund, Oudh.	829 15 9	2,045 11 6	2,875 11 3	2,128 7 4	747 3 11		747 3 11	1,796 11 3	2,543 15 2	1,792 1 4	751 13 10		60,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
Cantonment Dispensary Fund.	2,702 2 1	47,645 2 0	50,347 4 1	41,813 6 6	8,533 13 7		8,533 13 7	36,289 3 0	44,823 0 7	38,156 1 3	6,666 15 4					
Kumaun Forest Fund,	16,996 9 2	10,913 4 1	27,909 13 3	10,477 3 4	17,432 9 11		17,432 9 11	11,763 11 5	29,196 5 4	29,196 5 4	...		10,000	10,000	10,000	25,000
Total ...	2,59,459 7 6	10,02,332 5 3	12,61,791 12 9	10,05,460 3 5	2,56,331 9 4		2,56,331 9 4	10,34,918 8 6	12,91,250 1 10	10,51,016 5 11	2,40,233 11 11		10,25,000	10,15,000	10,20,000	10,35,000
Municipal Funds ...	14,93,654 1 10	61,48,235 0 2	76,41,889 2 0	53,34,544 8 10	23,07,344 9 2		23,07,344 9 2	58,98,550 12 3	82,05,895 5 5	60,34,849 8 6	21,71,045 12 11		60,00,000	60,00,000	66,00,000	60,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,53,113 9 4	71,50,567 5 5	89,03,680 14 9	63,40,004 12 3	25,63,676 2 6		25,63,676 2 6	69,33,469 4 9	94,97,145 7 3	70,85,865 14 5	24,11,279 8 10		70,25,000	70,15,000	76,20,000	70,35,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

4.—*Statement showing Demands, Collections, Refunds, Remissions, and Balances of Excise Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1895.*

Provinces.	Demands.			Collections.					Total (columns 5, 7, and 9).	Refunds.
	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	On account of previous years.	*On account of year under report.*			On account of ensuing year.		On account of previous years.
					In advance.	During the year.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	5,299 4 8	56,69,571 1 8	24,95,770 12 4	3,800 10 6	3,31,789 14 0	53,26,464 5 11	56,58,254 3 11	3,06,388 1 10	56,36,653 2 3	2,326 8 6
Total ...	5,299 4 8	56,69,571 1 8	24,95,770 12 4	3,800 10 6	3,31,789 14 0	53,26,464 5 11	56,58,254 3 11	3,06,388 1 10	56,36,653 2 3	2,326 8 6

Provinces.	Refunds—*(concluded)*.			Remissions.			Balances.			Real receipts of year under report (column 8 *minus* column 12).
	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	Total.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	Total.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	Total.	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	9,646 8 2	...	11,973 0 8	1,241 5 8	3,161 9 0	4,402 14 8	257 4 6	18,604 14 10	18,862 3 4	56,48,607 11 9
Total ...	9,646 8 2	...	11,973 0 8	1,241 5 8	3,161 9 0	4,402 14 8	257 4 6	18,604 14 10	18,862 3 4	56,48,607 11 9

Details of the balances.

	Rs. a. p.
Since recovered	5,878 13 7
Remitted after close of the year...	559 12 8
Reported irrecoverable	2,196 2 4
Under recovery	10,227 6 9
Total ...	18,862 3 4

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

5.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges under the Indian Stamp and Court Fees Acts, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending 31st March 1896.*

RECEIPTS.

Provinces.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*								*Under the Court Fees Act.*	Grand Total of receipts.
	General stamps.	Bill-of-exchange or hundi stamps.	Adhesive stamps.	Total receipts from vend of stamps.	Duties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Under the Court Fees Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	16,22,279	1,07,255	1,13,437	18,43,004	11,418	10,792	297	18,65,509	50,48,338	69,13,847
Total ...	16,22,279	1,07,255	1,13,437	18,43,004	11,418	10,792	297	18,65,509	50,48,338	69,13,847

CHARGES.

Provinces.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*							*Under the Court Fees Act.*				Grand Total of charges.	Net receipts under the General and Court Fees Acts.
	Discount or commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	47,496	174	30,249	4	291	7,882	86,110	43,323	1,625	2,757	47,706	1,33,816	67,80,031
Total ...	47,496	174	30,249	4	291	7,882	86,110	43,323	1,625	2,757	47,706	1,33,816	67,80,031

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

I.—Crops cultivated in acres (approximate) during the official year 1895-96.

Canal.	*Annual.*	*Kharif.*							*Rabi.*								Grand Total.
	Sugar-cane.	Rice.	Maize.	Millet.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Other crops.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Peas.	Other food grains.	Poppy.	Other crops.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	111,351	28,056	8,168	2,674	101,591	11,866	20,981	173,336	339,854	16,708	8,056	14,242	78,137	136	17,477	474,610	759,297
Lower Ganges	31,807	39,382	10,945	4,997	99,715	1,700	17,953	174,692	196,500	46,215	18,675	13,859	155,658	20,679	8,795	460,381	666,880
Agra	8,875	3	53	1,757	16,602	27,850	2,932	49,197	50,100	4,381	34,235	762	34,964	...	1,988	126,430	184,502
Eastern Jumna	44,900	41,221	2,667	35	2,970	4,084	8,067	59,044	96,004	1,133	4,470	4,210	3,439	...	9,276	118,532	222,476
Betwa	727	609	...	22	2,189	37	746	3,603	8,418	...	5,499	92	12,007	...	4,946	30,962	35,292
Dún	1,057	3,558	1	...	...	...	1,558	5,117	5,053	1,021	299	178	1,999	...	1,303	9,853	16,027
Rohilkhand	13,518	33,978	27	...	297	5	1,111	35,418	23,235	4,586	6,488	137	20,947	49	4,411	59,853	108,789
Bijnor	2,116	2,016	...	...	...	...	53	2,069	7,346	47	451	...	662	...	118	8,624	12,809
Jhánsi Lakes	30	11	...	3	75	5	24	118	733	...	820	...	125	...	116	1,794	1,942
Hamírpur Lakes	148	49	...	14	2	8	22	95	920	...	632	...	126	...	86	1,764	2,007
Total, Canals under direct control of Irrigation Department.	214,529	148,883	21,861	9,502	223,441	45,555	53,447	502,689	728,163	74,091	79,625	33,480	308,064	20,864	48,516	1,292,803	2,010,021
Tarái	484	19,487	...	242	...	...	26	19,755	5,449	3,564	313	...	1,615	...	2,570	13,511	33,750
Bhábar	131	21,037	469	17	...	88	3,307	24,918	22,942	3,166	649	355	6,677	...	16,990	50,779	75,828
Total, Canals under Commissioner of Kumaun.	615	40,524	469	259	...	88	3,333	44,673	28,391	6,730	962	355	8,292	...	19,560	64,290	109,578
GRAND TOTAL ...	215,144	189,407	22,330	9,761	223,441	45,643	56,780	547,362	756,554	80,821	80,587	33,835	316,356	20,864	68,076	1,357,093	2,119,599

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1895-96.

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each Class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—IMPERIAL.						
I.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	7,742	...	7,742	...	...	...
Total ...	7,742	...	7,742	7,742	...	7,742
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,470
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	96
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—1,974
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,334
IRRIGATION—						
II.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Betwa Canal	2,539	29,598	32,137	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	2,539	29,598	32,137
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	54,456
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	856
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total, 42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	87,462
IV.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—						
49—Irrigation Works—						
Ganges Canal	2,17,902	...	2,17,902	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	2,07,193	...	2,07,193	...	...	...
Agra Canal	96,085	...	96,085	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	1,46,024	...	1,46,024	...	...	...
Fatehpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal ...	1,73,450	...	1,73,450	...	...	...
Total ...	8,40,654	...	8,40,654	8,40,654	...	8,40,654
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,26,217
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	21,855
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	1,77,256
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	8,804
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 49—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	12,57,178
TOTAL, IMPERIAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	13,51,974

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1895-96—(continued).

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each Class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
B.—PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Ganges Canal	39,669	3,43,729	3,83,398	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	53,019	2,44,586	2,97,605	...	...	...
Agra Canal	2,699	72,819	75,518	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	16,005	91,593	1,07,598	...	...	...
Total ...	1,11,392	7,52,727	8,64,119	1,11,392	7,52,727	8,64,119
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	11,22,439
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	21,457
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	7,143
Total, 42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,15,158
II.—43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—						
Dún Canals	7,068	...	7,068	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	104	...	104	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	1,010	...	1,010	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	196	...	196	...	...	...
Total ...	8,378	...	8,378	8,378	...	8,378
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,759
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	1,850
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	64
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	11,923
REVENUE ACCOUNT—						
Dún Canals	779	19,181	19,960	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	5,081	19,987	25,068	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	386	2,101	2,487	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Jhánsi Lakes ...	342	1,588	1,930	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Hamírpur Lakes ...	...	1,447	1,447	...	...	...
Total ...	6,588	44,304	50,892	6,588	44,304	50,892
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	93,753
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	866
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	109
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Account.	...	...	...	...	...	1,45,620
AGRICULTURAL WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—						
Ganges Canal	15,263	9,499	24,762	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	11,579	7,205	18,784	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	685	1,457	2,142	...	...	...
Dún Canals	...	15	15	...	...	...
Raksha Bund, Jhánsi district	...	147	147	...	...	...
Betwa Canal—Jhánsi Lakes	...	524	524	...	...	...
Total ...	27,527	18,847	46,374	27,527	18,847	46,374
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	10,327
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	668
Total, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	57,369
TOTAL, PROVINCIAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	22,30,070

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1895-96—(concluded).

ABSTRACT.

Details.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense balance.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Loss by exchange.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imperial.									
Famine Relief and Insurance.									
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	7,742	1,470	96	...	—1,974	...	...	...	7,334
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	32,137	54,456	856	13	...	...	...	...	87,462
49—Irrigation Works	8,40,654	2,26,217	21,855	...	1,77,256	8,804	...	...	12,57,178
Total, Imperial ...	8,80,533	2,82,143	22,807	13	1,75,282	8,804	...	...	13,51,974
B.—Provincial.									
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	8,64,119	11,22,439	21,457	7,143	...	...	...	...	20,15,158
43—Minor Works and Navigation—									
Capital Account	8,378	1,759	...	...	1,850	64	...	...	11,923
Revenue Account ...	50,892	93,753	866	109	...	...	...	...	1,45,620
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	46,374	10,327	668	...	...	...	...	...	57,369
Total, Provincial ...	9,69,763	12,28,278	22,991	7,252	1,850	64	...	...	22,30,070
Grand Total ...	18,50,296	15,10,421	45,798	7,265	1,77,132	8,868	...	...	35,82,044

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

III.—General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works.

Name of project.	Estimated Cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay.						Receipts during 1895-96.		
				During 1895-96.			*To end of* 1895-96.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betwa Canal	42,51,412	2,32,364	44,83,776	7,334	232	7,566	40,20,540	2,15,614	42,36,154	25,861	...	25,861
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	2,92,35,923	19,13,729	3,11,49,652	3,60,785	16,060	3,76,845	2,79,00,621	17,31,507	2,96,32,128	15,91,959	7,15,593	23,07,552
Lower Ganges Canal	2,77,39,510	22,36,199	2,99,75,709	1,88,573	12,448	2,01,021	3,21,39,957	23,54,851	3,44,94,808	9,46,307	2,09,586	11,55,893
Agra Canal	87,17,520	7,37,591	94,55,111	1,19,379	—7,661	1,11,718	87,92,003	6,71,060	94,63,063	4,59,723	...	4,59,723
Eastern Jumna Canal	34,41,909	2,34,014	36,75,923	1,77,382	4,646	1,82,028	35,22,742	2,16,564	37,39,306	6,74,279	2,49,803	9,24,082
Fatehpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal	34,20,000	3,05,000	37,25,000	4,11,059	10,703	4,21,762	4,69,203	15,895	4,85,098	...	...	...
Total ...	7,25,54,862	54,26,533	7,79,81,395	12,57,178	36,196	12,93,374	7,28,24,526	49,89,877	7,78,14,403	36,72,268	11,74,982	48,47,250
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	6,63,679	16,201	6,79,880	8,692	227	8,919	6,70,650	16,201	6,86,851	60,502	24,980	85,482
Rohilkhand Canals	15,68,638	1,61,305	17,29,943	1,894	735	2,629	15,70,336	1,61,305	17,31,641	59,382	50,070	1,09,452
Bijnor Canals	1,15,068	20,846	1,35,914	1,141	492	1,633	1,17,393	20,846	1,38,239	14,148	8,172	22,320
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes, Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	74,361	8,037	82,398	...	...	...	74,361	8,037	82,398	3,151	3,062	6,213
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	43,32,467	2,65,481	45,97,948	196	...	196	1,51,539	24,355	1,75,894	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	1,79,153	...	1,79,153	...	...	...	47,585	1,987	49,572	...	...	...
Total ...	69,33,366	4,71,870	74,05,236	11,923	1,454	13,377	26,31,864	2,32,731	28,64,595	1,37,183	86,284	2,23,467

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

III.—General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works—(concluded).

Name of project.	Working Expenses during 1895-96.			Net result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).				Simple Interest during 1895-96.	Net result, including Interest.			
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.			Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.	
						Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.				Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Betwa Canal	87,449	7,624	95,073	...	69,212	...	1·63	1,60,675	...	2,29,887	...	5·43
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	8,55,442	63,296	9,18,738	13,88,814	...	4·68	...	11,08,809	2,80,005	...	·94	...
Lower Ganges Canal	7,11,721	56,731	7,68,452	3,87,441	...	1·12	...	12,81,827	...	8,94,386	...	2·59
Agra Canal	1,80,984	14,556	1,95,540	2,64,183	...	2·79	...	3,49,293	...	85,110	...	·90
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,59,868	20,502	2,80,370	6,43,712	...	17·21	...	1,37,362	5,06,350	...	13·54	...
Fatehpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,547	...	10,547	...	2·17
Total ...	20,08,015	1,55,085	21,63,100	26,84,150	...	3·45	...	28,87,838	...	2,03,688	...	·26
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	41,597	2,970	44,567	40,915	...	5·96	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	87,115	8,562	95,677	13,775	...	·79	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	10,045	1,015	11,060	11,260	...	8·14	1·23	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes, Bundelkhand Irrigation Works,	6,754	472	7,226	...	1,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,45,511	13,019	1,58,530	64,937	...	2·26	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

IV.—Statement showing Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year 1895-96.

Divisions.	(1) Head works.	(2) *Main Canal and Branches.*																	Distributaries.	Drainage.	Irrigation Canal—Compensation.	Agricultural works, Imperial.	Agricultural works, Provincial.	Total Repairs Expenditure, 1895-96.
		A. Preliminary.	B. Land.	C. Works.	D. Regulator.	E. Falls and weirs.	F. Torrent works.	F(*i*). Other cross drainage works.	G. Bridges.	H. Escapes.	I. Navigation.	J. Mills.	K. Buildings.	L. Earthwork.	M. Plantation.	N. Tanks and reservoirs.	O. Miscellaneous.	P. Maintenance.	Total.						
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal.	81,053	...	16	...	2,309	4,099	37,162	...	1,756	350	1,580	900	3,504	8,530	2,143	198	1,873	...	64,420	14,269	3,298	14	...	3,344	1,66,398
Anúpshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	829	361	...	...	1,630	543	1	...	3,225	5,631	1,497	...	266	...	13,983	18,281	1,187	101	...	545	34,097
Meerut ditto, ditto...	...	...	686	...	...	692	...	...	232	5,536	1,298	739	1,774	4,662	2,515	...	1,372	...	19,506	17,564	5,673	31	...	378	43,152
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	391	...	...	1,843	...	...	376	1,224	863	321	2,588	4,833	2,262	...	140	...	14,841	30,885	12,580	83	...	4,011	62,400
Aligarh ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	...	439	...	...	2,332	345	468	119	2,039	9,629	2,789	...	1,773	...	19,933	19,815	6,194	18	...	1,221	47,181
Total, Ganges Canal...	81,053	...	1,093	...	3,138	7,434	37,162	...	6,326	7,998	4,210	2,079	13,130	33,285	11,206	198	5,424	...	1,32,683	1,00,814	28,932	247	...	9,499	3,53,228
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	46,471	...	...	...	406	...	585	1	195	380	...	...	1,036	30,095	2,290	...	2,391	...	37,379	6,390	3,600	...	...	6,999	1,00,839
Mainpuri ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	654	135	...	650	518	210	122	110	1,887	9,703	1,564	...	978	...	16,531	7,757	2,962	...	...	89	27,339
Bhognipur ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	344	231	...	201	549	1,167	...	...	1,287	5,515	1,716	...	256	...	11,266	13,053	1,903	65	...	...	26,287
Cawnpore ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	1,461	2,736	183	286	1,884	9,944	2,537	...	...	...	19,144	17,277	2,326	9	...	...	38,756
Etáwah ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	...	370	885	...	...	1,767	23,078	1,914	...	729	...	29,010	27,425	1,942	76	...	117	58,570
Total, Lower Ganges Canal,	46,471	...	...	...	1,404	746	585	852	3,093	5,378	305	396	7,861	78,335	10,021	...	4,354	...	1,13,330	71,902	12,733	150	...	7,205	2,51,791
Agra Canal	18,984	...	346	...	159	8	981	...	773	291	2,808	197	4,859	7,038	7,287	...	72	...	24,819	27,647	1,360	9	...	...	72,819
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	13,597	...	...	...	1,904	1,720	5,190	...	1,211	422	...	1,420	4,298	9,269	5,737	...	1,333	...	32,504	32,942	12,530	20	...	1,457	93,050
Dún Canals	3,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,561	...	...	...	15	19,196
Rohilkhand Canals ...	2,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,529	...	...	...	...	19,987
Bijnor Canals ...	663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,438	...	...	...	...	2,101
Betwa Canal... Jhánsi Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,588	...	...	1,588	...	...	...	...	671	2,259
Betwa Canal... Hamírpur Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,447	...	...	1,447	...	...	...	...	...	1,447
Total ...	1,66,846	...	1,43[illegible]	...	6,605	9,908	43,918	852	11,403	14,089	7,323	4,092	30,148	1,27,927	34,251	3,233	11,183	...	3,06,371	2,67,833	55,555	426	...	18,847	8,15,878
Betwa Canal	3,086	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1,441	1,527	...	...	1,919	10,113	1,137	...	332	...	16,482	8,537	558	935	...	...	29,568
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,69,932	...	1,439	...	6,605	9,921	43,918	852	12,844	15,616	7,323	4,092	32,067	1,38,040	35,388	3,233	11,515	...	3,22,853	2,76,370	56,113	1,361	...	18,847	8,45,476

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1895.*

Districts.	*Wages per diem.* Skilled.	*Wages per diem.* Unskilled.	Cart per diem.	Camel per diem.	Donkeys, per score, per diem.	Boat per diem.	Remarks.
N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dún ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	12 8 0	...	
Saháranpur ...	0 6 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	3 12 0 to 4 0 0	2 0 0	
Muzaffarnagar ...	0 5 3	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Meerut ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	3 2 0 to 3 8 0	0 8 0	
Bulandshahr ...	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Aligarh ...	0 7 0 & 0 8 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	
Muttra ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	...	0 5 4 & 0 8 0	
Agra ...	0 3 0 to 0 6 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Farukhabad ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0 to 1 0 0	...	5 12 0 to 6 8 0	0 4 6 to 0 12 0	
Mainpuri ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	6 14 0	0 10 0	
Etáwah ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Etah ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	...	8 0 0	...	
Bareilly ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 3 0 & 0 4 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	
Bijnor ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	...	7 8 0	0 10 0	
Budaun ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	
Moradabad ...	0 5 0	0 2 7½	0 11 10	0 6 0	3 2 0	0 14 9	
Sháhjahánpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0 & 0 2 6	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	...	...	
Pilibhít ...	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 14 0	...	...	...	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the Agricultural year ending 30th June* 1895—(concluded).

Districts.	*Wages per diem.* Skilled.	*Wages per diem.* Unskilled.	Cart per diem.	Camel per diem.	Donkeys, per score, per diem.	Boat per diem.	Remarks.
N.-W. P.—*(concld.)*:	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Cawnpore ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 7 0 & 0 8 0	3 12 0 to 5 0 0	4 0 0	
Fatehpur ...	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	0 1 6 & 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	2 8 0 to 10 0 0	0 8 0 to 1 8 0	
Bánda ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 & 0 2 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	
Hamírpur ...	0 3 0 & 0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 10 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	3 12 0	0 10 0	
Allahabad ...	0 5 6	0 2 6	1 2 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	1 12 0	
Jhánsi ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 3 0 & 0 4 0	0 14 0	0 7 0 & 0 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Jalaun ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 6 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	1 4 0 to 5 0 0	1 0 0 to 2 0 0	
Benares ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 4 0	2 8 0 to 3 13 0	...	
Mirzapur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Jáunpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0 & 0 14 0	...	...	1 8 0	
Gházípur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 12 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	
Ballia ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	...	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	
Gorakhpur ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	...	6 4 0	1 0 0	
Basti ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 & 0 1 6	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 6 8 0	
Azamgarh ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	2 0 0	
Almora ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 4 0	0 10 0	...	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	...	
Garhwál ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 & 0 3 0	...	...	...	...	
Naini Tal ...	0 5 0 to 0 12 0	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	0 8 0 to 1 4 0	...	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	...	

| OUDH. | | |

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1893-94 *and* 1894-95.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—BORAX ...	Thibet ...	20,213	1,57,548	18,662	1,72,167	18,445	1,62,480
	Nepál ...	...	...	5	40	...	...
	Total ...	20,213	1,57,548	18,667	1,72,207	18,445	1,62,480
II.—COTTON, RAW ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—COTTON GOODS—							
1. Twist and yarn (European).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto (Indian)...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Piece-goods (European).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto (Indian)...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Cotton Goods.	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—DRUGS—							
1. Assafœtida ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Pán or betel leaves,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	4	100
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	4	100
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating).	Thibet ...	1	15	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	30,806	3,62,466	31,874	4,41,004	45,299	6,57,383
4. Intoxicating, except Opium—	Total ...	30,807	3,62,481	31,874	4,41,004	45,299	6,57,383
(a) Gánja ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bhang ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	100	800	100	800	1,018	8,144
	Total ...	100	800	100	800	1,018	8,144
(c) Charas ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	7	4,480	1	200	8	1,600
	otal ...	7	4,480	1	200	8	1,600
(d) Other kinds...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—DYEING MATERIALS—							
1. Indigo... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Madder or manjit...	Thibet ...	...	...	5	50	...	...
	Nepál ...	117	1,211	185	1,751	120	1,194
	Total ...	117	1,211	190	1,801	120	1,194
3. Safflower ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Turmeric ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	2,793	30,504	3,346	30,144	3,466	27,674
	Total ...	2,793	30,504	3,346	30,144	3,466	27,674
5. Al *(Morinda citrifolia).*	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepal ...	3	30	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	30	...	...	...	...
6. Other kinds ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	183	1,591	269	2,006	422	3,558
	Total ...	183	1,591	269	2,006	422	3,558

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
VI.—Fibrous products—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Fibres, raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	9,026	6,993	29,891	66,098	27,252	77,712
	Total ...	9,026	6,993	29,891	66,098	27,252	77,712
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1,298	15,363	754	4,325	1,083	5,351
	Total ...	1,298	15,363	754	4,325	1,083	5,351
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—							
1. Cocoanuts (golagari).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Potatoes ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	14	27	11	19	40	71
	Total ...	14	27	11	19	40	71
3. All other kinds ...	Thibet ...	1	3	1	3	...	...
	Nepál ...	1,167	3,007	2,443	5,886	1,223	2,490
	Total ...	1,168	3,010	2,444	5,889	1,223	2,490
VIII.—Grains—							
1. Wheat ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	16,204	41,847	12,356	31,036	14,431	37,311
	Total ...	16,204	41,847	12,356	31,036	14,431	37,311
2. Gram and pulse ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	49,245	1,01,803	55,835	1,14,973	90,778	1,96,262
	Total ...	49,245	1,01,803	55,835	1,14,973	90,778	1,96,262
3. Rice, husked ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	323,869	11,52,431	394,485	13,27,284	476,029	14,57,214
	Total ...	323,869	11,52,431	394,485	13,27,284	476,029	14,57,214
4. Do., unhusked ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	573,409	9,97,849	465,764	7,62,140	509,010	9,07,055
	Total ...	573,409	9,97,849	465,764	7,62,140	509,010	9,07,055
5. Other rain crops ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	27,840	43,573	15,655	31,586	25,141	55,164
	Total ...	27,840	43,573	15,655	31,586	25,141	55,164
6. Other spring crops,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	20,985	40,740	5,937	12,982	7,354	15,553
	Total ...	20,985	40,740	5,937	12,982	7,354	15,553
	Total, Grains ...	1,011,552	23,78,243	950,032	2,280,001	1,122,743	26,68,559
IX.—Gums and resins ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	2,369	28,480	5,614	76,730	5,691	81,767
	Total ...	2,369	28,480	5,614	76,730	5,691	81,767
X.—Horns ...	Thibet ...	146	1,448	138	1,324	61	602
	Nepál ...	975	10,593	880	9,880	2,194	16,629
	Total ...	1,121	12,041	1,018	11,204	2,255	17,231
XI.—Kankar ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XII.—Lac—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Dye	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Shell	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Stick and other kinds.	Thibet ...	...	...	1	15	...	...
	Nepál	64	768	15	200	36	435
	Total ...	64	768	16	215	36	435
XIII.—Lime	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,032	258	211	47	856	269
	Total ...	1,032	258	211	47	856	269
XIV.—Liquors—							
1. European ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Native... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.—Metals and hardware—							
1. Brass and copper...	Thibet ...	...	...	108	3,780	1	40
	Nepál	11	395	27	972	29	1,042
	Total ...	11	395	135	4,752	30	1,082
2. Iron	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,407	11,715	1,668	11,576	1,601	11,449
	Total ...	1,407	11,715	1,668	11,576	1,601	11,449
3. Other metals ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	143	4,415	110	4,578	115	4,840
	Total ...	143	4,415	110	4,578	115	4,840
	Total, Metals ...	1,561	16,525	1,913	20,906	1,746	17,371
XVI.—Oils—							
1. Mineral ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1	5	...	...	9	45
	Total ...	1	5	...	...	9	45
2. Vegetable ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	57	748	38	476	53	738
	Total ...	57	748	38	476	53	738
XVII.—Oilcake ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	3,058	3,058	2,443	3,144	3,222	4,888
	Total ...	3,058	3,058	2,443	3,144	3,222	4,888
XVIII.—Opium... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—							
1. Ghí	Thibet ...	37	1,263	13	416	37	1,084
	Nepál	15,054	4,54,235	16,807	5,05,409	19,607	5,90,363
	Total ...	15,091	4,55,498	16,820	5,05,825	19,644	5,91,447
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	52	317	10	50	16	80
	Nepál	4,625	22,262	3,167	12,045	3,970	18,756
	Total ...	4,677	22,579	3,177	12,095	3,986	18,836

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XX.—Salt—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Lahori	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	17	102	...	...
	Total	...	...	17	102	...	...
2. Sambhar	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other kinds	Thibet	37,827	1,51,308	25,550	1,07,906	31,380	1,25,920
	Nepál	...	...	39	156	...	...
	Total	37,827	1,51,308	25,589	1,08,062	31,380	1,25,920
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—	Total, Salt	37,827	1,51,308	25,606	1,08,164	31,380	1,25,920
1. Saltpetre	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	2	20	...	...
	Total	...	...	2	20	...	...
2. Other saline substances.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	20	50
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	2	4
	Total	...	...	...	...	22	54
XXII.—Seeds—							
1. Linseed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	27,901	1,08,053	26,617	1,03,070	42,912	1,79,710
	Total	27,901	1,08,053	26,617	1,03,070	42,912	1,79,710
2. Mustard and rape,	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	89,284	3,34,374	15,922	51,491	1,903	7,849
	Total	89,284	3,34,374	15,922	51,491	1,903	7,849
3. Til or jingelly	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	12	50	...	...	65	325
	Total	12	50	...	...	65	325
4. Other oilseeds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	16,839	50,504	64,197	1,78,615	102,445	2,65,756
	Total	16,839	50,504	64,197	1,78,615	102,445	2,65,756
	Total, Oilseeds	134,036	4,92,981	106,736	3,33,176	147,325	4,53,640
5. Indigo seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tea seed	Thibet	...	...	3	24	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	3	24	...	...
7. Other kinds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	55	189	1	3	154	308
	Total	55	189	1	3	154	308
XXIII.—Silk—							
1. Raw	Thibet	...	...	1	500	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	1	500	...	...
2. Manufactured	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIV.—Spices—							
1. Betel nuts	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other spices	Thibet	43	840	144	2,880	43	860
	Nepál	13,909	2,21,736	2,813	2,41,895	14,414	2,85,561
	Total	13,952	2,22,576	112,957	2,44,775	14,457	2,86,421

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXV.—Stone ...	Thibet ...	...	...	12	12	...	...
	Nepál ...	16	32	42	90	111	222
	Total ...	16	32	54	102	111	222
XXVI.—Sugar—							
1. Refined ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	1	14
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	14
2. Unrefined ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	25	125	16	80
	Total ...	...	...	25	125	16	80
	Total, Sugar ...	...	...	25	125	17	94
XXVII.—Tea—							
1. Indian ...	Thibet ...	120	8,020	76	4,600	63	3,300
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	120	8,020	76	4,600	63	3,300
2. Foreign ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	229	1,832	...	...	2	18
XXIX.—Wood—	Total ...	229	1,832	...	...	2	18
1. Timber ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	404,047	5,05,104	660,457	8,25,005	544,738	6,83,254
	Total ...	404,047	5,05,104	660,457	8,25,005	544,738	6,83,254
2. Firewood ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	32,208	8,051	4,704	1,173	28,901	7,224
XXX.—Wool—	Total ...	32,208	8,051	4,704	1,173	28,901	7,224
1. Raw ...	Thibet ...	10,887	2,39,834	6,417	1,57,520	7,146	1,47,910
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,887	2,39,834	6,417	1,57,520	7,146	1,47,910
2. Manufactured piece-goods.	Thibet ...	916	43,680	1,548	66,690	362	17,020
	Nepál ...	4	160	7	280	17	770
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—	Total ...	920	43,840	1,555	66,970	379	17,790
1. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	2	10	1	5
	Nepál ...	1,020	13,406	2,051	10,477	6,400	30,392
	Total ...	1,020	13,406	2,053	10,487	6,401	30,397
2. Unmanufactured...	Thibet ...	...	...	1	3	...	...
	Nepál ...	1,947	4,945	4,750	11,847	5,825	15,780
	Total ...	1,947	4,945	4,751	11,850	5,825	15,780
3. Yáks' tails ...	Thibet ...	20	1,600	20	1,600	30	2,400
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—	Total ...	20	1,600	20	1,600	30	2,400
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset.	Thibet ...	...	550	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	550	...	...	...	...
2. Jewellery ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIII.—Treasure—	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Gold ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Silver ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Class A. Thibet...	70,263	6,06,426	52,712	5,19,550	57,605	4,61,751
	Total, Class A. Nepál ...	1,673,333	45,90,083	1,841,535	48,81,680	1,987,967	56,62,331
	Grand Total ...	1,743,596	51,96,509	1,894,247	54,01,230	2,045,572	61,24,082

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
I.—ANIMALS (LIVING) FOR SALE—							
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Thibet... ...	549	48,760	711	55,250	219	21,900
	Nepál	72	4,340	734	40,135	415	20,750
	Total ...	621	53,100	1,445	95,385	634	42,650
2. Cattle... ...	Thibet ...	298	6,670	1,063	30,015	97	2,425
	Nepál ...	3,727	71,107	4,936	1,17,368	3,451	86,691
	Total ...	4,025	77,777	5,999	1,47,383	3,548	89,116
3. Sheep and goats ...	Thibet... ...	14,657	48,697	9,533	29,526	9,660	28,980
	Nepál	446	913	698	1,868	3,834	7,695
	Total ...	15,103	49,610	10,231	31,394	13,494	36,675
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet... ...	361	1,957	479	1,205	147	442
	Nepál	1,922	8,370	1,489	2,854	1,501	3,027
	Total ...	2,283	10,327	1,968	4,059	1,648	3,469
II.—BAMBOOS	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	31,100	622	145,123	3,017	47,868	959
	Total ...	31,100	622	145,123	3,017	47,868	959
III.—CANES AND RATTANS...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,396,674	6,977	1,334,335	6,665	984,651	4,924
	Total ...	1,396,674	6,977	1,334,335	6,665	984,651	4,924
IV.—COCOANUTS (NARIAL, KACHCHA).	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	32	4	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	32	4	...	...
V.—GUNNY-BAGS ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	950	380	...	...
	Nepál	480	120	375	94	...	...
	Total ...	480	120	1,325	474	...	...
VI.—HIDES AND SKINS—							
1. Hides of cattle ...	Thibet... ...	19	61	18	47	298	596
	Nepál	87,623	2,67,095	65,214	1,55,274	92,205	1,84,410
	Total ...	87,642	2,67,156	65,232	1,55,321	92,503	1,85,006
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Thibet... ...	1,145	854	174	93	477	238
	Nepál	886	482	3,508	1,752	2,905	1,451
	Total ...	2,031	1,336	3,682	1,845	3,382	1,689
VII.—LEATHER—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	10,919	43,680	419	1,332	1,231	3,693
	Total ...	10,919	43,680	419	1,332	1,231	3,693
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	600	550	...	...	425	213
	Total ...	600	550	...	...	425	213
Total, Class B.	Thibet...	17,029	1,06,999	12,928	1,16,516	10,898	54,581
	Nepál ...	1,534,449	4,04,256	1,556,863	3,30,363	1,138,486	313,813
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,551,478	5,11,255	1,569,791	4,46,879	1,149,384	3,68,394

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years* 1893-94 *and* 1894-95.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—BORAX ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—COTTON, RAW ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	896	17,430	683	13,083	1,160	21,134
	Total ...	896	17,430	683	13,083	1,160	21,134
III.—COTTON GOODS—							
1. Twist and yarn (European).	Thibet ...	40	2,800	...	...	6	420
	Nepál ...	3,267	2,28,690	5,200	3,64,000	4,462	3,12,340
	Total ...	3,307	2,31,490	5,200	3,64,000	4,468	3,12,760
2. Twist and yarn (Indian).	Thibet ...	15	450	14	420	71	2,130
	Nepál ...	658	19,740	476	14,280	493	14,790
	Total ...	673	20,190	490	14,700	564	16,920
3. Piece-goods (European).	Thibet ...	83	8,300	67	6,700	362	36,200
	Nepál ...	11,673	11,67,300	19,523	19,52,300	10,756	10,75,600
	Total ...	11,756	11,75,600	19,590	19,59,000	11,118	11,11,800
4. Piece-goods (Indian).	Thibet ...	593	29,650	285	14,250	379	18,950
	Nepál ...	12,027	6,01,350	11,527	5,76,350	13,908	6,95,400
	Total ...	12,620	6,31,000	11,812	5,90,600	14,287	7,14,350
	Total, Cotton goods	28,356	20,58,280	37,092	29,28,300	30,437	21,55,830
IV.—DRUGS—							
1. Assafœtida ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1	160	2	285	4	600
	Total ...	1	160	2	285	4	600
2. Pán or betel leaves,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	32	1,010	39	1,004	118	2,651
	Total ...	32	1,010	39	1,004	118	2,651
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating).	Thibet ...	2	16	5	80	...	...
	Nepál ...	196	1,698	307	4,116	247	3,624
4. Intoxicating, exeept Opium—	Total ...	198	1,714	312	4,196	247	3,624
(a) Gánja ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bhang ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Charas ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other kinds,	Thibet ...	132	1,320	...	...	9	18
	Nepál ...	19	38	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	151	1,358	...	...	9	18

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-56, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
V.—Dyeing materials—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Indigo...	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	1	250	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	250	...	...	...	...
2. Madder or manjit...	Thibet	2	20	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	20	...	...	...	...
3. Safflower	Thibet	30	900	...	...	2	40
	Nepál...	12	240	...	...	...	...
	Total	42	1,140	...	...	2	40
4. Turmeric	Thibet	328	5,600	146	2,008	81	872
	Nepál...	82	980	48	371	154	1,233
	Total	410	6,580	194	2,379	235	2,105
5. Al (*Morinda citrifolia*).	Thibet	...	...	2	40	...	...
	Nepál...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	2	40	...	...
6. Other kinds	Thibet	...	...	1	20	...	...
	Nepál...	17	160	5	35	87	698
	Total	17	160	6	55	87	698
VI.—Fibrous products—							
1. Fibres, raw	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	...	...	...	...	2	6
	Total	...	...	...	...	2	6
2. Fibres manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	86	1,108	24	96	9	36
	Total	86	1,108	24	96	9	36
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—							
1. Cocoanuts (golagari).	Thibet	8	156	6	157	64	1,280
	Nepál...	92	1,676	100	1,687	137	2,354
	Total	100	1,832	106	1,844	201	3,634
2. Potatoes	Thibet	381	3,810	423	1,976	...	...
	Nepál...	13,154	24,469	10,349	17,358	10,256	20,613
	Total	13,535	28,279	10,772	19,334	10,256	20,613
3. All other kinds	Thibet	38	373	21	224	63	137
	Nepál...	4,054	9,122	2,707	5,769	2,853	6,107
	Total	4,092	9,495	2,728	5,993	2,916	6,244
VIII.—Grains—							
1. Wheat	Thibet	2,627	10,120	2,815	11,452	3,274	12,341
	Nepál...	448	1,124	195	527	773	2,507
	Total	3,075	11,244	3,010	11,979	4,047	14,848
2. Grám and pulse	Thibet	744	2,847	724	2,382	561	1,683
	Nepál...	5,926	11,896	6,312	14,173	6,082	14,599
	Total	6,670	14,743	7,036	16,555	6,643	16,282
3. Rice (husked)	Thibet	12,355	56,940	13,416	66,528	19,256	94,736
	Nepál...	188	578	6,459	19,265	231	698
	Total	12,543	57,518	19,875	85,793	19,487	95,434

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
VIII.—Grains—*(concluded)*—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
4. Rice (unhusked) ...	Thibet ...	1,487	4,336	3,162	7,725	5,444	14,340
	Nepál	216	364	311	526	335	584
	Total ...	1,703	4,700	3,473	8,251	5,779	14,924
5. Other rain crops...	Thibet ...	5,617	11,341	4,672	11,859	6,628	19,108
	Nepál	50	93	357	714	334	672
	Total ...	5,667	11,434	5,029	12,573	6,962	19,780
6. Other spring crops	Thibet ...	12,842	36,168	15,690	42,449	13,730	39,767
	Nepál	1,004	2,007	1,531	3,027	508	1,185
	Total ...	13,846	38,175	17,221	45,470	14,238	40,952
	Total, Grains ...	43,504	1,37,814	55,644	1,80,627	57,156	2,02,220
IX.—Gums and resins ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	2	16	...	...	5	68
	Total ...	2	16	...	...	5	68
X.—Horns	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.—Kankar ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Lac—							
1. Dye ...	Thibet ...	2	50	...	...	5	100
	Nepál	12	240	...	...	23	460
	Total ...	14	290	...	...	28	560
2. Shell	Thibet ...	...	...	1	36	4	160
	Nepál	49	1,963	41	1,640	11	600
	Total ...	49	1,963	42	1,676	15	760
3. Stick and other kinds.	Thibet ...	...	...	1	15	...	...
	Nepál	18	329	2	24	89	1,082
	Total ...	18	329	3	39	89	1,082
XIII.—Lime	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	14	4
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	14	4
XIV.—Liquors—							
1. European ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Native... ...	Thibet ...	10	250	70	2,060	45	962
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	3	75
	Total ...	10	250	70	2,060	48	1,037
	Total, Liquors ...	10	250	70	2,060	48	1,037

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XV.—Metals and hardware—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Brass and copper...	Thibet ...	189	10,540	250	10,560	100	4,240
	Nepál	1,035	43,351	1,878	70,427	1,111	40,687
	Total ...	1,224	53,891	2,128	80,987	1,211	44,927
2. Iron	Thibet... ...	178	1,890	167	1,702	201	1,481
	Nepál	3,168	24,993	1,570	10,684	1,467	9,539
	Total ...	3,346	26,883	1,737	12,386	1,668	11,020
3. Other metals ...	Thibet... ...	109	8,220	102	4,960	40	2,250
	Nepál	2,017	79,466	2,245	96,776	2,447	98,900
	Total ...	2,126	87,686	2,347	1,01,736	2,487	1,01,150
	Total, Metals ...	6,696	1,68,460	6,212	1,95,109	5,366	1,57,097
XVI.—Oils—							
1. Mineral ...	Thibet... ...	45	318	59	559	160	842
	Nepál	2,832	15,940	2,593	12,458	4,806	24,074
	Total ...	2,877	16,258	2,652	13,017	4,966	24,916
2. Vegetable ...	Thibet... ...	319	5,394	463	6,524	162	2,559
	Nepál	28	407	4	62	22	287
	Total ...	347	5,801	467	6,586	184	2,846
XVII.—Oilcake ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	14	14	4	7
	Total ...	...	...	14	14	4	7
XVIII.—Opium... ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Ghí	Thibet... ...	15	537	11	332	141	4,283
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15	537	11	332	141	4,283
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	69,023	1,45,614	47,545	1,17,835	40,188	1,19,740
	Total ...	69,023	1,45,614	47,545	1,17,835	40,188	1,19,740
XX.—Salt—							
1. Lahori... ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	10	50	1,170	5,128	211	1,055
	Total ...	10	50	1,170	5,128	211	1,055
2. Sambhar ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	19,958	81,350	15,000	59,829	19,844	78,705
	Total ...	19,958	81,350	15,000	59,829	19,844	78,705
3. Other kinds ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	32,738	1,56,435	29,672	1,28,503	32,077	1,29,772
	Total ...	32,738	1,56,435	29,672	1,28,503	32,077	1,29,772
	Total, Salt ...	52,706	2,37,835	45,842	1,93,460	42,132	2,09,532
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—							
1. Saltpetre ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other saline substances.	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	139	278	119	271	253	528
	Total ...	139	278	119	271	253	528

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXII.—Seeds—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Linseed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	10	35	114	456	1	4
	Total	10	35	114	456	1	4
2. Mustard and rape	Thibet	42	252	24	192	...	...
	Nepál	4	16	...	...	...	...
	Total	46	268	24	192	...	...
3. Til or jingelly	Thibet	645	4,125	398	2,604	252	1,595
	Nepál	1	4	...	...	2	10
	Total	646	4,129	398	2,604	254	1,605
4. Other oilseeds	Thibet	82	410	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	10	30	61	152
	Total	82	410	10	30	61	152
	Total, Oilseeds	784	4,842	546	3,282	316	1,761
5. Indigo seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tea seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other kinds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	145	290
	Total	...	...	...	...	145	290
XXIII.—Silk—							
1. Raw	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	2	500	1	250	...	...
	Total	2	500	1	250	...	...
2. Manufactured	Thibet	...	...	1	2,000	...	...
	Nepál	1	500	155	76,600	...	...
	Total	1	500	156	78,600	...	...
XXIV.—Spices—							
1. Betel nuts	Thibet	22	440	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	191	2,505	349	4,732	562	6,471
	Total	213	2,945	349	4,732	562	6,471
2. Other spices	Thibet	84	1,798	153	3,045	124	2,480
	Nepál	5,905	88,451	5,851	1,00,741	6,393	1,27,193
	Total	5,989	90,249	6,004	1,03,786	6,517	1,29,673
XXV.—Stone...	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	58	116	89	178	2	4
	Total	58	116	89	178	2	4
XXVI.—Sugar—							
1. Refined	Thibet	86	1,554	141	2,336	410	6,345
	Nepál	1,868	24,300	1,860	24,004	2,780	33,912
	Total	1,954	25,854	2,001	26,340	3,190	40,257
2. Unrefined	Thibet	2,146	16,006	3,303	22,284	17,285	1,03,911
	Nepál	24,640	1,39,735	24,132	1,27,216	29,107	1,46,604
	Total	26,786	1,55,741	27,435	1,49,500	46,392	2,50,515
	Total, Sugar	28,740	1,81,595	29,436	1,75,840	49,582	2,90,772

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years*, 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXVII.—Tea—							
1. Indian...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	2	160	380	18,990	...	...
	Total ...	2	160	380	18,990	...	...
2. Foreign	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Thibet ...	476	7,428	425	5,079	646	6,395
	Nepál ...	7,552	76,142	8,037	69,576	7,657	65,113
	Total ...	8,028	83,570	8,462	74,655	8,303	71,508
XXIX.—Wood—							
1. Timber	Thibet ...	...	...	27	33	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	99	124
	Total ...	...	...	27	33	99	124
2. Firewood	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXX.—Wool—							
1. Raw ...	Thibet ...	...	...	1	20	10	200
	Nepál ...	3	60	2	33	...	...
	Total ...	3	60	3	53	10	200
2. Manufactured piece-goods.	Thibet ...	59	2,360	53	2,120	71	3,550
	Nepál ...	166	6,535	163	5,353	135	5,470
	Total ...	225	8,895	216	7,473	206	9,020
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—							
1. Manufactured	Thibet ...	32	252	36	180	31	155
	Nepál ...	3,578	27,658	4,472	21,217	16,403	81,646
	Total ...	3,610	27,910	4,508	21,397	16,434	81,801
2. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	13	419	9	27
	Nepál ...	451	2,064	975	2,142	1,366	4,079
	Total ...	451	2,064	988	2,561	1,375	4,106
3. Yáks' tails	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—							
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset.	Thibet ...	...	1,360	...	1,562	...	280
	Nepál ...	...	280	...	6,000	...	...
	Total ...	...	1,640	...	7,562	...	280
2. Jewellery	Thibet ...	...	320	...	1,520	...	560
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	320	...	1,520	...	560
XXXIII.—Treasure—							
1. Gold ...	Thibet ...	...	3,908	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	3,908	...	...	...	...
2. Silver ...	Thibet ...	...	22,688	...	5,854	...	16,074
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	22,688	...	5,854	...	16,074
Total, Class A.	Thibet...	41,865	2,65,247	47,148	2,44,266	69,626	4,00,471
	Nepál ...	229,560	30,10,976	214,598	39,50,135	220,201	31,54,086
Grand Total ...		271,425	32,76,223	261,746	41,94,401	289,827	35,54,557

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
I.—ANIMALS (LIVING) FOR SALE—							
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Thibet... ...	90	9,000	...	...	1	100
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	47	2,360
	Total ...	90	9,000	...	...	48	2,460
2. Cattle ...	Thibet... ...	44	660	57	1,300	110	2,750
	Nepál	317	4,955	184	3,719	678	16,970
	Total ...	361	5,615	241	5,019	788	19,720
3. Sheep and goats ...	Thibet... ...	100	500	...	...	3,200	9,600
	Nepál	1,786	3,274	2,261	4,757	1,547	3,121
	Total ...	1,886	3,774	2,261	4,757	4,747	12,721
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet... ...	48	240	24	240	20	80
	Nepál	4,362	6,685	3,229	4,873	3,681	7,693
	Total ...	4,410	6,925	3,253	5,113	3,701	7,773
II.—BAMBOOS	Thibet... ...	9	2	24	6	...	...
	Nepál	197	20	53	4	693	18
	Total ...	206	22	77	10	693	18
III.—CANES AND RATTANS...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	100	1	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	100	1	...	...	...	...
IV.—COCOANUTS (NARIAL, KACHCHA).	Thibet... ...	865	216	3,100	387	735	92
	Nepál	8,503	860	2,404	3,000	12,751	1,594
	Total ...	9,368	1,076	27,104	3,387	13,486	1,686
V.—GUNNY-BAGS ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	215	107	...	...
	Nepál	50	12	671	167	3,377	844
	Total ...	50	12	886	274	3,377	844
VI.—HIDES AND SKINS—							
1. Hides of cattle ...	Thibet... ...	68	288	31	62	175	350
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	68	288	31	62	175	350
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Thibet... ...	426	343	435	217	965	481
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	426	343	435	217	965	481
VII.—LEATHER—							
1. Unmanufactured...	Thibet... ...	5	25	20	80	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	25	20	80	...	...
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet... ...	340	1,020	177	367	643	320
	Nepál	140	130	534	272	281	140
	Total ...	480	1,150	711	639	924	460
	Total, Class B. Thibet, Nepál...	1,995 15,455	12,294 15,937	4,083 30,936	2,766 16,792	5,849 23,055	13,773 32,740
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,450	28,231	35,019	19,558	28,904	46,513

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage.

Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in 1895-96.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of—						Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of—						Reserve at the end of the year stated in Rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs.* 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
94,335	11,32,100	50,936	40,38,350	7,565	61,18,000	3,05,70,930	3,01,91,505	104,269	12,57,125	48,617	38,51,900	7,640	58,00,000	...	2,11,67,590	...	...	...	...	...

* Reserve coin ... ... Rs. 1,74,58,000
Exchange do. 9,590
Agency do. 37,00,000

Total ... 2,11,67,590

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	3									4					
		TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITED DURING THE YEAR.									NUMBER REMAINING ON 31ST					
		Blind.			*Lepers.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Lepers.*		
Number.	Name of Institution.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	3	...	...	81	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	32	8	...
2	Do. Poor-house	21	9	...	...	...	...	76	41	14	7	2	...	...	...	...
3	Allahabad (Mejah) Cripples' Asylum.	2	6	...	...	...	...	41	23	19	2	5	...	...	...	...
4	Allahabad Leper Asylum ...	26	23	...	45	12	13	16	8	4	13	20	...	39	11	13
5	Almora ditto ...	1	...	...	74	52	4	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	62	45
6	Ditto Shore	...	...	...	58	37	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	31	9
7	Bahraich Poor-house ...	3	5	1	18	5	...	33	16	10	3	4	1	6	4	...
8	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's) Asylum.	162	97	6	77	6	...	516	195	93	17	17	2	14	...	...
9	Bareilly Poor-house ...	20	14	8	39	8	1	15	10	10	13	7	2	9	3	...
10	Bara Banki ditto	12	10	...	1	1	...	11	5	12	6	7	...	...	1	...
11	Bánda ditto	...	6	...	1	...	...	2	7	1	...	5	...	1	...	...
12	Budaun ditto	...	1	...	30	6	...	1	4	1	...	1	...	22	1	...
13	Cawnpore Alms and Poor-houses,	5	3	...	...	...	...	103	36	8	4	2	...	...	...	...
14	Dehra Dún Leper Asylum ...	...	1	...	125	49	1	1	2	5	...	1	...	90	40	1
15	Farukhabad Poor-house ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
16	Fyzabad ditto	6	9	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	4	8	...	...	...	...
17	Gházipur ditto	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	2	10	1	1	...	...	...	...
18	Gonda ditto	3	2	2	10	1	...	7	4	36	...	...	2	6	1	...
19	Hardoi ditto	5	8	1	8	1	...	5	3	8	2	6	1	4	...	...
20	Jalaun (Orai) ditto	1	6	...	2	...	...	16	4	4	1	3	...	1	...	...
21	Jaunpur ditto	4	2	...	4	...	...	4	8	1	2	1	...	2	...	...
22	Lucknow (King's) Poor-house ...	27	24	1	51	9	...	326	299	117	16	18	1	18	5	...
23	Ditto (New Charity) ...	3	1	...	1	1	...	92	389	...	3	1	...	1	1	...
24	Meerut Poor-house ...	...	...	...	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	...
25	Moradabad ditto ...	20	11	...	...	...	...	134	23	10	7	4	...	...	...	...
26	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	...	...	...	43	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	...
27	Muttra Poor-house ...	26	11	...	28	1	...	364	196	40	3	1	...	4	...	...
28	Rae Bareli ditto ...	7	6	...	9	1	...	31	9	21	3	3	...	2	1	...
29	Roorkee Leper Asylum ...	...	...	...	21	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	3
30	Saháranpur ditto ...	...	...	...	23	14	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	15	10	...
31	Sháhjahánpur Poor-house ...	14	4	...	17	4	...	30	22	13	4	2	...	4	...	...
32	Sitapur ditto ...	14	9	1	1	...	...	15	52	12	6	4	1	...	...	...
33	Sultánpur ditto ...	6	6	...	7	...	...	11	6	...	3	5	...	3	...	...
	Total ...	393	277	21	792	250	35	1,869	1,378	450	123	129	11	361	200	71

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1895.

			5		6	7	8	9	10	
DECEMBER 1895.			INCOME.							
Poor.			*Balance on 1st January* 1895.							
Men.	Women.	Children.	Invested.	Floating.	Interest on Government Securities.	From Government, including grant from Local Funds.	Municipal contributions.	Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Number.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,672 13 11	...	...	1
12	3	3	...	...	...	...	1,463 15 1	...	...	2
31	21	18	...	708 3 10	...	...	...	2,202 5 2	101 5 2	3
14	7	2	6,500 0 0	39 11 1	137 14 1	560 6 7	2,400 0 0	1,329 7 0	...	4
3	4	6	...	758 0 10	3,084 15 0	...	120 0 0	3,369 6 0	35 12 4	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
6	7	3	10,000 0 0	2,578 11 10	598 8 6	842 0 0	300 0 0	778 8 0	0 8 0	7
37	30	16	63,600 0 0	1,561 7 9	3,373 1 11	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	249 12 6	8
5	3	1	8,000 0 0	...	...	30 12 5	1,771 3 2	104 8 0	...	9
5	2	2	15,609 0 0	1,001 5 5	778 1 6	...	...	156 8 9	...	10
2	6	...	...	...	...	...	237 0 0	...	...	11
1	4	1	1,050 0 0	404 5 3	...	...	450 0 0	299 10 0	...	12
6	7	2	...	141 4 8	515 3 0	...	270 14 6	...	...	13
1	1	3	3,000 0 0	6,091 8 6	161 3 1	2,890 0 0	650 0 0	1,769 15 6	...	14
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	126 12 6	41 4 0	...	15
2	2	...	...	1,085 11 7	...	...	360 0 0	258 14 0	...	16
4	...	1	...	11 0 0	...	...	334 8 1	...	...	17
4	...	8	4,300 0 0	1,874 8 5	69 15 0	...	300 0 0	299 8 0	...	18
3	3	2	...	859 4 3	...	20 4 9	450 0 0	261 12 0	...	19
...	1	2	...	129 13 8	...	...	...	272 0 0	...	20
2	4	1	...	477 4 0	...	...	...	287 4 0	...	21
127	205	37	3,60,700 0 0	1,414 5 0	15,608 7 4	...	...	...	...	22
87	368	...	48,300 0 0	2,711 10 6	2,890 14 5	9,000 0 0	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	18 8 0	...	120 0 0	605 0 0	...	...	24
8	6	1	...	1,279 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	302 12 6	326 15 3	...	1,000 0 0	36 0 0	...	26
13	4	3	...	...	...	...	1,376 8 3	...	...	27
15	3	10	12,500 0 0	117 11 0	748 2 8	...	100 0 0	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	567 2 7	...	...	300 0 0	204 8 0	...	29
...	2	...	...	...	...	450 0 0	521 6 11	180 0 0	...	30
11	13	10	...	...	...	...	980 15 3	...	...	31
15	49	4	9,000 0 0	1,245 9 1	390 4 10	...	...	1,704 2 0	...	32
5	3	...	...	458 11 3	...	...	200 0 0	787 8 0	...	33
419	759	137	5,42,559 0 0	25,838 9 8	28,683 10 7	16,242 0 9	19,191 1 8	14,336 0 5	387 6 0	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	11	12	13	14	15
		INCOME—*(concluded)*.				
Number.	Name of Institution.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	3,672 13 11	602 0 0	1,098 15 8	44 4 9
2	Do. Poor-house	...	1,463 15 1	495 0 0	763 6 7	16 14 0
3	Allahabad (Mejah) Cripples' Asylum.	...	3,011 14 2	353 10 0	1,513 9 3	...
4	Allahabad Leper Asylum ...	5 8 0	10,965 14 9	600 0 0	3,008 4 2	86 2 0
5	Almora ditto	...	7,363 2 2	731 9 0	5,180 3 4	376 4 3
6	Ditto Shore	6,450 6 0	6,450 6 0	1,153 8 0	2,220 12 0	462 0 0
7	Bahraich Poor-house	...	15,098 4 4	432 0 0	949 0 10	85 5 6
8	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's) Asylum.	223 3 7	72,536 2 9	1,343 0 0	4,047 7 2	99 14 6
9	Bareilly Poor-house	...	9,906 7 7	312 0 0	1,076 5 8	104 8 0
10	Bara Banki ditto	217 14 9	17,762 14 5	293 10 0	799 1 0	59 12 0
11	Bánda ditto	...	237 0 0	...	...	...
12	Budaun ditto	102 0 0	2,305 15 3	116 5 0	747 13 2	116 5 6
13	Cawnpore Alms and Poor-houses...	...	927 6 2	147 10 6	408 7 3	48 2 0
14	Dehra Dún Leper Asylum ...	836 8 0	15,399 3 1	400 6 8	3,272 15 4	368 7 6
15	Farukhabad Poor-house ...	...	168 0 6	24 0 0	130 5 3	8 3 0
16	Fyzabad ditto	167 3 9	1,871 13 4	105 0 0	336 2 6	41 0 0
17	Gházipur ditto	...	345 8 1	72 0 0	144 15 6	...
18	Gonda ditto	83 2 0	6,927 1 5	195 12 0	402 10 0	77 6 3
19	Hardoi ditto	19 13 9	1,611 2 9	132 0 0	301 4 10	...
20	Jalaun (Orai) ditto	3 2 9	405 0 5	36 0 0	267 12 10	13 4 6
21	Jaunpur ditto	...	764 8 0	132 0 0	189 0 0	11 4 0
22	Lucknow (King's) Poor-house ...	1,367 10 9	3,79,090 7 1	1,333 8 6	4,924 0 0	1,034 6 6
23	Ditto (New Charity) ...	150 8 0	63,053 0 11	426 14 4	...	...
24	Meerut Poor-house	...	743 8 0	72 0 0	590 10 0	35 4 0
25	Moradabad ditto	1,963 9 8	3,243 8 4	384 0 0	794 7 6	...
26	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	200 0 0	1,865 11 9	216 0 0	894 11 3	34 4 3
27	Muttra Poor-house	...	1,376 8 3	257 12 0	785 8 7	...
28	Rae Bareli ditto	5 15 9	13,471 13 5	178 0 0	479 12 8	16 0 0
29	Roorkee Leper Asylum ...	...	1,071 10 7	...	734 2 3	86 9 0
30	Saháranpur ditto	...	1,151 6 11	96 0 0	903 0 11	96 15 0
31	Sháhjahánpur Poor-house ...	...	980 15 3	60 0 0	737 7 11	82 10 7
32	Sitapur ditto	26 5 5	12,366 5 4	155 0 0	1,347 0 9	69 9 6
33	Sultánpur ditto	9 8 6	1,455 11 9	140 8 0	578 4 0	55 0 0
	Total ...	11,832 8 8	6,59,070 5 9	10,997 2 0	39,627 10 2	3,529 12 7

TION^S AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1895—(concluded).

16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
EXPENDITURE.								
Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs and new buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.* Floating.	Invested.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
75 10 9	1,596 12 1	255 2 8	...	...	3,672 13 11	...	...	1
37 0 0	47 3 11	104 6 7	...	...	1,463 15 1	...	...	2
...	282 2 0	27 2 9	...	...	2,176 8 0	835 6 2	...	3
18 0 0	542 6 6	127 9 11	36 0 0	...	4,418 6 7	47 8 2	6,500 0 0	4
...	404 9 2	97 2 6	...	...	6,789 12 3	578 5 11	...	5
84 2 0	2,337 0 0	193 0 0	...	...	6,450 6 0	...	...	6
37 6 6	442 0 0	29 9 9	...	...	1,975 6 7	3,122 13 9	10,000 0 0	7
60 11 9	133 11 0	892 2 6	156 0 0	...	6,732 14 11	2,203 3 10	63,600 0 0	8
...	333 14 9	79 11 2	...	...	1,906 7 7	...	8,000 0 0	9
...	96 9 0	...	...	...	1,249 0 0	1,863 14 5	14,650 0 0	10
...	...	...	237 0 0	...	237 0 0	...	...	11
41 5 7	42 7 6	76 2 6	...	...	1,140 7 3	115 8 0	1,050 0 0	12
12 0 0	195 6 6	23 10 0	...	66 0 0	901 4 3	26 1 11	...	13
109 6 9	16 4 3	958 0 6	...	...	5,125 9 0	5,273 10 1	5,000 0 0	14
...	...	5 8 3	...	...	168 0 6	...	...	15
...	...	53 14 9	...	...	536 1 3	1,335 12 1	...	16
...	119 8 7	9 0 0	...	...	345 8 1	...	...	17
...	206 3 0	45 14 9	167 0 0	...	1,094 14 0	1,532 3 5	4,300 0 0	18
...	34 13 0	62 4 0	...	...	530 5 10	1,080 12 11	...	19
...	3 2 0	15 9 0	...	...	335 12 4	69 4 1	...	20
...	...	107 8 6	...	...	439 12 6	324 11 6	...	21
18 5 9	1,302 0 0	596 10 2	4,655 0 0	...	13,863 14 11	4,526 8 2	3,60,700 0 0	22
...	...	7 10 3	9,691 0 0	...	10,125 8 7	4,627 8 4	48,300 0 0	23
0 4 0	0 6 0	10 6 0	...	...	708 14 0	34 10 0	...	24
56 5 4	107 0 8	1,042 14 4	...	...	2,384 11 10	858 12 6	...	25
61 7 9	196 9 9	86 11 9	...	...	1,489 12 9	375 15 0	...	26
...	300 0 0	33 3 8	...	...	1,376 8 3	...	...	27
...	...	37 7 11	24 0 0	...	735 4 7	236 8 10	12,500 0 0	28
29 4 0	27 11 0	49 4 9	...	...	926 15 0	144 11 7	...	29
40 0 0	15 7 0	...	...	...	1,151 6 11	...	...	30
12 0 0	72 10 6	16 2 3	...	...	980 15 3	...	...	31
...	1 0 0	70 5 10	...	2 0 0	1,645 0 1	1,221 5 3	9,500 0 0	32
...	...	25 12 6	...	...	799 8 6	656 3 3	...	33
693 6 2	8,856 14 2	5,140 1 6	14,966 0 0	68 0 0	83,878 14 7	31,091 7 2	5,44,100 0 0	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Denomination.	Natives.	Others.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks,
					Rs.	
Church of England	5,999	24,063	75	88	1,82,228	
Church of Scotland	416	1,112	11	7	13,274	
Protestant Dissenters	64,802	2,768	216	152	12,698	
Roman Catholics	1,899	5,580	38	42	35,058	
Greek Church	...	...	...	...	...	
Armenians	...	30	...	...	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	...	18	...	...	...	
Pársis	171	17	...	...	...	
Other Churches	48	5	5	1	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION.

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year* 1895-96.

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of—		Remarks.
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total of Public Institutions.						
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
107,502	Towns ... 484	Males ... 24,303,601	Institutions. For males ...	19	9	464	4,089	3	50	4,634	1,613	4,722	10,969	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	10·33	
	Villages. 105,716	Females, 22,601,484	For females,	1	...	29	257	1	2	290	2	145	437		·41	
	Total 106,200	Total ... 46,905,085	Total ...	20	9	493	4,346	4	52	4,924	1,615	4,867	11,406		10·74	
			Scholars. Males ...	1,927	798	55,221	155,552	170	3,562	217,230	17,850	52,987	288,067	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	7·90	
			Females ...	11	...	2,447	8,423	88	144	11,113	138	2,090	13,341	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	·39	
			Total ...	1,938	798	57,668	163,975	258	3,706	228,343	17,988	55,077	301,408		4·28	

2.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage,		
			1			2		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.								
For Boys ... Government, English	43	7,313	1,188	...	1,188	2,131	...	2,131
For Boys ... Government, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Local Fund, English	1	66	...	...	...	16	...	16
For Boys ... Local Fund, Vernacular	289	29,573	...	...	...	5,433	...	5,433
For Boys ... Municipal ... English	14	1,252	19	...	19	307	...	307
For Boys ... Municipal ... Vernacular	3	434	...	...	...	37	...	37
For Boys ... Aided ... English	87	13,311	1,297	4	1,301	3,026	26	3,052
For Boys ... Aided ... Vernacular	7	523	...	...	...	87	...	87
For Boys ... Unaided ... English	20	2,734	189	...	189	530	...	530
For Boys ... Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	464	55,206	2,693	4	2,697	11,567	26	11,593
For Girls ... Government, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Government, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Local Fund, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Local Fund, Vernacular	1	28	...	...	...	...	6	6
For Girls ... Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Municipal ... Vernacular	1	24	...	...	...	...	24	24
For Girls ... Aided ... English	26	2,374	...	138	138	3	515	518
For Girls ... Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Unaided ... English	1	36	...	9	9	...	12	12
For Girls ... Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	29	2,462	...	147	147	3	557	560
Total, Secondary Schools ...	493	57,668	2,693	151	2,844	11,570	583	12,153
Primary Schools.								
For Boys ... Government	34	2,788	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Local Fund	3,903	145,710	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Municipal	55	2,305	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Aided	76	3,767	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Unaided	21	930	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,089	155,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Local Fund	109	2,537	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Municipal	18	460	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Aided	124	5,289	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Unaided	6	189	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	257	8,475	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools ...	4,346	163,975	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,839	221,643	2,693	151	2,844	11,570	583	12,153

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1895-96.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
2,153	...	2,153	1,841	...	1,841	...	...	...	7,313	...	7,313
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	18	27	...	27	5	...	5	66	...	66
6,443	...	6,443	17,325	...	17,325	372	...	372	29,573	...	29,573
332	...	332	594	...	594	...	...	...	1,252	...	1,252
99	...	99	286	...	286	12	...	12	434	...	434
2,922	23	2,945	5,746	25	5,771	226	16	242	13,217	94	13,311
98	...	98	328	...	328	10	...	10	523	...	523
497	...	497	1,473	...	1,473	45	...	45	2,734	...	2,734
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,562	23	12,585	27,620	25	27,645	670	16	686	55,112	94	55,206
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	28	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
19	491	510	35	795	830	52	326	378	109	2,265	2,374
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	10	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	36	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	501	520	35	822	857	52	326	378	109	2,353	2,462
12,581	524	13,105	27,655	847	28,502	722	342	1,064	55,221	2,447	57,668
38	...	38	2,722	...	2,722	28	...	28	2,788	...	2,788
25,413	...	25,413	115,666	...	115,666	4,631	...	4,631	145,710	...	145,710
187	...	187	1,998	...	1,998	120	...	120	2,305	...	2,305
410	24	434	2,913	67	2,980	321	32	353	3,644	123	3,767
69	...	69	822	...	822	39	...	39	930	...	930
26,117	24	26,141	124,121	67	124,188	5,139	32	5,171	155,377	123	155,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	220	220	...	2,203	2,203	...	114	114	...	2,537	2,537
...	65	65	...	383	383	...	12	12	...	460	460
25	490	515	92	3,786	3,878	58	838	896	175	5,114	5,289
...	8	8	...	181	181	...	...	...	...	189	189
25	783	808	92	6,553	6,645	58	964	1,022	175	8,300	8,475
26,142	807	26,949	124,213	6,620	130,833	5,197	996	6,193	155,552	8,423	163,975
38,723	1,331	40,054	151,868	7,467	159,335	5,919	1,338	7,257	210,773	10,870	221,643

3.—*Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the North-*

Nature of examination.	*Number of Institutions sending examinees.*				*Number of examinees.*				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	2	3	1	6	12	20	3	4	39
2. Bachelor of Arts	2	5	3	10	78	161	12	14	265
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Intermediate Examination ...	3	6	6	15	151	336	94	25	606
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit *(a)* ...	1	...	...	1	86	...	...	2	88
Ditto Arabic *(b)* ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
Ditto Persian *(b)* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit *(c)*,	6	4	17	27	83	12	29	...	124
Ditto Arabic *(b)*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Persian *(b)*,	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	2
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit *(d)* ...	2	5	25	32	27	18	60	4	109
Ditto Arabic *(e)* ...	...	2	2	4	...	3	2	1	6
Ditto Persian *(b)* ...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	3
Ditto Urdu	5	6	1	12	30	40	4	3	77
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	2	2	4	8	53	75	25	...	153
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E.					13	...	...	...	13
2. B. C. E.	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	20
3. L. C. E.					43	...	...	...	43
4. First L. C. E.					389	...	...	...	389
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... ... { Boys,	35	44	7	86	645	712	103	693	2,153
{ Girls,	...	9	2	11	...	43	7	3	53
Middle School Examination, { Boys,	345	92	20	457	3,545	1,168	225	1,672	6,610
{ Girls,	...	8	4	12	...	21	12	...	33
Upper Primary Examination, { Boys,	2,094	135	28	2,257	9,662	1,719	355	193	11,929
{ Girls,	25	60	4	89	60	299	16	...	375
Lower Primary Examination, { Boys,	3,966	183	35	4,184	21,385	2,547	425	4	24,361
{ Girls,	59	112	5	176	255	762	51	...	1,068
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { Upper, / { Lower,	3	...	...	3	233	...	...	...	233
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Upper,	...	1	...	1	...	38	...	...	38
{ Lower,	...	1	...	1	...	50	...	...	50
3. School of Arts Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination ...	1	...	...	1	54	...	...	8	62
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination,	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5

(a) Acharya Examination of the Sanskrit College Benares, and
(b) Panjáb University Examinations.
(c) Madhyama Pariksha Examination of the Sanskrit College,
(d) Prathama ditto ditto,
(e) Mulla Examination of Muir Central College and Maulvi

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1895-96.

Number passed.					*Race or creed of passed scholars.*					
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
6	12	2	2	22	...	1	18	3	...	
36	81	6	5	128	4	4	94	24	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
67	134	37	4	242	6	7	180	41	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
58	...	...	1	59	...	...	59	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49	9	19	...	77	...	...	77	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
11	11	24	2	48	...	...	48	...	...	
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	
24	34	4	3	65	...	3	44	18	...	Special Vernacular Examination.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	26	9	...	45	...	...	40	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	...	...	13	4	...	8	1	...	Engineer. Upper Subordinate. Lower Subordinate. College Entrance. — Roorkee College Examination.
20	...	...	...	20	16	...	3	1	...	
43	...	...	...	43	...	...	36	7	...	
154	...	...	...	154	35	...	101	18	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
294	257	38	73	662	30	14	496	120	2	
...	27	2	2	31	24	7	...	...	...	
3,011	448	76	251	2,786	25	21	2,141	597	2	
...	8	4	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	
6,274	1,012	181	55	7,522	36	63	6,029	1,393	1	
40	235	5	...	280	40	178	40	22	...	
16,334	1,892	294	17	18,447	162	171	15,080	3,007	27	
181	566	33	...	780	154	323	206	97	...	
164	...	...	...	164	...	...	134	30	...	
...	30	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	
...	34	...	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45	...	...	5	50	...	5	36	9	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	

Shastrí Examination of the Panjáb University.

Benares, and Visharada Examination of the Panjáb University.
ditto, and Prajna ditto ditto.
Examination of the Panjáb University.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1895.

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Meerut ...	Meerut Association ...	To help in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance, and to promote, by every legitimate means, the political, social, moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the people.	120 Municipal contribution.	...	291 0 0	411 0 0	35	...	...	35	Not registered.	1881	Has a small library attached to it.
	Deva Nagri Pracharni Sabha, Meerut.	To diffuse Deva Nagri education ...	805	392 2 0	465 14 6	1,663 0 6	159	...	...	159		1st April 1882 ...	The Sabha has started two schools—one boys' school and one girls' school. The boys' school teaches Deva Nagri hand in hand with English, up to the Middle Class, and to this school the Government has granted aid. The number of students of this school is 175. The girls' school teaches rudimentary Deva Nagri to the female students educated therein. The number of students is 35.
	Meerut Theosophical Society.	(1) To form the nucleus of a universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, caste, and colour. (2) To promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literature, religions, and sciences. (3) The third object pursued by a portion of the members of the society is to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychical powers of man.	...	...	109 8 0	109 8 0	16 members, visitors indefinite.	...	...	16		1882	This branch of the Theosophical Society issues a monthly journal in Hindustani in furtherance of its objects, and for the advancement of philosophy, religion, science, and morals.

Aligarh ...	Scientific Society ...	Advancement of art and science ...	...	...	5,030 3 3	5,030 3 3	481	...	...	481	Registered.	1862.		
	Bharat Varshya National Association.	To improve the study of Eastern and Western languages.	...	...	2,593 11 7	2,593 11 7	206	1	...	207		1882.		
	Bhásha Sambardhani Sabha,	To improve the Hindi literature by competition and books.	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150	Not registered.	1878.		
Farukhabad ...	Arya Samáj	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit and English languages.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	124	...	...	124		11th July 1879.		
Etáwah ...	Bichár Sabha	Revival of Sanskrit literature and science, and to teach English, Urdu, and Hindi languages.	212-8-0	5,935 0 0	*717 5 9	6,864 13 9	80	...	...	80	Unregistered.	21st January 1885 ...	* Includes Rs. 419-13-6 tuition fees.	
	Anjuman Islámia ...	To impart education in the English language, to teach the Muhammadan religion, and to assist poor Muhammadan orphans.	...	2,218 13 9	1,101 7 0	3,320 4 9	43	...	2	45		14th December 1889.		
Bareilly ...	Bareilly Institute, or Anjuman-i-Bareilly.	The object of the Society is intellectual cultivation of social science and general improvement of the public mind by means of lectures, literary exercises, and maintenance of a library and reading-room.	...	500 0 0 from Municipality.	1,288 1 1 including rent of shops, &c.	1,788 1 1	235	...	...	235	...	11th September 1861.		
Cawnpore ...	Arya Samáj ...	Promotion of Sanskrit education and reform.	...	...	243 0 0	243 0 0	54	...	...	54	Not registered.	16th November 1879.		
	Majlis-i-Akhwan-us-Safa ...	To improve knowledge of Oriental languages by discussion.	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	29		28th March 1887.		
	Tafrih-ul-Ahbab Club ...	Reading of newspapers and debate on literary and social principles.	...	...	105	105	17	...	...	17		1st November 1894.		
	Anjuman Islah ...	Promotion of education by reading books and newspapers.	...	...	180	180	18	...	16	34		1st September 1895.		
	The Cawnpore Literary Association.	Advancement of learning	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	20	...	...	20		February 1889.		
	Christ Church Literary Institute.	To improve literary attainments of the students.	...	...	...	...	All students of the college classes.					2nd December 1892.		
Fatehpur ...	Reading Club	Newspapers are subscribed for and read by the members.	...	...	18 0 0 monthly.	18 0 0 monthly.	18	...	...	18		15th April 1893.		

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1895—(continued).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
				Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
	Harrison Debating Club...	(a) To form an association of boarders desirous of acquiring facility in speaking the English and Vernacular languages. (b) To effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thoughts. (c) To provide newspapers for the use of the members thereof.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	23	...	...	23		1885	Meant exclusively for the members of the new boarding-house, Muir Central College.
	The Muhammadan Union...	(a) To facilitate the practice of English speaking. (b) To effect literary, social, and moral improvement.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	30	...	...	30		28th August 1886 ...	The society is connected with the Muir Central College. The Principal is its Patron. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blair of the Allahabad High Court is its permanent President, and the Professors and gentry of the station its Vice-Presidents and Honorary Members.
	The Friends Debating Society.	(a) To cultivate the art of public speaking. (b) To effect moral, social, and literary improvement.	...	...	268 0 0	268 0 0	175	...	...	175		12th April 1884 ...	The institution is connected with the Muir Central College and the Honorable Mr. Justice G. E. Knox, C.S., is its permanent President. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court and Mr. T. C. Lewis, the Director of Public Instruction, are the Patrons. It awards annually three medals.
	Bango Sahitya-Sehini Sabha and Bandhawa Samiti.	The encouragement of Bengali literature.	...	4 0 0 As interest on a deposit of Rs. 80.	146 12 0 *plus* miscellaneous Rs. 2-9-6.	153 5 6	69	2	...	71	tered.	1877.	

Allahabad ...	Self-improvement society, Káyasth Pátshála, Allahabad.	(1) To acquire facility in the art of public speaking. (2) To effect moral, social, and literary advancement. (3) To spread the feeling of union and friendliness among the different sections of students reading in the Pátshála.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	70	...	...	70	Not registered.	1895.		
	Káyasth Students' Dharam Sabha.	(1) To cultivate the art of public speaking. (2) To effect moral, social, and literary advancement. (3) To foster a religious spirit among the educated young men of the community by inducing them to practice *Sandhya*. (4) To create a healthy public opinion for the abolition of pernicious customs among the Kaisthas.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	80	...	...	80		January 1895.		
	Allahabad Literary Institute.	*(a)* To afford an opportunity to persons desirous of acquiring facility in speaking English. *(b)* To effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thoughts. *(c)* To publish now and then, if circumstances allow, short tracts or pamphlets in the vernacular of the Province for the benefit of the people.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	150	...	...	150		5th July 1877 ...	The institute is connected with the Muir Central College and is patronized by its Principal. The Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Kt., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, is its permanent President. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blair, Mr. Conlan, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. T. C. Lewis, the Director of Public Instruction, &c., are its Vice-Presidents. Two elocution prizes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 respectively have been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blair. It has published many useful tracts in Hindi and Urdu. Its series of Hindi readers have been introduced as text-books in tahsíli schools.
Benares ...	Carmichael Library ...	The advantage of reading current literature in English and oriental languages as well as newspapers and other periodicals, and diffusion of knowledge in general.	...	...	*1,403-10-6	1,403-10-6	51 members; visitors (daily average), 64	...	...	51 64	Registered.	1872. * Interest on Government promissory notes and on Post-office Savings Bank ... ... 267 11 0 Municipal grant ... 300 0 0 Subscriptions from the members ... ... 625 0 0 House rent ... ... 144 7 0 Miscellaneous ... 66 6 0 Total ... 1,403 10 6	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1895—(continued).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
	Banga Sahitya Samáj ...	A library of Bengali books and periodicals. To place Bengali books within easy reach of the Bengali-reading community of Benares.	...	...	63 0 0	63 0 0	50	2	...	52		1875.	
	Káshi Sujan Samáj ...	To discuss questions of social and political importance, study public grievances, and seek their remedy.	...	...	42 4 0	42 4 0	41	...	...	41		4th April 1886.	
	Káshi Tattwa Sabha ...	To help the study of Sanskrit and *Yoga* especially.	...	...	179 0 0	179 0 0	12	...	...	12		February 1885.	
	Káshi Jiva Daya Vistarini Sabha.	To inspect the management of the *pashushála* (cattle yard) and protect cattle.	...	...	4,691 1 0	4,691 1 0	128	1	...	129		July 1886.	
	Bengalitola Association ...	To watch and advance the interests of the residents of Bengalitola in particular, and also of all other residents within the limits of the Benares municipality in general.	...	...	11 0 0	11 0 0	46	...	...	46		1883.	
	Standing Congress Committee.	To improve and support the objects of the Indian National Congress.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	35	...	...	35		1887.	

Benares—*(concluded).*	Bhárat Varshya Arya Dharm Pracharini Sabha.	Diffusion of Hindu religion ...	...	500 0 0	450 0 0	950 0 0	17,000	600	2 00	18,800	Not registered.	1877.
	Káshi Arya Samáj ...	To reform the present Hindu religion in the light of old Vedic principles.	...	...	174 0 0	174 0 0	50	...	...	50		14th August 1887.
	Union Club	The improvement of its members in the art of public speaking; the advancement of their social, moral, and intellectual progress; and the promotion of a healthy spirit of union amongst them.	...	...	33 5 0	33 5 0	Members, 55 Visitors (average) 15	...	...	55 15		6th September 1888.
	Anjuman Akhwan-us-Safa,	Social reform	...	...	166 0 0	166 0 0	15	...	...	15		November 1892.
	Literary Society of Benares Pandits.	To improve the study of ancient Sanskrit science and literature.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	200	...	...	200		1876.
	Tirth Jatri Klesh Niwarni Sabha.	Prevention of inconvenience and hardships of the pilgrims.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	100	...	...	100		3rd November 1894.
	Sanatan Dharma Palni Sabha.	To improve the morals of the Hindu students on the lines of ancient Aryan religion and to engender a love for Aryan simplicities and Aryan spirituality. The Association undertakes to establish a Library, to publish and circulate pamphlets, to form branches to prevent cruelty to animals, &c., &c.	...	47 0 0	10 0 0	57 0 0	About 800	2	About 200	1,002		26th January 1894.
	Nagri Pracharini Sabha ...	To improve and enrich the Hindi language and literature, and to diffuse the knowledge of the said language everywhere with all possible and fair means.	...	...	554 10 0	554 10 0	146	...	...	146		16th July 1893.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1895—(concluded).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Ballia ...	Ballia Institute ...	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents.	...	...	166 12 0	166 12 0	42	...	...	42	Not registered.	7th August 1881.	
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur Literary Society,	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	Not registered.	11th August 1883.	
Kheri ...	Kheri Institute ...	To diffuse knowledge and science, and to discuss such measures as may tend to improve the social, moral, and intellectual status of the country; discuss questions affecting the public weal.	...	...	269 0 0	269 0 0	25	...	...	25	Not registered.	February 1887.	
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Refah ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement.	...	...	989 15 0	989 15 0	66	4	...	70	Not registered.	1870.	
Rae Bareli ...	Reform Club	Improvement of social status and improvement in arts and sciences.	...	...	167 0 0	167 0 0	18	...	...	18	Registered.		
Partábgarh ...	Reading Club	Intellectual, moral, and social improvement.	...	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	22	...	...	22	Not registered.	September 1871.	
Sultánpur ...	Sultánpur Institute ...	Intellectual, social, and general advancement of the members of the Institute.	100 From Municipality.	...	310 0 0 Miscellaneous 1 15 0	411 15 0	40	1	...	41	Not registered.	May 1871.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1896.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dún.	Mufasilite Press ...	Mr. C. Liddell ...	Mufasilite ...	Parish Magazine.	
	Imperial Press ...	Messrs. Puran Singh & Co.	...	...	
	Gurkha Press ...	Gurkha Press Company.	Mussoorie Courier,	...	
Saháranpur.	Matba-ul-Anwar Press...	Kura Mal ...	...	...	
	Raunak-i-Hind Press ...	Shikri Lal ...	...	...	
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press ...	Zikaria ...	...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Sarkár Press.	Hashmat Husain ...	...	...	
	Matba Chashma-i-Kausar Press.	Nazar Husain ...	...	...	
	Matba Najm-ul-Hind Press.	Pandit Autar Kishen, Agha.	Akhbár Najm-ul-Hind.	Safir Kashmir and Urdu Civil List.	
Muzaffar-nagar.	Muhamdi Press ...	Shaikh Nanu ...	...	...	
	Faiz Am Press ...	Imad-ul-Haq ...	...	...	
	Whish Press ...	Faiyaz Ahmad ...	Kahshaf ...	...	
Meerut.	I. O. of G. T. Press ...	Grand Lodge of India,	(1) British Indian Templar. (2) Indian Juvenile Templar.	Parish Magazine, Meerut.	
	Roman Catholic Orphanage Press.	Archbishop of Agra ...	...	...	
	Official Machine Press...	Mrs. Ellen D'Silva ...	...	Meerut Directory.	
	The Commercial Advertiser Press.	Mr. W. Pyke ...	...	...	
	Káshi Prakásh Press ...	Lála Ram Sarup ...	...	...	
	Gyan Ságar Press ...	Pandit Hardeo Sahay...	...	...	
	Rahmani Press ...	Maulvi Niaz Muhammad Khan.	...	...	
	Túti-i-Hind Press ...	Maulvi Sajjad Husain,	Túti-i-Hind ...	...	
	Vidya Darpan Press ...	Lála Ram Chandra Vaishya.	Anis-i-Hind ...	Theosophical Society's journal.	
	Fakhr-ul-Matabi Press...	Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.	...	...	
	Hadiqat-ul-Alam Press,	Mír Muhammad Murtaza Yazdani.	...	Lisan-ul-Mulk.	
	Shaukat-ul-Matabi Press,	Maulvi Ahmad Hasan Shaukat.	Shahna-i-Hind ...	...	
	Jwala Prakásh Press ...	Lála Jwala Prasad ...	...	...	
	Gyan Prakásh Press ...	Lála Basdeo ...	...	...	
	Dar-ul-Ulum Press ...	Hakím Mukarrab Husain Khan.	Akbar-i-Alam (Police News).	Mazhar-uz-Zaraat.	
	Gulzár-i-Muhamdi Press,	Maulvi Muhammad Khalil.	...	...	
	Matba-i-Hashimi Press,	Maulvi Muhammad Siraj.	...	...	
	Lightning Press ...	Lála Banarsi Das ...	...	...	
	Sharf-ul-Matabi Press...	Maulvi Abdul Aziz Khan.	...	...	
	Meerut Press ...	Lála Tirbeni Sahay ...	...	...	
	Mujtabai Press ...	Kázi Abdul Hadi ...	...	...	
	Daya Nand Press ...	Lachman Sarup and Kundan Lal.	...	...	
	Nami Press... ...	Mahbub Ali ...	...	Vaish Hitkari and Dilsoz.	
	Faiz-i-Am Press ...	Maulvi Abdul Ghani ...	...	Risalae Arya Samachar.	
	Aizaz Press	Sajjad Nabi Khan ...	...	...	
	Ziai Press	Barkat Sher Khan ...	Hamdard ...	...	
	Shafi-ul-Matabi Press ...	Muhammad Shafi ...	...	...	
	Um Press	Kedar Nath ...	...	Vaish Shudrsha Pirwartak.	
	Rangini Press ...	Amin Khan ...	...	...	
	Sadiq-ul-Matabi Press...	Ibad-ulla ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1896—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Bulandshahr.	Growse Gazette Press ...	Ganga Sahay ...	...	...	
	Saiyid-ul-Matba Press ...	Jafar Husain ...	...	...	
	Baran Prakash Press ...	Baldeo Sahay & Co. ...	...	...	
Aligarh.	Muhammadan Press ...	Khalil Ahmad, Inayet Khan, and others.	...	Vernacular portion of "M. A.-O. College Magazine."	
	Bhárat Bandhu Press ...	Bábu Tota Ram ...	Bhárat Bandhu ...	...	
	Matba-ul Ulum Press ...	Shaikh Wilayet Husain, Shaikh Abdul Bagi, and Maulvi Khalil Ahmad.	...	...	
	Jagath Binodh Press ...	Munshi Kanhaiya Lal...	...	...	
	Káyastha Prakásh Press,	Munshi Sukhan Lal ...	...	...	
	V. B. Press, Háthras ...	Munshi Fateh Chand...	...	...	
	Institute Press ...	Scientific Society ...	Institute Gazette,	English portion of M. A.-O. College Magazine.	
		AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra.	Mambai-ul-Ulum Press,	Bansidhar ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan ...			
	Vidya Binod Press ...	Pandit Shiam Lal ...			
	Shiám Káshi Press ...	Lala Shiam Lal ...			
	Bombay Mitra Press ...	Manohar Lal ...	Jain Gazette.		
	Braj Chandrodaya Press,	Ganeshi Lal ...	...	...	
	Hardil Aziz Press ...	Ganga Prasad ...			
	Aizaz Muhammadi Press,	Aizaz Husain ...			
	Gujar Press ...	Ram Chandra ...			
	Muttra Bhushan Press...	Chitrapal ...			
	Bishwa Karma Press ...	Pandit Sundar Deo ...	Bishwa Karma.		
	The Star Press ...	Mír Khan and Wilayet Khan.	...		
	Káshi Saman Press * ...	Har Prasad ...	...	...	* This Press exists, but is not at work.
Agra.	Gulshan Ilm Press ...	Saiyid Ghulam Husain,	...	...	
	Matba-i-Anwari Press ...	Faqír Muhammad Khan,	...	...	
	Nagri Bilas Press ...	Hira Lal ...	Sanad Upkarik, Akhbar Chaturvedi, and Sajan Binod.	...	
	Sitara Hind Press ...	Bande Ali Khan and Muhammad Shah Khan.	...	...	
	Matba-i-Altafi Press ...	Saiyid Altaf Ali ...	Risala Tabai ...	...	
	Riaz-i-Hind Press ...	Inayet Khan ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Akbari Press ...	Majid-ud-din Ahmad...	...	...	
	Mufid-i-Alam Press ...	Panah Ali ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Murtizai Press,	Jagan Khan ...	...	...	
	Bombay Prakash Press,	Thakur Das ...	...	...	
	Mattra Press ...	Chunna Mal ...	...	...	
	Biddya Bilas Press ...	Baban Lal ...	...	...	
	Gulshan Riaz Press ...	Shaikh Amir-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Mumtazia Press ...	Saiyid Aulad Ali ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Ilahi Press ...	Machhu Khan ...	...	...	
	Amir-ul-Matbai Press ...	Muhammad Habib Khan,	...	...	
	Ijad Kishan Press ...	Ramrich Pal ...	...	...	
	Mustafai Press ...	Ahmad Husain ...	...	...	
	Gulzár-i-Haidri Press ...	Mirza Ghulam Husain...	...	...	
	Madan Mohan Press ...	Gopal Prasad ...	...	...	
	Rájput Press ...	Badri Prasad ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Husaini Press,	Amir-ud-din *alias* Kallan.	...	...	
	Ornamental Job Press...	Meghraj ...	...	...	
	Rashid Press ...	Ilahi Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Star Press ...	Amir Khan ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Saligram Press,	Saligram ...	...	...	
	Moon Press ...	Lal Singh ...	...	Kayasth and Kayasth Association.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1896—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Agra—*(concluded).*	Quasi Press ...	Shahab-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Advertiser Press ...	Ram Das ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Husaini Press...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	...	
	Gosmohamdi Press ...	Nabi Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Chiragh-i-Ahmadi Press,	Rahmat-ulla ...	...	...	
	Balkishur Kaikubj Press,	Banke Behari Lal ...	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Haidari Press,	Wilayet Ali ...	...	...	
	Aijaz Muhamdi Press ...	Muhammad Ali ...	Nasir-i-Hind ...	...	
	Mufid-i-Am Press ...	Muhammad Kadir Ali Khan.	Mufid-i-Am ...	...	
	Matba-i-Abul Ali Press,	Jwala Prasad ...	Khattri Hitkári, Aftáb-ul-Islám, and Kayastha Hitkári.	...	
	Agra Akhbar Press ...	Khwája Tajammul Husain.	Agra Akhbar, Mátabah-uz Zamána.	...	
	Farukhi Press ...	Amir-ud-din ...	Dabír-i-Hind ...	...	
	Indo Prakásh Press ...	Bábu Jamna Das ...	Nasím-i-Agra ...	...	
	Sikandra Orphanage Press.	Superintendent, Sikandra Orphanage.	Messenger ...	...	
	Matbai-ul-Islám Press...	Waris Ali ...	Akhbar-ul-Islám ...	...	
	People's Herald Press ...	Mr. F. Ellis ...	People's Herald ...	...	
Farukhabad.	Husaini Press ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Jagat Prakash Press ...	Jagan Nath ...	...	...	
	Dilkhusha Press ...	Munshi Bishun Sarup...	...	...	
	Bharat Bhushan Press...	Pandit Gauri Shankar	...	...	
	Chintaman Press ...	Munshi Chintaman ...	...	...	
	Rahimi Press at Kanauj,	Bhaggu Khan ...	Kanauj Punch ...	Payám-i-Ashaq and Gulzár-i-Khuld.	
	Nazair-i-Qánun-i-Hind Press.	Munshi Debi Prasad ...	...	...	
	Indian Service Press ...	Gulzar Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Din Bandhu Press ...	Gur Dyal ...	...	Din Bandhu.	
	Sufa-i-Hind Press ...	Wazirbaz Khan ...	...	...	
	Bahadur Press ...	Muhammad Ismail Khan,	...	...	
Mainpuri.	*Nil.*				
Etawah.	Shoba-i-Ziai Press ...	Háfiz Ruh-ulla Khan ...	Najm-ul-Akhbar,	...	
	Chimman Akhláq Press,	Chimman Lal ...	...	...	
	Ishar Prakásh Press ...	Ishri Prasad ...	...	...	
	Karm Ilahi Afaqi Press,	Karm Ilahi ...	...	...	
	Mul Prakásh Press ...	Mul Chand ...	...	...	
	Pirbhakar Press ...	Bhola Nath ...	...	...	
	Saraswati Press ...	Pandit Bhim Sen and Tulshi Ram.	...	Arya Sidhant and Manar Dharam Shastra.	
Etah.	Sarma-i-Tur Press ...	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Masdár-ul-Lataif Press,	Kedar Nath Prasad ...	...	...	
	Muzaffar Ali Press ...	Muzaffar Ali ...	...	...	
	Kanhya Lal Press, Kásganj.	Kanhya Lal ...	...	...	
	Gobind Ram Press, Kásganj.	Gobind Ram ...	...	...	
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor.	Karím-ul-Mataba Press,	Háfiz Karim-ulla ...	Mehr-i-Nimroz ...	...	
	Bahár-i-Hind Press ...	Munshi Jiraj Singh ...	Tuhfa-i-Hind ...	...	
	Private Press ...	Tajpur Estate ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1896—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Moradabad.	Matleh-ul-Ulum Press...	Amjad Ali ...	Naiyar-i-Azam...	...	
	Aftáb-i-Hind Press ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Jám-i-Jamshed and Rohilkhand Punch.	...	
	Ahtshamiyan Press ...	Fahim-ud-din ...	Nizam-ul-Mulk...	(1) Tafsir Aksir Azim. (2) Nasehat-ul-Shiya.	
	Gulzár Ahmadi Press ...	Wali-ulla ...	...	...	
	Gulzár-Ibrahim Press ...	Muhammad Ibrahim...	Nawáb Akbar ...	Risala-i-Kashif-ul-Ulum.	
	Rahbar Press ...	Kuar Partab Singh, Ojha.	(1) Rahbar; (2) Hamid-ul-Akhbar.	Bharat Partab.	
	Vidya Bhushan Press ...	Banwari Lal ...	(1) Sitari Hind and Kamal Guldasta Nagmat Indelep, (2) Dhela Akhbar, (3) Sarva Hitaishi.	...	
	Dharam Parkash Press...	Gauri Sahay ...	...	...	
	Narayan Bhaskar Press...	Narayan Das ...	...	...	
	Intizami Press ...	Ahmad Husain ...	...	...	
	Mahr Hind Press ...	Bansi Dhar ...	Nit Parkash ...	...	
	Atma Prakash Press ...	Amba Prasad ...	Jami-ul-Ulum ...	...	
	Soldier Press ...	Resaldar Baldeo Singh,	Soldier Akhbar...	...	
	Shams-ul-Matba Press ...	Abdul Haq and Abdul Rashid.	...	...	
Budaun.	Rizvi Press ...	Afzal Ali ...	...	...	
	Nasim-i-Sahr Press ...	Imtiaz Ahmad and Ali Ahmad Khan.	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Jan ...	...	...	
Bareilly.	Kaisari Press ...	Thakur Prasad and Ganga Din.	Dabdaba-i-Kaisri and Satupkari Sabha.	...	
	Nadri Press ...	Nisar Ali ...	...	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Rafi-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Bás Press ...	Badri Prasad ...	...	...	
	Urdu Akhbár Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	Rohilkhand Gazette.	...	
	Nur Press ...	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	
	Rohilkhand Printing Press.	Bashir Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Star Press ...	Makbul Husain and Dildar Khan.	...	...	
	Akhbar-ul-Mataba Press,	Kadar Shah Khan ...	...	...	
	Khurshed Hind Press ...	Munshi Ram Ghulam ...	...	...	
Shahjahanpur.	Arya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Bakhtawar Singh.	...	Arya Darpan.	
	Hamidia Press ...	Abdul Hamid Khan ...	...	...	
Pilibhit.	Bágh Ahmadi Press ...	Agha Husain ...	...	...	
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore.	Newal Kishore Press ...	Bábu Prag Narayan ...	...	...	
	Námi Press ...	Rahmat-ulla ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Muhammad Raza,	...	...	
	Merchant Press ...	Sita Ram ...	(1) Merchant, (2) Indian Druggist.	...	
	Law Press ...	Hira Lal ...	Veda Prashik ...	...	
	Shola-i-Tur and Star Press.	Parbhu Dayal ...	...	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Abdul Rahman Khan...	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

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1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Cawnpore—*(concluded).*	Matla-i-Nur Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	Matla-i-Nur ...	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Shircore & Co. ...	The Exchange Gazette.	...	
	Azizi Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	
	Church Mission Press ...	S. P. G. Mission ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Aziz-ul-Rahman ...	...	...	
	Intizami Press ...	Abdul Wahid ...	Tehfa Muhammadia.	...	
	Cawnpore Gazette Press,	Harnam Singh ...	(1) The Cawnpore Gazette, (2) Bhat Bhaskar.	...	
	Zamánah Press ...	Safdar Husain ...	Zamánah ...	...	
	Rasik Press ...	Manohar Lal ...	Kayesth Conference Prakash, Rasik Patrika.	...	
	Medical Press ...	Dr. Bhairon Prasad ...	Banita Hitshi Sudha Sagar.	...	
	Lithograph Kayasth Sadar Sabha Press.	Rae Debi Prasad ...	Káyasth Conference Gazette.	...	
	Kayumi Press ...	Abdul Kayum ...	...	...	
	Razzaki Press ...	Abdussamad ...	...	...	
	Dwarkadhis Press ...	Pragi Lal ...	...	...	
	Kailas Press ...	Sheo Shankarlal Bajpai,	...	...	
	Ilmi Press ...	Gauri Shankar ...	...	...	
Fatehpur.	Nasim-i-Hind Press ...	Kunj Bihari Lal ...	Nasim Hind ...	...	
	Arzam Press ...	Bhagwan Prasad ...	...	...	
	Guncha-i-Umaid Press...	Umaid Ali ...	...	...	
Banda.	Victoria Press ...	Pandit Raja Ram ...	...	...	
Hamirpur.	*Nil.*				
Allahabad.	Pioneer Press ...	W. H. Rattigan, J. L. Walker, G. W. Allen, G. M. Chesney, and W. J. Dare.	(1) "Pioneer," (2) "Pioneer Mail." (3) Week's News.	...	
	Allahabad Presbyterian Mission Press.	J. C. Jordon and J. J. Caleb.	...	The Roman-Urdu Christian Treasury.	
	The Morning Post Printing Works.	T. G. Pike ...	The Morning Post of India.	North-Western Provinces Advertiser.	
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. S. E. Hore ...	...	The Allahabad Parish Magazine.	
	Queen Press ...	Piare Lal ...	...	...	
	Indian Press ...	Bábu Chintamani Ghose,	...	...	
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Congregation.	Inglistán kí Kalísiya kí Anjuman-i-Parhezgári ká Akhbár.	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Ghulam Haidar Khan...	...	The Indian Advertiser.	
	City Albion Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	...	Ratnakar.	
	Sat Hiteshi Press ...	Narayan Das ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain and Saiyid Sadik Husain.	...	...	
	Oriental Press ...	Ditto ...	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Allahabad—*(concluded)*	Nazair-i-Qanun-i-Hind Press.	Munshi Durga Prasad, Munshi Shankar Lal, Munshi Banke Behari, Munshi Ahmad Ali Khan, and Munshi Gokul Das.	...	Urdu translation of Indian Law Reports.	
	Hindu Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	...	...	
	Karim-ul Press ...	Shaikh Abdul Ghafur,	...	...	
	Nagri Press ...	Girdhari Lal ...	...	...	
	Hanwat Press ...	Ráni of Rája Rampal Singh.	...	...	
	Dharmik Press ...	Pandit Jagan Nath Tewari.	Prayág Samáchár,	Arog Darpan.	
	Vidya Dharmi Bardhak Press.	Vidya Dharma Bardhni Pátshála.	Natya Patru ..	...	
	Zabdat-ul-Nágri Press,	Oudh Bihari Lal ...	Káyasth Samáchár.	Zabdat-ul-Nágri.	
	Anwar Ahmadi Press ...	Háfiz Jalal-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Indian Christian Press...	J. Pratt ...	Indian Christian Messenger.	...	
	Union Press ...	Raghunath Sahay ...	(1) Bharát Bhagni. (2) Hindi Pradip.	...	
	Námwár Press ...	Shaikh Ahmad Husain,	...	...	
	Educational Press ...	Munshi Lachman Prasad,	...	...	
	National Press ...	Ram Narayan Lal ...	...	...	
	Zinat Hind Press ...	Kunwar Bahadur Singh,	Faryád Hind ...	...	
	City Press ...	Kurban Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Agarwal Press ...	Shadi Lal ...	...	...	
	Mufid-ul-Anám Press ...	Muhammad Yunas and Abdul Basit.	...	...	
	Qaisar-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Faisit-ulla,	...	...	
	Indian High School Press.	Daulat Husain ...	...	...	
	Indian Herald Press ...	Pandit Amar Nath ...	Observer ...	...	
	Katra Press ...	Madho Ram ...	...	...	
Jhánsi.	Viddya Nidhi Press ...	Gobind Das Tewari ...	...	...	
	Jhánsi Press ...	R. J. Dennett ...	...	...	
	Jhánsi-Bundelkhand Press.	Nanku Prasad ...	Bundelkhand Punch.	...	
	Royal Artillery Press ...	Durga Das Musa Lal ...	...	...	
	Indian Midland Railway Press.	Indian Midland Railway Company.	...	...	
	Viddya Sagar Press ...	Pandit Ajudhya Prasad,	(1) Sansar Darpan, (2) Aina Alam.	...	
Jalaun.	*Nil.*	...	...	...	
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Benares.	Viddya Ságar Press ...	Musammat Janki ...	...	...	
	Harihar Prabhakar Press.	Gobardhan Sahu ...	...	...	
	Bhárat Jiwan Press ...	Ram Kishun Khattri ...	Bharát Jiwan ...	...	
	Sudh Niwas Press ...	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	
	Hari Prakash Press ...	Amir Singh ...	Sahitya Sudhinidhi. Harish Chandra Kaumudi.	... ...	
	Ganesh Prabhakar Press,	Kishan Dat Singh ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Bishun Dat Thákur ...	...	...	
	Gurkha Pradip Press ...	Ganga Ram ...	...	...	
	Light Press ...	Jadu Nath Pathak ...	...	...	
	Bharat Bhusan Press ...	Musammat Ram Peari,	Bharat Bhusan...	...	
	Nazir-ul Mataba Press ...	Fateh Muhammad ...	...	...	
	Bisheshar Press ...	Gopal Sharma ...	...	...	
	Dwarka Press ...	Sheo Charan ...	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Benares—*(concluded)*.	Chintamani Ganesh Prabhakar Press.	Kishandeo Pandey ...	...	...	
	Joti Prakash Press ...	Ganesh Pandit ...	...	...	
	Prasidh Press ...	Bishunath Lal ...	...	...	
	Kedar Prabhakar Press,	Ram Prasad Tewari ...	...	...	
	Amar Press ...	Amulya Chandar Banarji, Profulla Chandar Banarji, and Anil Chandar Banarji.	...	...	
	Dharma Amrita Press ...	Tara Prasanno Mukarji,	Dharma Pracharak,	...	
	Sri Sat Narayan Jantralaya Press.	Bengali Sahu ...	...	...	
	Prabhakar Press ...	Bhutnath Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Jagadishwar Press ...	Kanji Upadhya ...	...	...	
	Gauri Press ...	Manuji Bajpai ...	...	...	
	Gopal Press ...	Nandan Prasad ...	...	...	
	Aksír Azam Press ...	Wali Muhammad ...	Alrafiq ...	...	
	Jawáhir Aksír Press ...	Fida Husain *alias* Ghulam Husain.	Rafi-ul-Akhbar...	...	
	Ráj Rájeswari Press ...	Balkrishna Shastri ...	Kashi Bibhu Marathi.	Kusumanjali.	
	Saiyid-ul-Mataba Press,	Muhammad Saiyid ...	...	...	
	Nazair Press ...	Kapur Chand ...	...	...	
	Chandra Prabha Press...	Jagannath Mehta, manager, Chandra Prabha Press Company.	...	...	
	Medical Hall Press ...	Dr. E. J. Lazarus ...	...	The Pandit.	
	Maháráj Press ...	Shamsher Bahadur Singh.	...	...	
	Akhtar Press ...	Muhammad Ismail ...	...	...	
	Viddya Prabhushan Press,	Kanji Upadhya ...	...	...	
	Makhzun-ul-Quanim Press.	Muhammad Abdul Kadir.	...	...	
	Tara Printing Works Press.	Bhikari Shankar and Pindi Shankar.	...	Prashwattar.	
	Hit Chintak Press ...	Balwant Rao, Bráhman,	...	...	
	Aditya Kesho Press ...	Goshain Bachan Gír ...	...	...	
	Aftab Press ...	Abu Barkat ...	...	...	
	Viddya Prakash Press ...	Girdhari Singh ...	...	...	
Mirzapur.	Legal Remembrancer Press.	Lála Lachman Prasad,	...	...	
	Anand Kadambini Press,	Badri Narayan Chaudhri.	Nagri Nirad ...	...	
	Khichri Samáchár Press,	Madho Prasad Khattri,	Khichri Samáchár,	...	
Jaunpur.	Nasími Jaunpur or Ishaqi Press.	Muhammad Ishak ...	...	...	
	Azm-ul-Mataba Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Mohsin.	...	...	
	Whish Press ...	Municipal Board, Jaunpur.	...	...	
	Jafri Press ...	Sher Ali ...	...	...	
Ghazipur.	Islámia Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	Shola-i-Ishaq.	
	Branch Ghousia Press...	Madar-ulla ...	...	Naz-o-Niaz.	
	Dinkar Press ...	Munshi Adit Prasad ...	...	...	
Ballia.	Kadri Press ...	Shaikh Abdul Kadir ...	Tohfa-i-Kadiri...	...	
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION.			
Gorakhpur.	Riaz-ul-Akhbár Press ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	Riaz-ul-Akhbár, with two supplements, Fitna and Itr Fitna.	...	
	Dinapur Press ...	Rajhan Lal & Co. ...	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Gorakhpur—*(concld.).*	Masudi Press, Deoria ...	Salar Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Asadi Press ...	Ihsan-ulla ...	...	...	
	Stern Press ...	Mr. C. J. Hickey ...	...	...	
	Bhárat Prakásh Press ...	Harghulam, Thákur ...	...	...	
	Church Missionary Congregational Press.	Revd. T. F. Robatham, Manager.	...	...	
Basti.	Núr-ul-Islám Press ...	Shaikh Khadim Husain,	...	...	
Azamgarh.	Aftab Press (Litho.) ...	Kudrat Ali Khan ...	The Liberal ...	...	
	Bahár Press (Litho.) ...	Gaya Ram Kundu ...	...	...	
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
Naini Tal.	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Pandit Damodar Joshi,	Naini Tal Advertiser.	...	
	Naini Tal Gazette Press,	Messrs. E. Morrison & Co.	Naini Tal Gazette,	...	
	London Printing Press...	Messrs. Murray & Co. ...	Lake Zephyr ...	...	
Almora.	Almora Debating Club Press.	Pandit Ram Dat Pant ...	Almora Akhbár,	...	
		,, Mathura Dat Joshi ...			
		,, Bishen Dat Joshi, I ...			
		,, Krishna Nand Joshi,			
		,, Durga Dat Sanwal ...			
		,, Amba Dat Joshi ...			
		,, Jai Dat Pande ...			
		,, Gopi Ballabh Tewari,			
		,, Bishen Dat Joshi, II...			
		,, Bachaspati Pant ...			
		,, Radha Kishen Joshi,			
		,, Narayan Dat Joshi ...			
		,, Chandra Ballabh Pant,			
		,, Gosain Dat Bhat ...			
		,, Gauri Dat Joshi ...			
		,, Shib Dat Sanwal ...			
		,, Kanti Ballabh Pant ...			
		,, Moti Ram Joshi ...			
		,, Har Kishen Pande ...			
		Munshi Kalyan Singh Negi ...			
		,, Udai Singh Negi ...			
		,, Nathu Ram Negi ...			
		Pandit Ishwari Dat Chaudhri,			
		,, Sada Nand Sanwal ...			
		Háji Lal Muhammad ...			
		Munshi Ranjit Singh ...			
	Kumaun Printing Press (Almora).	Lála Debi Das ...	Kumaun Samachár Patriká.	...	
	Station Press at Ránikhet.	Messrs. Rustomji and Sons.	...	...	
	Regimental Press, Yorkshire Regiment at Ránikhet.	Officer Commanding ...	...	...	
	Civil and Military Press at Ránikhet.	T. H. Parvion, General Merchant.	...	...	
Garhwál.	*Nil.*				
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
Lucknow.	Express Press ...	British Indian Association.	The Express ...	...	
	Methodist Episcopal Printing House, Lucknow.	Revd. A. J. Mansel ...	Kaukab-i-Hind,	...	
			...	Rafiq-i-Niswan.	
			...	Indian Young Folk.	
			...	Bal Hitkasik.	
			...	Khairkhwáh-i-Atfal.	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued)*.			
Lucknow—*(continued)*.	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Society.	...	The Messenger of Light.	
	Ganga Prasad Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ganga Prasad Varma,	Hindustáni ...	...	
			The Advocate ...	...	
	Kaukubj Prakásh Press,	Balbhaddar Misra ...	Kaukubj Prakásh,	...	
	Shiam Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	
	Oudh Press ...	Bishan Lal ...	Anjuman Hind...	...	
			...	Jama-ul-Ahkam.	
	Bahár-i-Kashmír Press...	Pandit Shiam Narayan,	...	...	
	Najm-ul-Ulum Press ...	Muhammad Yakub Ali,	Kárnámah ...	...	
	Anwar-i-Muhamdi Press,	Muhammad Tegh Bahadur.	Rozanah Akhbár,	...	
	Bahár-ul-Ulum Press ...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Moshir-i-Kaisar,	...	
	Oudh Akhbár Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E.	Oudh Akhbár ...	...	
			Muraqa-i-Tahzib,	Vernacular Advertiser,	
			Buddhi Prakásh,	...	
	Tamannai Press ...	Puran Chand ...	Tamannai Akhbár.	...	
	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib Press...	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	Imámia Akhbár,	...	
	Hadiqat-ul-Ilm Press ...	Sultan Ali Khan ...	Sitára-i-Hind ...	...	
	Khairkhwah Am Press,	Pandit Ikbal Shankar...	Khairkhwah Am.	...	
	London Printing Press,	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Muhamdi Press.	Muhammad Musahib Ali.	...	...	
	Asfi Press ...	Koer Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Aftáb-i-Alam Táb Press,	Debi Prasad ...	...	Káyastha Patrika.	
	Durga Prasad Press ...	Durga Prasad ...	...	...	
	Shegofa-i-Gulzár Press...	Salik Ram ...	...	...	
	Ulvi Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Abid Ali.	...	...	
	Urdu Press ...	Muhammad Ashraf Ali,	...	...	
	Asna Ashri Press ...	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Ghuncha-i-Hind Press ...	Het Ram ...	...	...	
	Chasma-i-Faiz Press ...	Nadir Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Latafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Nur Press ...	Ghulam Abbas ...	...	...	
	Gulzár Muhammadi Press.	Khwája Muhammad Wazir.	...	...	
	Faiz-i-Muhammadi Press,	Amanat Ali ...	...	...	
	Aina-i-Hidayet Press ...	Saiyid Hidayet-ulla ...	...	...	
	Gulzar-i-Ahmadi Press...	Shaikh Husain Ali Khan.	...	...	
	Jafri Press ...	Muhammad Mehdi ...	...	...	
	Bahár-i-Oudh Press ...	Mathura Prasad and Awadh Bihari Lal.	...	...	
	Mashraq-ul-Anwar Press.	Chhote Lal ...	...	...	
	Faiz Rassan Press ...	Zamin Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Ahmadi Press.	Ahmad Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Námi Press ...	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Jamai-ul-Akhlaq Press,	Nizam Ali ...	...	...	
	Fakhr Alam Press ...	Naubat Rai, Káyasth...	...	...	
	Mahmud Press ...	Maulvi Abdul Husain...	...	...	
	Islámi Press ...	Abdul Hakím ...	...	...	
	Prakásh-i-Hind Press ...	Kali Charan ...	Buddhi Prakásh,	...	
	Mashir Press ...	Abdul Basit ...	...	...	
	Fidai Press ...	Fida Husain ...	...	...	
	Saiyidi Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Kalia Mirtbhushan Press.	Sheodat Singh ...	...	...	
	Imperial Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Partab Narayan Singh,	...	...	
	Abbasi Asna Ashari Press.	Mirza Agha Jan ...	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(continued).*	Oudh Commercial Press,	Harimohan Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	...	
	Matba-i-Asghari Press...	Asghar Husain ...	...	...	
	Nur Muhamdi Press ...	Rahim Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Bustán-i-Murtazwi Press,	Ghazanfar Husain ...	Akhbár-ul-Mominin.	...	
	Nisár-i-Hind Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ghulam Jabbar.	Jubilee Paper ...	...	
	Lachmi Prakásh Káshi Hind Press.	Raghunath Prasad ...	Akhbár-ul-Nazum,	...	
	Rifah-i-Kaumi Press ...	Pandit Hari Shankar...	Dharmo Sabha Akhbár.	...	
	Sukhsambad Press ...	Pandit Lachmi Prasad, Bráhman.	Sukhsambad Akhbár.	...	
	Shaukat-i-Jafri Press ...	Saiyid Hasan Jafar ...	Shaukat-i-Jafri Akhbár.	...	
	Mashraq-ul-Anwár Press,	Nadir Husain ...	Káyasth Updesh,	...	
	Akhtar Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ashraf.	Akhtar-i-Hind ...	...	
	Káyasth Press ...	Ganga Bakhsh ...	Káyasth Akhbár,	...	
	Rozána Akhbár Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur.	Risála-i-Hami-Islám.	The Kamar.	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Abdul Rahman ...	...	...	
	Salámat Press ...	Suraj Narayan ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Farhat Khez Press.	Pirbhu Dayal and Uma Dayal.	...	...	
	Kamni Press ...	Muhammad Nisar Husain.	...	Guldasta-i-Paiámyár.	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad ...	Akhbár Mukhbir, Oudh.	...	
	Káshi Prakásh Press ...	Het Ram ...	...	...	
	Dilgudáz Press ...	Maulvi Tafazzul Husain,	...	Mohazzab.	
	Islámi Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	The Royal Printing Press,	Mirza Ala Yar Khan ...	...	...	
	Dilpizir Press ...	Jai Narayan ...	...	The Novel.	
	Lásáni Press ...	Wajid Husain ...	...	...	
	N. N. Sivapuri Press ...	Pandit Shiam Nath ...	...	...	
	Káyasth Binodh Press...	Mathura Prasad Varma.	...	...	
	Shirakat-ul-Islám Press,	Nadir Husain and Rasul Khan.	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Muhammadi Press.	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Ulvi Press,	Mír Tahawar Ali ...	...	...	
	Káyasth Conference Press.	Sheo Gum Swami ...	...	...	
	Fáuq-i-Káshi Press ...	Bhup Narayan ...	...	...	
	Bahár Oudh Press ...	Taj Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Self-Help Press ...	Bábu Biswa Nath Sen,	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Ali Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	Gulab Singh Press ...	Gulab Singh ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Husaini Press,	Muhammad Ismail and Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Victor Press ...	Pandit Maharaj Kishen,	...	The Indian Graphic.	
	Ram Narayan Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ram Narayan Varma...	...	Viddya Prakásh. Indian Reformer.	
	Fáuq-i-Bombay Press ...	Baldeo Prasad ...	...	...	
	Mazhar-ul-Ulum Press ...	Mazhar Husain ...	...	...	
	Náya Matba Press ...	Harcharan Das ...	...	...	
	Oudh Law Press ...	Akbar Husain ...	...	Raushni.	
	Roshan Lal Bhargo Press,	Roshan Lal ...	Adil ...	...	
	Indian Light Press ...	Nanhe Khan ...	...	The Itihád.	
	Ashat-ul-Matba Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Astafa.	...	Guldasta-i-Intekháb.	
	Shams-ul-Ulum Press ...	Najm-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Fakhr-ud-din Press ...	Fakhr-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Ahmadi Press,	Muhammad Ibrahim ...	...	...	
	Emerald Press ...	Preo Nath Bose ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1896—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Lucknow—*(concluded)*.	Din Muhammadi Press...	Muhammad Mehdi Husain.	...	...	
	Islám Muhammadi Press,	Aman Ali ...	...	...	
	Gulshan Bákari Press...	Bakar Husain ...	...	...	
	Imámia Press ...	Tasadduk Husain ...	...	...	
	Hindu Press ...	Lal Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Amíri Press ...	Saiyid Yusuf Husain ...	...	...	
	Mustafai Press ...	Abdul Wajid Khan ...	...	...	
	Kádri Press ...	Kadir Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Shaukat Ahmadi Press...	Ahmad Husain ...	...	...	
	Lawa-i-Tur Press ...	Karim-ulla ...	...	...	
	Girja Bhushan Press ...	Girja Bhushan Bhattacharji.	...	...	
	Dilfareb Press ...	Saiyid Hadi Husain and Saiyid Tasadduk Husain.	...	Guldasta-i-Zabán.	
	Lucknow Printing Press,	Pandit Mewa Ram ...	...	Káyasth Conference Prakásh.	
	Yusafi Press ...	Muhammad Yusaf ...	...	...	
	Anwar Haidri Press ...	Mirza Ashik Ali Beg ...	...	...	
	Mujtabai Press ...	Muhammad Abdulla ...	...	...	
	Nafisi Press ...	Háfiz Khalil-ur-Rahman,	...	...	
	Mumtaz-ul-Matabi Press,	Shaikh Muhammad Mumtaz Husain.	...	...	
	Oudh Star Press ...	Muhammad Amjad Ali Khan.	...	...	
	Jubilee Printing Press...	Charu Chandar Ghosh...	...	Khun Kadahsar-shár.	
	Husaini Press ...	Saiyid Abul Hasan ...	...	...	
	Matla-ul-Anwar Press ...	Saiyid Muzaffar Husain,	...	...	
	Gulshan Faiz Press ...	Saiyid Asghar Husain and Saiyid Tasadduk Husain.	...	Intishar-ul Sharai.	
	Rannak Islám Press ...	Saiyid Kazim Husain...	...	...	
	Nizámi Press ...	Muhammad Yasin ...	...	...	
	Satantra Press ...	Baldeo Ram ...	Gujráti Patrika, Satantra ...	...	
	Nigaristán Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Mirza.	...	...	
	Jain Press	Kanhya Lal ...	...	Bharat Bhan. Jain Samachar.	
	Rai Hara Nand Press ...	Rai Hara Nand ...	...	...	
Unao,	Kaisar Press ...	Saiyid Yakub Ali ...	...	...	
Rae Bareli.	Asolier de Tierra Press,	Sháhzáda Shahdeo Singh,	...	...	
	Whish Press ...	Muhammad Abbas ...	...	...	
	Parmeshri Press ...	Parmeshri Din ...	...	...	
Sitapur.	Subah Sadiq Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sadiq.	...	Zulah Kul.	
	Oriental London Letter Press.	Saiyid Niyaz Husain ...	...	...	
Hardoi.	Murakka Alam Press ...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	Murakka Alam.	
	Queen Press ...	Shiam Sundar ...	...	...	
	Sat Parcharak Press ...	Ichchha Ram ...	Bráhman Samachar.	...	
Kheri.	Hindi Prabha Press ...	Pandit Prayag Datta Misra.	...	...	
	Hilal-i-Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Ali Beg ...	...	...	
	Núr Press ...	Sitla Sahay ...	...	...	
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
Fyzabad.	...	Messrs. E. Graham & Co.	...	...	
	...	Messrs. C. Smith & Co.,	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1896—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		FYZABAD DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Fyzabad—*(concluded).*	Jubilee Printing Press...	Messrs. C. C. Ghose & Co.	...	...	
	Nasíri Press ...	Shaikh Samsam Ali ...	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Hayát Press,	Muhammad Hayat Khan.	...	...	
	Narayani Press ...	Narayan Das and Ram Kishore.	...	...	
	Ajudhya Press ...	Hon'ble Mahárája Partab Narayan Singh.	...	...	
Gonda.	Balrámpur Press ...	Rája Bhagwati Prasad Singh, minor.	...	...	
Bahraich.	Bahraich Press ...	Baldeo Das Gupta ...	...	...	
	Gulshan Siddiqi Press...	* Muhammad Siddiq Khan, son of Rája Jang Bahadur Khan, C.I.E.	Khurshaid ...	...	* The name of Maulvi Ahya Ali was erroneously shown last year; the real proprietor is the son of the Rája of Nánpára, whose name has now been entered. The former is only Editor.
Sultán-pur.	Jubilee Press ...	Lála Narotam Das ...	...	...	
Partáb-garh.	Hindustán Press ...	Rája Rampal Singh ...	Hindustán ...	...	
	Gulshan Ahmadi Press...	Saiyid Ahmad Husain,	...	...	
	Dai-ul-Khair Press ...	Khairat Ali ...	...	...	
Bara Banki.	Hastings Press ...	Ahsan Ali ...	...	...	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—DEATHS.

1.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6		
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Kumaun.	Almora	5,400	76	6,677	6,133	12,810
2		Garhwál	5,629	72	6,889	6,488	13,377
3		Naini Tal	2,665	136	8,466	7,318	15,784
4	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	1,867	425	17,084	14,587	31,671
5		Moradabad	2,282	517	24,062	20,296	44,358
6		Bareilly	1,591	654	18,445	17,023	35,468
7		Pilibhít	1,371	354	10,060	8,247	18,307
8		Sháhjahánpur	1,755	524	17,361	15,100	32,461
9		Budaun	2,001	462	13,081	11,549	24,630
10	Meerut.	Dehra Dún	1,193	141	2,472	1,922	4,394
11		Saháranpur	2,221	451	22,126	18,713	40,839
12		Muzaffarnagar	1,647	469	14,089	12,562	26,651
13		Meerut	2,376	586	22,309	19,636	41,945
14		Bulandshahr	1,913	497	14,556	12,985	27,541
15		Aligarh	1,951	535	15,236	13,116	28,352
16	Agra.	Etah	1,741	403	10,191	9,225	19,416
17		Muttra	1,452	491	9,971	8,492	18,463
18		Farukhabad	1,718	500	13,566	11,570	25,136
19		Mainpuri	1,697	449	8,542	7,481	16,023
20		Agra	1,861	539	15,078	13,968	29,046
21		Etáwah	1,691	430	8,830	7,785	16,615
22	Lucknow.	Lucknow	977	792	10,523	9,399	19,922
23		Unao	1,737	549	11,372	9,747	21,119
24		Rae Bareli	1,751	592	14,329	13,196	27,525
25		Sitapur	2,255	477	14,767	12,537	27,304
26		Hardoi	2,324	479	16,707	13,638	30,345
27		Kheri	2,992	302	21,537	18,708	40,245
28	Allahabad.	Cawnpore	2,379	508	16,295	14,381	30,676
29		Fatehpur	1,633	428	9,219	8,055	17,274
30		Hamírpur	2,288	225	11,292	9,715	21,007
31		Bánda	3,060	231	9,075	7,393	16,468
32		Allahabad	2,840	540	18,032	15,397	33,429
33		Jalaun	1,564	253	6,124	5,359	11,483
34		Jhánsi	3,587	191	12,840	11,188	24,028
35	Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	1,727	704	20,706	19,333	40,039
36		Gonda	2,880	506	26,019	22,535	48,554
37		Bahraich	2,685	373	16,484	14,505	30,989
38		Bara Banki	1,740	650	13,750	12,273	26,023
39		Sultánpur	1,707	630	16,001	15,442	31,443
40		Partábgarh	1,440	642	10,775	9,550	20,325
41	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur	4,597	651	40,388	35,301	75,689
42		Basti	2,789	640	31,393	30,666	62,059
43		Azamgarh	2,146	805	26,055	23,107	49,162
44	Benares.	Gházipur	1,390	737	14,216	11,525	25,741
45		Ballia	1,235	806	11,227	9,383	20,610
46		Benares	1,000	922	15,900	13,734	29,634
47		Mirzapur	5,223	222	16,806	14,116	30,922
48		Jaunpur	1,551	816	16,649	14,492	31,141
		Total for the Province ...	107,519	436	727,572	638,871	1,366,443

2.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Almora	871	714	722	1,082	1,694
2		Garhwál	853	964	824	1,035	1,586
3		Naini Tal	1,476	1,045	824	1,340	1,306
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	2,779	1,645	1,498	2,054	2,713
5		Moradabad	3,394	2,192	2,282	2,819	3,717
6		Bareilly	2,494	1,635	1,563	1,989	2,624
7		Pilibhít	1,407	931	747	876	1,077
8		Sháhjahánpur	2,007	1,469	1,292	1,760	2,142
9		Budaun	1,996	1,352	1,239	1,511	1,844
10	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	352	348	282	322	362
11		Saháranpur	3,083	2,039	1,693	2,430	3,239
12		Muzaffarnagar	1,584	1,204	1,236	1,680	2,518
13		Meerut	2,549	2,090	1,936	2,704	4,398
14		Bulandshahr...	1,727	1,293	1,439	1,909	2,463
15		Aligarh	2,044	1,418	1,657	1,864	2,281
16	AGRA ...	Etah	1,511	1,132	1,162	1,476	1,627
17		Muttra	1,314	1,101	1,116	1,450	1,506
18		Farukhabad	1,918	1,643	1,655	2,215	2,480
19		Mainpuri	1,096	1,020	743	1,258	1,278
20		Agra	1,994	1,725	1,778	2,199	2,750
21		Etáwah	1,428	1,035	1,117	1,268	1,521
22	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	1,710	1,263	1,306	1,572	1,853
23		Unao	2,231	1,332	1,334	1,793	2,037
24		Rae Bareli	4,005	2,037	1,845	2,262	2,656
25		Sitapur	2,648	1,652	1,567	2,070	2,027
26		Hardoi	2,358	1,758	1,661	2,145	2,267
27		Kheri	2,602	1,732	1,630	2,402	2,261
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	2,682	1,914	1,900	2,401	2,952
29		Fatehpur	2,398	1,556	1,448	1,269	1,302
30		Hamírpur	1,634	1,403	1,242	1,126	1,229
31		Bánda	1,881	1,614	1,475	1,014	832
32		Allahabad	4,047	2,506	2,338	2,355	2,533
33		Jalaun	1,021	913	785	751	968
34		Jhánsi	1,921	1,650	1,725	1,593	1,982
35	FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	4,859	2,719	2,477	3,826	3,605
36		Gonda	4,941	3,073	2,802	3,894	3,829
37		Bahraich	2,950	1,913	1,959	2,248	2,224
38		Bara Banki	2,623	1,376	1,743	1,965	2,330
39		Sultánpur	4,230	2,641	2,576	2,929	2,898
40		Partábgarh	2,405	1,544	1,569	1,909	1,964
41	GORAKHPUR ...	Gorakhpur	8,797	5,833	4,855	5,019	5,214
42		Basti	7,514	4,271	3,616	3,599	4,151
43		Azamgarh	4,765	3,182	2,628	4,033	4,447
44	BENARES ...	Gházipur	3,379	2,266	1,506	1,649	1,641
45		Ballia	3,012	1,675	1,178	1,576	1,371
46		Benares	3,083	2,003	1,955	2,614	2,380
47		Mirzapur	2,920	2,086	2,207	3,046	2,734
48		Jaunpur	3,511	2,585	2,305	2,944	2,725
		Total for the Province ...	128,004	86,992	80,437	99,245	111,538
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	2·73	1·85	1·71	2·11	2·38

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1895.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,765	1,533	1,124	861	821	679	944	12,810	1
1,802	1,481	1,161	920	903	884	964	13,377	2
1,146	858	969	986	1,780	1,872	2,182	15,784	3
2,407	1,646	2,010	2,535	3,959	4,170	4,255	31,671	4
2,800	2,404	3,061	3,972	5,616	6,328	5,773	44,358	5
1,910	1,969	2,481	3,315	5,423	5,515	4,550	35,468	6
1,089	784	979	1,383	2,478	3,405	3,151	18,307	7
1,596	1,740	2,553	4,003	5,720	4,584	3,595	32,461	8
1,678	1,651	2,043	2,344	2,862	3,108	3,002	24,630	9
344	350	378	419	394	367	476	4,394	10
2,537	2,278	2,554	3,616	6,374	5,863	5,133	40,839	11
2,503	1,836	1,694	1,996	3,323	3,593	3,484	26,651	12
4,036	3,200	2,978	3,444	4,350	5,164	5,096	41,945	13
2,172	2,064	2,187	2,494	2,879	3,575	3,339	27,541	14
1,876	2,176	2,496	2,668	3,262	3,023	3,587	28,352	15
1,523	1,299	1,740	1,853	2,067	1,821	2,205	19,416	16
1,428	1,195	1,597	1,727	1,711	2,020	2,298	18,463	17
1,816	1,743	2,038	2,276	2,523	2,387	2,442	25,136	18
1,332	1,290	1,440	1,727	1,601	1,526	1,712	16,023	19
2,287	2,297	2,596	2,684	2,572	2,823	3,341	29,046	20
1,371	1,156	1,464	1,508	1,718	1,438	1,591	16,615	21
1,423	1,423	1,677	1,697	1,975	1,892	2,131	19,922	22
1,692	1,417	2,107	1,989	1,731	1,770	1,686	21,119	23
2,073	1,610	1,897	1,868	2,031	2,374	2,867	27,525	24
1,662	1,423	1,691	2,157	2,924	4,023	3,460	27,304	25
1,730	1,829	2,843	3,169	4,076	3,597	2,912	30,345	26
1,958	1,872	2,186	2,844	5,975	7,309	7,474	40,245	27
2,695	2,300	2,578	2,463	2,868	2,797	3,126	30,676	28
1,113	1,030	1,297	1,465	1,412	1,452	1,532	17,274	29
1,621	3,650	3,036	1,707	1,591	1,445	1,323	21,007	30
963	1,003	1,161	1,503	1,897	1,444	1,681	16,468	31
2,155	2,196	2,686	3,202	3,582	2,980	2,849	33,429	32
860	836	1,008	1,094	1,222	1,020	1,005	11,483	33
1,532	1,912	2,256	2,235	2,484	2,376	2,362	24,028	34
2,102	1,786	2,316	2,862	3,336	5,246	4,905	40,039	35
3,258	2,912	3,159	3,763	4,406	6,098	6,419	48,554	36
2,124	1,819	2,178	2,092	2,864	3,908	4,710	30,989	37
2,126	1,730	2,277	2,154	2,257	2,107	2,835	26,023	38
1,955	1,600	1,847	2,026	2,185	2,713	3,843	31,443	39
1,362	1,362	1,467	1,845	1,555	1,526	1,817	20,325	40
4,108	4,263	5,481	6,191	8,264	8,723	8,941	75,689	41
3,111	2,972	3,613	4,152	6,268	9,025	9,767	62,059	42
2,962	3,283	4,857	5,171	5,391	4,291	4,152	49,162	43
1,626	1,766	2,668	2,304	2,439	2,203	2,294	25,741	44
1,231	1,413	1,919	1,859	1,603	1,747	2,026	20,610	45
2,166	2,125	2,744	2,690	2,620	2,392	2,862	29,634	46
2,242	2,217	2,638	2,912	2,932	2,431	2,557	30,922	47
1,964	1,973	2,550	2,578	2,919	2,645	2,442	31,141	48
93,232	88,672	105,680	116,723	145,143	153,679	157,098	1,366,443	
1·99	1·89	2·25	2·49	3·09	3·29	3·35	29·18	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Injuries.		
								Suicide.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
		A.—Districts. *(Exclusive of Towns.)*								
1	Kumaun ...	Almora	411,501	...	1	9,453	1,987	2	8	118
2		Garhwál	407,818	...	13	8,845	3,970	8	20	170
3		Naini Tal	347,531	...	28	13,998	572	4	6	98
4	Rohilkhand,	Bijnor	682,795	878	...	23,842	942	11	18	194
5		Moradabad	996,865	250	7	36,125	654	12	19	216
6		Bareilly	919,347	103	90	29,246	2,207	15	30	318
7		Pilibhít	451,567	235	180	16,188	101	13	16	163
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	824,739	1,620	33	23,907	403	30	108	272
9		Budaun	874,195	275	5	21,868	182	12	63	300
10	Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	146,254	...	1	2,965	768	1	2	34
11		Saháranpur	853,376	293	1	33,787	419	11	18	216
12		Muzaffarnagar ...	736,288	32	15	24,591	199	9	27	217
13		Meerut	1,270,277	22	5	36,539	168	24	64	374
14		Bulandshahr... ...	879,807	30	26	23,935	322	11	40	214
15		Aligarh	914,074	45	106	20,442	1,084	12	42	276
16	Agra ...	Etah	661,328	40	19	12,306	99	6	44	237
17		Muttra	630,807	19	30	14,245	254	2	16	229
18		Farukhabad	768,030	20	1	19,950	110	12	132	302
19		Mainpuri	743,612	4	31	14,372	41	6	75	275
20		Agra	842,310	3	58	16,899	881	18	38	346
21		Etáwah	688,836	14	8	12,498	134	13	42	240
22	Lucknow ...	Lucknow	529,770	210	4	9,252	84	9	16	235
23		Unao	930,342	371	3	16,904	167	17	37	598
24		Rae Bareli	1,005,797	2,605	29	15,766	2,841	14	65	664
25		Sitapur	1,033,039	804	36	23,232	103	38	64	473
26		Hardoi	1,041,742	213	9	24,883	81	48	135	577
27		Kheri	903,615	701	270	37,947	71	28	54	316
28	Allahabad,	Cawnpore	1,045,916	232	...	17,936	241	21	62	458
29		Fatehpur	678,978	222	5	12,981	218	5	36	397
30		Hamírpur	501,409	3,782	9	12,520	877	35	76	227
31		Bánda	682,761	56	6	12,585	730	10	40	286
32		Allahabad	1,371,763	470	20	24,421	318	30	76	788
33		Jalaun	370,240	2	11	8,436	267	13	55	166
34		Jhánsi	608,052	401	185	13,206	2,013	33	88	342
35	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	1,124,549	6,270	2	25,218	505	23	57	645
36		Gonda	1,426,957	4,108	74	38,383	222	15	23	612
37		Bahraich	976,386	414	120	26,474	61	12	16	341
38		Bara Banki	1,104,707	842	5	19,034	109	19	37	507
39		Sultánpur	1,075,851	4,526	33	20,920	923	20	65	650
40		Partábgarh	924,974	1,589	6	6,765	1,559	11	71	572
41	Gorakhpur,	Gorakhpur	2,919,478	1,176	77	47,171	5,161	10	56	1,055
42		Basti	1,761,223	7,743	65	46,872	157	1	20	731
43		Azamgarh	1,679,264	4,169	82	35,564	1,867	29	155	943
44	Benares ...	Gházipur	979,783	603	15	21,386	225	15	66	433
45		Ballia	956,711	124	3	17,598	59	7	58	409
46		Benares	701,458	1,065	20	15,787	404	14	25	371
47		Mirzapur	1,054,324	1,288	62	20,986	310	17	60	432
48		Jaunpur	1,222,130	1,588	21	24,626	75	13	78	690
		Total for the Province,	43,662,576	49,457	1,830	1,012,854	35,145	739	2,419	18,727

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1895.

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						*From all causes.*		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
30	158	1,211	12,810	...	...	22·97	4·83	·38	2·94	31·13	36·52	1
42	240	309	13,377	...	·0	21·69	9·73	·59	·76	32·80	30·71	2
77	185	292	15,075	...	·08	40·28	1·65	·53	·84	43·38	46·92	3
156	379	1,413	27,454	1·29	...	34·92	1·38	·55	2·07	40·21	36·77	4
111	358	355	37,749	·25	·01	36·23	·66	·36	·36	37·87	39·91	5
253	616	777	33,039	·11	·10	31·81	2·40	·67	·85	35·94	33·34	6
94	286	241	17,231	·52	·40	35·85	·22	·63	·53	38·15	37·18	7
157	567	3,002	29,532	1·96	·04	28·99	·49	·69	3·64	35·81	37·62	8
124	499	308	23,137	·31	·01	25·01	·21	·57	·35	26·47	29·46	9
8	45	76	3,855	...	...	20·27	5·25	·31	·52	26·36	28·67	10
39	284	215	34,999	·34	...	39·59	·50	·33	·25	41·01	38·33	11
21	274	46	25,157	·04	·02	33·40	·27	·37	·06	34·16	35·21	12
77	539	414	37,687	·02	...	28·77	·13	·42	·33	29·67	33·26	13
51	316	623	25,252	·03	·03	27·20	·37	·36	·71	28·70	33·19	14
54	384	1,875	23,936	·05	·11	22·36	1·19	·42	2·05	26·18	29·25	15
50	337	5,410	18,211	·06	·03	18·61	·15	·51	8·18	27·54	29·84	16
45	292	579	15,419	·03	·05	22·58	·40	·46	·92	24·44	28·06	17
83	529	1,133	21,743	·03	...	25·98	·14	·69	1·47	28·31	35·76	18
67	423	605	15,476	...	·04	19·33	·05	·57	·81	20·80	25·51	19
63	465	5,308	23,614	...	·07	20·06	1·05	·55	6·30	28·03	30·62	20
92	387	2,225	15,266	·02	·01	18·14	·19	·56	3·23	22·16	31·48	21
52	312	1,475	11,337	·40	·01	17·46	·16	·59	2·78	21·40	36·49	22
129	781	2,348	20,574	·40	...	18·17	·18	·84	2·52	22·11	34·14	23
130	873	4,547	26,661	2·60	·03	15·67	2·82	·87	4·52	26·51	36·51	24
186	761	1,092	26,028	·78	·03	22·49	·10	·74	1·06	25·20	33·30	25
207	967	1,949	28,102	·20	·01	23·89	·08	·93	1·87	26·98	33·25	26
186	584	672	40,245	·77	·30	41·99	·08	·65	·74	44·54	37·45	27
160	701	4,972	24,082	·22	...	17·15	·23	·67	4·75	23·02	35·95	28
182	620	2,739	16,785	·33	·01	19·12	·32	·91	4·03	24·72	39·74	29
124	462	2,795	20,445	7·54	·02	24·97	1·75	·92	5·57	40·77	38·51	30
260	596	1,774	15,747	·08	·01	18·43	1·07	·87	2·60	23·06	32·70	31
270	1,164	3,629	30,022	·34	·01	17·30	·23	·85	2·65	21·88	33·82	32
86	320	1,593	10,629	...	·03	22·79	·72	·86	4·30	28·70	38·17	33
146	609	4,860	21,274	·66	·30	21·72	3·31	1·00	7·99	34·98	33·60	34
241	966	2,724	35,685	5·57	...	22·42	·45	·86	2·42	31·73	34·27	35
332	982	3,546	47,315	2·88	·05	26·90	·15	·69	2·49	33·16	35·47	36
259	628	2,636	30,333	·42	·12	27·11	·06	·64	2·70	31·06	37·44	37
186	749	4,535	25,274	·76	...	17·23	·10	·68	4·10	22·88	39·07	38
214	949	4,092	31,443	4·21	·03	19·44	·86	·88	3·80	29·23	36·33	39
126	780	9,626	20,325	1·72	·01	7·31	1·68	·84	10·41	21·97	31·52	40
671	1,792	17,352	72,729	·40	·02	16·16	1·77	·61	5·94	24·91	30·50	41
270	1,022	5,457	61,316	4·39	·04	26·61	·09	·58	3·10	34·81	29·82	42
359	1,486	4,688	47,856	2·48	·05	21·18	1·11	·88	2·79	28·50	31·54	43
112	626	1,049	23,904	·61	·01	21·83	·23	·64	1·07	24·40	27·25	44
137	611	1,258	19,653	·13	...	18·39	·06	·64	1·31	20·54	27·42	45
117	527	1,982	19,785	1·52	·03	22·51	·57	·75	2·82	28·20	29·09	46
294	803	4,049	27,498	1·22	·06	19·90	·29	·76	3·84	26·08	34·10	47
241	1,022	2,535	29,867	1·30	·02	20·15	·06	·84	2·07	24·44	31·07	48
7,371	29,256	126,391	1,254,933	1·13	·04	23·20	·80	·67	2·89	28·74	33·50	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries. *Suicide.* Male.	Injuries. *Suicide.* Female.	Injuries. Wounds or accidents.
		B.—TOWNS.								
1	ALMORA ...	*Nil.*								
2	GARHWÁL ...	*Nil.*								
3	NAINI TAL ...	Káshipur	14,717	...	...	514	189	1	...	2
4	BIJNOR ...	Nagína	22,150	...	...	668	193	...	1	5
5		Najíbabad... ...	19,410	...	...	672	42	...	...	6
6		Bijnor	16,236	...	...	416	65	...	...	6
7		Sherkot	15,589	2	...	515	...	...	...	...
8		Chandpur	12,256	...	...	263	67	...	...	3
9		Kiratpur	14,823	2	...	293	48	...	...	3
10		Nehtor	10,811	3	...	282	10	...	...	3
11	MORADABAD ...	Moradabad ...	71,662	15	3	1,310	499	1	3	20
12		Sambhal	37,226	...	...	882	93	1	...	10
13		Amroha	3,230	3	...	982	82	...	...	16
14		Chandausi... ...	28,111	3	...	528	159	1	...	8
15		Sola Sarai	10,304	...	...	341	...	...	...	8
16	BAREILLY ...	Bareilly	107,785	5	6	1,282	234	5	2	27
17		Aonla	13,559	33	...	504	20	...	1	4
18	PILIBHÍT ...	Pilibhít	33,799	2	2	917	32	1	...	2
19	SHÁHJAHÁNPUR.	Tilhar	17,265	1	1	366	15	...	...	6
20		Sháhjahánpur ...	76,977	289	...	1,300	160	1	4	20
21	BUDAUN ...	Budaun	35,372	...	7	812	62	3	...	6
22		Sahaswan	15,601	...	...	280	87	...	1	4
23	DEHRA DÚN ...	Dehra	21,881	1	...	455	53	...	2	...
24	SAHÁRANPUR...	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	1	...	725	79	...	1	19
25		Saháranpur ...	63,194	60	...	2,004	25	1	2	17
26		Deoband	19,250	3	...	1,422	14	...	...	7
27		Gangoh	12,007	...	...	536	36	...	...	4
28		Roorkee	14,291	...	...	453	3	...	...	4
29		Manglaur	10,037	...	...	352	2	1	...	4
30	MUZAFFARNAGAR.	Kairana	18,420	...	...	635	4	...	...	2
31		Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	2	...	797	14	...	...	16
32	MEERUT ...	Meerut	73,637	3	...	1,679	55	5	1	17
33		Hápur	14,977	...	...	659	2	1	...	4
34		Sardhana	12,059	...	...	441	7	...	1	7
35		Khekra	10,315	...	...	202	...	...	...	2
36		Gháziabad... ...	10,193	...	...	386	3	1	...	7
37	BULANDSHAHR,	Khurja	26,349	...	...	716	3	...	1	3
38		Sikandrabad ...	15,231	...	...	465	32	...	...	2
39		Bulandshahr ...	16,931	1	2	349	121	1	1	22
40		Shikárpur	11,596	1	...	353	1	...	1	3
41	ALIGARH ...	Aligarh or Koil ...	61,485	...	...	1,334	383	3	1	17
42		Háthras	39,181	1	...	888	275	...	2	6
43		Atrauli	15,408	...	...	260	108	...	1	3
44		Sikandra Rao ...	13,024	...	...	287	47	...	...	1
45	ETAH ...	Kásganj	16,050	4	3	359	3	...	...	3
46		Soron	11,265	8	...	248	1	...	...	1
47		Jalesar	13,420	...	1	222	...	...	1	2
48	MUTTRA ...	Muttra	51,003	14	2	1,105	291	1	...	21
49		Brindaban... ...	31,611	33	1	868	20	...	1	9
50	FARUKHABAD,	Farukhabad-Fatehgarh.	73,009	3	...	2,757	20	2	2	38
51		Kanauj	17,648	1	...	393	11	...	...	5
52	MAINPURI ...	Mainpuri	18,551	...	...	506	8	2	1	7
53	AGRA ...	Agra	146,208	1	1	3,517	225	6	2	72
54		Firozabad	15,278	1	...	324	40	...	1	5
55	ETÁWAH ...	Etáwah	38,793	...	...	555	139	3	2	37

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1895—(continued).

		10.	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
												1
												2
2	5	1	709	...	...	34·92	12·84	·34	·07	48·17	52·25	3
...	6	94	961	...	...	30·16	8·71	·27	4·24	43·38	44·33	4
5	11	51	776	...	...	34·62	2·16	·57	2·63	39·98	45·13	5
3	9	147	637	...	...	25·62	4·00	·55	9·05	39·23	35·78	6
1	1	46	564	·13	...	33·04	...	·06	2·95	36·18	36·24	7
1	4	136	470	...	...	21·46	5·47	·32	11·10	38·35	42·43	8
2	5	102	450	·13	...	19·77	3·24	·34	6·88	30·36	41·08	9
1	4	60	359	·28	...	26·08	·92	·37	5·55	33·20	38·20	10
5	29	983	2,839	·21	·04	18·28	6·96	·40	13·72	39·61	38·21	11
3	14	230	1,219	...	...	23·69	2·50	·38	6·18	32·75	34·52	12
1	17	80	1,164	·09	...	27·87	2·33	·48	2·27	33·04	40·79	13
4	13	327	1,030	·11	...	18·78	5·66	·46	11·63	36·64	33·12	14
3	11	5	357	...	...	33·09	...	1·07	·48	34·65	*...	15
2	36	300	1,863	·05	·05	11·89	2·17	·33	2·78	17·28	25·09	16
...	5	4	566	2·43	...	37·17	1·47	·37	·29	41·74	32·82	17
6	9	114	1,076	·06	·06	27·13	·94	·27	3·37	31·83	35·53	18
...	6	181	570	·06	·06	21·20	·87	·34	10·48	33·01	36·55	19
7	32	578	2,359	3·75	...	16·88	2·08	·42	7·51	30·64	28·63	20
...	9	23	913	...	·20	22·96	1·75	·25	·65	25·81	26·83	21
...	5	208	580	...	...	17·95	5·58	·32	13·33	37·18	42·37	22
2	4	26	539	·04	...	20·79	2·42	·18	1·19	24·63	27·69	23
1	21	3	829	·03	...	24·89	2·71	·72	·10	28·46	36·36	24
1	21	45	2,155	·95	...	31·71	·39	·33	·71	34·10	38·34	25
1	8	9	1,456	·15	...	73·87	·73	·41	·47	75·64	46·28	26
...	4	4	580	...	...	44·64	3·00	·33	·33	48·30	43·31	27
...	4	...	460	...	...	31·70	·21	·28	...	32·19	36·95	28
...	5	1	360	...	...	35·07	·20	·50	·10	35·87	49·49	29
...	2	1	642	...	...	34·47	·22	·11	·05	34·85	44·35	30
3	19	20	852	·11	...	43·87	·77	1·04	1·10	46·90	37·98	31
1	24	738	2,499	·04	...	22·80	·75	·32	10·02	33·94	29·36	32
...	5	2	668	...	...	44·00	·13	·33	·13	44·60	36·32	33
...	8	...	456	...	...	36·57	·58	·66	...	37·81	45·36	34
...	2	...	204	...	...	19·58	...	·19	...	19·78	*...	35
1	9	33	431	...	...	37·87	·29	·88	3·24	42·28	34·92	36
...	4	70	793	...	...	27·17	·11	·15	2·66	30·10	35·56	37
...	2	1	500	...	...	30·53	2·10	·13	·06	32·83	49·57	38
...	24	132	629	·06	·12	20·61	7·15	1·42	7·79	37·15	43·59	39
...	4	8	367	·09	...	30·44	·09	·34	·69	31·65	31·39	40
9	30	661	2,408	...	...	21·69	6·23	·49	10·75	39·16	40·37	41
1	9	14	1,187	·02	...	22·66	7·02	·23	·36	30·29	29·53	42
...	4	75	447	...	...	16·87	7·01	·26	4·87	29·01	37·90	43
...	1	39	374	...	...	22·04	3·61	·08	2·99	28·72	27·03	44
...	3	112	484	·24	·19	22·37	·19	·19	6·97	30·15	26·48	45
...	1	93	351	·71	...	22·01	·09	·09	8·25	31·16	33·02	46
1	4	143	370	...	·07	16·54	...	·30	10·65	27·57	34·80	47
3	25	557	1,994	·27	·04	21·67	5·70	·49	10·92	39·09	39·04	48
1	11	117	1,050	1·04	·03	27·46	·63	·35	3·70	33·22	39·83	49
2	44	117	2,941	·04	...	37·76	·27	·60	1·60	40·28	46·57	50
...	5	42	452	·06	...	22·27	·62	·28	2·38	25·61	32·47	51
2	12	21	547	...	...	27·28	·43	·65	1·13	29·49	33·20	52
6	86	1,081	4,911	·01	·01	24·05	1·54	·59	7·39	33·59	30·40	53
...	6	150	521	·06	...	21·21	2·62	·39	9·82	34·10	40·58	54
6	48	607	1,349	...	...	14·30	3·58	1·24	15·65	34·77	46·22	55

* Created in 1894.

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Injury		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
		B.—Towns—*(concld.)*.								
56	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	244,393	21	1	6,234	363	3	8	100
57	Unao ...	Unao ...	12,831	...	...	200	21	...	...	11
58		Purwa ...	10,463	1	...	221	1	...	...	4
59	Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	21	...	266	81	1	...	13
60		Jais ...	11,926	2	...	124	29	...	...	1
61	Sitapur ...	Khairabad ...	13,773	1	...	310	27	2	4	5
62		Laharpur ...	11,452	...	...	258	1	...	...	8
63		Sitapur ...	17,149	...	1	344	34	1	2	12
64	Hardoi ...	Shahabad ...	20,153	2	...	550	4	...	...	21
65		Sandíla ...	16,813	1	...	480	62	...	1	15
66		Mallawan ...	11,894	...	...	329	...	...	1	7
67		Bilgrám ...	11,457	...	...	251	18	1	1	2
68		Hardoi ...	11,152	1	...	211	22	...	...	11
69	Kheri ...	*Nil.*								
70	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	163,779	111	58	5,512	102	3	2	57
71	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	20,179	...	...	260	32	...	...	6
72	Hamírpur ...	Ráth ...	12,311	101	...	251	40	1	4	4
73	Bánda ...	Bánda ...	23,071	39	...	372	62	4	5	15
74	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	162,895	18	11	2,741	36	5	13	30
75	Jalaun ...	Kálpi ...	12,713	...	...	309	8	1	...	4
76		Kunch ...	13,408	...	...	361	5	2	6	6
77	Jhánsi ...	Jhánsi ...	44,544	...	1	1,158	48	3	1	14
78		Mau Ránipur ...	19,675	2	...	475	40	1	4	11
79		Lalitpur ...	11,348	...	1	268	33	...	1	7
80	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad-Ajudhía ...	72,686	424	1	2,432	349	...	4	38
81		Tánda ...	19,724	17	...	482	32	1	...	7
82	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	17,423	26	1	562	24	...	...	11
83		Balrámpur ...	14,849	26	2	321	10	1	...	16
84	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	24,046	1	...	560	2	...	3	10
85	Bara Banki ...	Nawábganj ...	14,432	6	...	138	84	...	...	8
86		Rudauli ...	11,767	...	...	224	10	1	...	2
87	Sultánpur ...	*Nil.*								
88	Partábgarh ...	*Nil.*								
89	Gorakhpur ...	Barhaj ...	11,421	3	...	232	51	...	...	4
90		Gorakhpur ...	63,158	55	1	1,313	342	2	2	65
91	Basti ...	Minhdawal ...	10,991	16	...	319	1	...	...	...
92		Basti ...	13,630	10	...	301	3	...	...	4
93	Azamgarh ...	Mubarakpur ...	14,372	3	1	162	10	...	...	4
94		Azamgarh ...	19,442	21	...	372	48	...	2	12
95		Mau ...	15,547	...	...	329	51	...	1	2
96	Gházipur ...	Gházipur ...	44,970	109	1	1,325	148	...	...	15
97	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	16,372	7	1	322	9	...	...	13
98		Sahtawar ...	11,519	...	...	213	...	...	...	3
99		Badagaon ...	10,725	...	...	295	...	...	...	4
100	Benares ...	Benares ...	209,392	231	24	5,842	1,186	6	1	52
101		Rámnagar ...	11,093	21	...	289	...	...	1	2
102	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur-Bindhachal,	84,130	129	3	1,836	66	4	5	44
103		Ahraura ...	11,631	79	...	256	6	...	1	3
104		Chunár ...	11,423	40	1	243	9	...	...	3
105	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	42,819	64	...	1,126	41	1	1	18
		Total of Towns ...	3,242,215	2,105	138	80,358	7,633	85	110	1,230
		Total for the Province,	46,904,791	51,562	1,968	1,093,212	42,778	824	2,529	19,957

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1895—(concluded).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
8	119	1,847	8,585	·09	...	25·51	1·48	·49	7·56	35·13	46·50	56
1	12	59	292	...	...	15·58	1·64	·95	4·59	22·76	37·10	57
1	5	25	253	·09	...	21·12	·09	·48	2·39	24·18	*...	58
1	15	247	630	1·11	...	14·15	4·31	·80	13·14	33·51	32·80	59
1	2	77	234	·17	...	10·39	2·43	·17	6·46	19·62	36·75	60
4	15	98	451	·07	...	22·51	1·96	1·09	7·11	32·74	46·75	61
1	9	11	279	...	...	22·53	·09	·78	·96	24·36	49·07	62
3	18	149	546	...	·06	20·06	1·98	1·05	8·69	31·84	39·07	63
3	24	62	642	·10	...	27·29	·20	1·19	3·08	31·86	36·17	64
2	18	8	569	·06	...	28·55	3·69	1·06	·47	33·83	45·62	65
...	8	19	356	...	...	27·66	...	·67	1·60	29·93	40·78	66
1	5	89	363	...	...	21·91	1·57	·43	7·77	31·68	47·57	67
3	14	65	313	·09	...	18·92	1·97	1·25	5·83	28·06	33·09	68
												69
3	65	746	6,594	·68	·35	33·65	·62	·40	4·55	40·26	44·69	70
...	6	191	489	...	...	12·88	1·58	·30	9·46	24·23	42·96	71
...	9	161	562	8·20	...	20·39	3·25	·73	13·08	45·65	44·35	72
2	26	222	721	1·69	...	16·12	2·69	1·13	9·62	31·25	39·53	73
4	52	549	3,407	·11	·07	16·82	·22	·32	3·37	20·91	28·26	74
3	8	57	382	...	...	24·30	·63	·63	4·48	30·05	38·78	75
2	16	90	472	...	...	26·92	·37	1·19	6·71	35·20	43·48	76
5	23	244	1,474	...	·02	26·00	1·08	·52	5·47	33·09	34·03	77
...	16	282	815	·10	...	24·14	2·03	·81	14·33	41·42	39·69	78
1	9	154	465	...	·09	23·62	2·91	·79	13·57	40·98	35·42	79
6	48	469	3,723	5·83	·01	33·46	4·80	·66	6·45	51·22	47·11	80
9	17	83	631	·86	...	24·44	1·62	·86	4·21	31·99	41·57	81
1	12	158	783	1·49	·06	32·25	1·38	·69	9·07	44·94	33·98	82
1	18	79	456	1·75	·13	21·62	·67	1·21	5·32	30·71	37·58	83
2	15	78	656	·04	...	23·29	·08	·62	3·24	27·28	30·56	84
1	9	200	437	·41	...	9·56	5·82	·62	13·86	30·28	48·36	85
4	7	71	312	...	...	19·04	·85	·59	6·03	26·51	38·67	86
												87
												88
2	6	87	379	·26	...	20·31	4·46	·52	7·62	33·18	43·60	89
16	85	785	2,581	·87	·01	20·79	5·41	1·34	12·43	40·86	36·07	90
3	3	39	378	1·45	...	29·02	·09	·27	3·55	34·39	31·39	91
1	5	46	365	·73	...	22·08	·22	·37	3·38	26·78	19·08	92
1	5	31	212	·20	·07	11·27	·70	·35	2·16	14·75	29·43	93
2	16	140	597	1·08	...	19·13	2·47	·82	7·20	30·70	35·39	94
1	4	113	497	...	...	21·16	3·28	·26	7·27	31·97	40·71	95
...	15	239	1,837	2·42	·02	29·47	3·29	·33	5·31	40·84	35·47	96
...	13	59	411	·43	·06	19·67	·55	·79	3·60	25·10	34·08	97
...	3	20	236	...	...	18·49	...	·26	1·74	20·49	29·82	98
1	5	10	310	...	...	27·50	...	·47	·93	28·90	33·01	99
9	68	2,135	9,486	1·10	·11	27·90	5·66	·32	10·20	45·30	42·78	100
2	5	48	363	1·89	...	26·05	...	·45	4·33	32·72	34·98	101
11	69	536	2,634	1·53	·03	21·82	·78	·76	6·37	31·30	37·44	102
1	5	77	423	6·79	...	22·01	·52	·43	6·62	36·37	*...	103
3	6	68	367	3·50	·09	21·27	·79	·52	5·95	32·12	33·35	104
7	27	16	1,274	1·49	...	26·30	·96	·63	·37	29·75	35·84	105
220	1,645	19,631	111,510	·65	·04	24·79	2·35	·51	6·05	34·39	37·47	
7,591	30,901	146,022	1,866,443	1·10	·04	23·31	·91	·66	3·11	29·13	33·34	

* Created in 1894.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895.

Population of the Province.	Dispensaries.	*Number open on the 31st December 1894.*			Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	*Number open on the last day of the year.*			Remarks.
		North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.			North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.	
North-Western Provinces ... 34,254,254	I.—State	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	
Oudh 12,650,831	II.—Local Rate Funds or District Board Dispensaries.	194	68	262	2	...	196	68	264	
	III.—Private, A	18	16	34	2	...	18	18	36	
	III.—State-aided, B ...	29	9	38	1	1	29	9	38	
Total ...*46,905,085	Total ...	243	93	336	5	1	245	95	340	

* According to Census of 1891.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—*Abstract Return of Principal Diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895.

Name of Disease.		Total number of persons treated, indoor and out-door.	IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.									
			NUMBER OF PATIENTS.						MAJOR SURGICAL OPERATIONS.				
			In-door.					*Out-door.*					
			Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved..	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Minor surgical operations.
GROUP A	1. Small-pox	137											
	2. Cholera	2,743											
	3. Dysentery	92,586											
	4. Malarial fevers	683,136											
	5. Primary syphilis	17,115											
	6. Secondary ditto	25,942											
	7. Gonorrhœa	26,874											
GROUP B	8. Scurvy	1,472											
	9. Worms	124,245											
GROUP C	10. Debility	37,783											
GROUP D	11. Rheumatic affections	148,347											
	12. Tubercular ditto	6,934											
	13. Leprosy	7,278											
	14. All other general diseases	90,330											
	15. Diseases of the nervous system	87,745											
	16. Ditto eye	319,838											
	17. Ditto ear	175,953											
	18. Ditto nose	18,280											
	19. Ditto circulatory system	4,198	61,584	37,444	11,513	6,624	3,502	3,955,681	27,610	1,438	436	1,149	161,949
	20. Lungs (diseases of)	29,801											
	21. Other diseases of the respiratory system	258,949											
	22. Diarrhœa	89,640											
	23. Dyspepsia	161,848											
	24. Diseases of the liver	12,351											
	25. Other diseases of the digestive system	268,926											
LOCAL DISEASES	26. Goitre	32,580											
	27. Spleen (diseases of)	40,899											
	28. Diseases of the lymphatic system	26,464											
	29. Ditto urinary ditto	16,420											
	30. Ditto generative ditto	45,375											
	31. Other venereal diseases	8,709											
	32. Diseases of the organs of locomotion	16,717											
	33. Ditto connective tissue	155,939											
	34. Ditto skin	573,979											
	35. Ulcers	304,930											
	36. Poisons	5,842											
	37. General injuries	4,356											
	38. Local ditto	92,534											
	Total	4,017,195	61,514	37,444	11,513	6,624	3,502	3,955,681	27,610	1,438	436	1,149	161,949

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

3.—*Abstract Statement showing the classes and sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895.

Total treated during the year.				Classes.					Daily attendance.							
				A.	*B.*	*C.*	*D.*	*E.*	*Average number.*				*Ratio per cent. of—*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
2,178,491	774,180	1,064,524	4,017,195	2,428	7,428	2,581,950	1,278,801	146,588	13,713·31	5,476·78	7,039·33	26,229·42	52·28	20·88	26·84	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

4.—Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Dispensaries and Hospitals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1895.

1	2												
	Income.												
	a	*b.*							*c*	*c½*	*d*	*d½*	
		From Government.											
Provinces.	Cash balance on 1st January.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	2,07,626 9 8	2,46,667 0 6	3,031 6 8	42,105 2 0	2,566 7 8	12 0 0	15,046 5 6	3,09,428 6 4	1,27,447 13 0	56,257 15 0	46,213 1 10	20,500 0 0	

1	2			3								4	5	6
	Income—*(concluded)*.			Expenditure.										
	e		*f*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*			
	Subscriptions.													
Provinces.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	Total income.	On establishment.	On bázár medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	14,008 1 5	1,32,130 0 11	9,82,366 9 8	1,15,732 11 2	20,838 6 8	56,643 12 7	48,639 12 8	91,139 13 0	1,37,290 14 7	38,300 0 0	7,55,252 7 2	2,27,114 2 6	0 1 3	40·97

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—Vaccination.

1.—*Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1895-96.

Number.	Circle and District.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-vaccination.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total.	*Successful.* Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	First Circle.								Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	4	5,834	4,931	4,405	903	466	28·97	908 0 0
2	Saháranpur ...	19	34,661	33,174	31,721	1,487	932	32·61	2,454 2 2
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	15	25,402	25,018	23,973	384	209	31·29	2,137 5 9
4	Meerut ...	26	49,765	47,487	45,589	2,278	1,282	33·68	3,646 15 6
5	Bulandshahr ...	18	38,685	38,328	37,034	357	157	39·15	2,401 14 8
6	Aligarh ...	21	44,328	43,032	41,525	1,296	748	40·52	2,942 2 2
7	Muttra ...	17	29,467	28,096	26,067	1,371	505	37·24	2,303 1 1
8	Agra ...	20	40,829	39,541	35,569	1,288	217	35·65	3,305 7 6
9	Farukhabad ...	15	24,816	24,318	22,551	498	173	26·46	2,220 12 4
10	Mainpuri ...	13	25,609	25,266	23,423	343	122	30·89	1,646 15 1
11	Etáwah ...	12	22,578	22,288	20,596	290	151	28·51	1,546 11 7
12	Etah ...	16	29,024	28,535	26,690	489	71	38·12	2,238 14 0
13	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	7,712	6,886	6,256	826	371	27·47	660 0 0
14	Bijnor ...	18	24,630	24,525	22,361	105	65	28·24	2,628 10 3
15	Moradabad ...	23	39,657	39,514	37,171	143	99	31·60	3,425 15 3
16	Budaun ...	19	33,903	33,634	29,746	269	102	32·26	2,547 6 0
17	Bareilly ...	16	30,393	30,087	27,526	306	207	26·65	2,574 3 1
18	Sháhjahánpur ...	14	27,945	27,152	24,379	793	348	26·91	2,185 6 3
19	Pilibhít ...	10	28,470	28,391	24,825	79	43	51·23	1,339 3 5
20	Cawnpore ...	22	35,927	34,169	30,999	1,758	1,410	26·79	3,732 13 7
21	Fatehpur ...	14	22,845	22,648	19,934	197	132	28·70	1,973 9 6
22	Bánda ...	18	17,243	16,890	15,769	353	266	22·71	2,245 15 7
23	Allahabad ...	26	32,448	31,061	26,703	1,387	585	17·78	4,601 6 7
24	Hamírpur ...	12	15,544	15,413	14,827	131	114	29·08	1,542 4 7
25	Jhánsi ...	20	20,924	20,288	19,203	636	605	28·97	2,855 5 6
26	Jalaun ...	12	20,889	13,410	11,831	7,479	2,898	37·16	1,723 9 0
27	Garhwál Hills ...	10	33,813	12,655	12,322	21,158	15,235	67·57	1,470 0 0
	Total, 1st Circle ...	434	763,341	716,737	662,995	46,604	27,513	31·63	63,158 2 5
	Second Circle.								
28	Almora ...	9	17,260	14,971	14,556	2,289	1,124	38·10	1,379 0 0
29	Naini Tal ...	13	12,058	9,860	9,201	2,198	1,016	28·20	1,711 6 2
30	Lucknow ...	20	33,651	31,793	28,517	1,858	955	38·07	5,426 0 1
31	Unao ...	14	35,854	35,455	31,732	399	315	33·65	1,630 9 0
32	Bara Banki ...	22	36,970	36,698	30,331	272	210	27·00	1,814 6 0
33	Sitapur ...	33	64,990	62,638	55,610	2,352	1,874	53·45	2,870 1 11
34	Hardoi ...	26	60,091	59,724	53,903	367	278	48·67	2,415 15 0
35	Kheri ...	16	28,799	28,648	24,128	151	101	26·81	1,535 13 0
36	Fyzabad ...	29	47,838	47,051	40,367	787	467	33·55	2,605 13 0
37	Bahraich ...	12	19,040	18,584	15,536	456	244	15·77	2,182 7 11
38	Gonda ...	24	37,131	36,927	32,305	204	138	22·23	2,288 12 11
39	Rae Bareli ...	15	38,459	38,331	34,734	128	25	33·53	1,796 12 10
40	Sultánpur ...	15	18,284	18,007	15,541	277	234	14·66	1,227 8 0
41	Partábgarh ...	19	24,539	24,333	21,373	206	131	23·79	1,692 1 6
42	Gorakhpur ...	35	52,490	51,704	46,137	786	413	15·55	4,653 8 0
43	Basti ...	21	43,287	43,233	38,747	54	35	21·71	2,861 7 11
44	Azamgarh ...	20	32,642	32,329	28,717	313	199	16·72	2,523 7 5
45	Jaunpur ...	18	29,413	29,374	26,783	39	8	21·18	2,351 0 0
46	Mirzapúr ...	17	31,680	31,457	28,963	223	190	25·10	2,179 6 6
47	Benares ...	14	23,484	22,440	21,292	1,044	647	23·79	2,877 7 6
48	Gházipur ...	12	23,674	23,399	21,943	275	179	21·58	2,141 15 3
49	Ballia ...	16	22,924	22,898	22,008	26	22	22·13	1,881 7 0
	Total, 2nd Circle ...	420	734,558	719,854	642,924	14,704	8,805	25·74	52,046 6 11
	Total for the Province.	854	1,497 899	1,436,591	1,305,919	61,308	36,318	28·47	*1,15,204 9 4

* This does not include Office establishment, the cost of which is Rs. 32,758-11-10.

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